

Title: The Guide post, v. 21

Place of Publication: Bellefonte, Pa.

Copyright Date: 1944

Master Negative Storage Number: MNS# PSt SNPAG020.4

Volume:

21

VISION
PENNSYLVANIA
GROWERS

THE GUIDE POST

VOLUME XXI

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

NUMBER 1

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE
THE ANNUAL MEETING ISSUE



FOND RECOLLECTIONS

JANUARY — 1944

Published by the

PENNSYLVANIA COOPERATIVE
POTATO GROWERS ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED



INDUCTION NOTICE

For immediate action on the
war and civilian front!

*Equitable Heavy-Duty
Kraft Sacks*

report for duty prepared to carry
through all conditions the foods and
chemicals required by our soldiers,
allies and home front workers.



We've answered the call with
the best sacks we've ever pro-
duced...designed especially for

**POTATOES . . . FERTILIZERS
SOYBEAN PRODUCTS, etc.**

EQUITABLE PAPER BAG Co.

Northern Plant: 4700 31st Place, Long Island City
Southern Plant & Paper Mills: Orange, Texas

WAREHOUSES IN:
Allentown, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., Boston, Mass., Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, Ohio, Columbus, Ohio,
Detroit, Mich., Indianapolis, Ind., Jacksonville, Fla., Kansas City, Mo., Los Angeles, Cal., Memphis, Tenn.,
Pittsburgh, Pa., Rochester, N. Y., St. Louis, Miss., St. Paul, Minn., Washington, D. C., Youngstown, Ohio.

THE GUIDE POST

published by

The Pennsylvania Cooperative
Potato Growers Association, Inc.
Williamsport



Volume XXI

January, 1944

Number 1

OUR 1944 OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

Three directors representing the west-
ern, central, and eastern sections of
Pennsylvania are elected by the mem-
bership each year to serve their areas
for a period of three years. Messrs. J. A.
Donaldson, W. W. Hayes, and P. Daniel
Frantz, were nominated and elected
unanimously. The following constitutes
the Board of Directors for 1944:

Western Area

Director	County	Term
R. W. Lohr	Boswell, Somerset	1942-43-44
F. L. Dodd	Columbus, Warren	1943-44-45
J. A. Donaldson	Emlenton, Venango	1944-45-46

Central Area

M. P. Whitenight	Bloomsburg, Columbia	1942-43-44
Ed Fisher	Coudersport, Potter	1943-44-45
W. W. Hayes	Jersey Shore, Lycoming	1944-45-46

Eastern Area

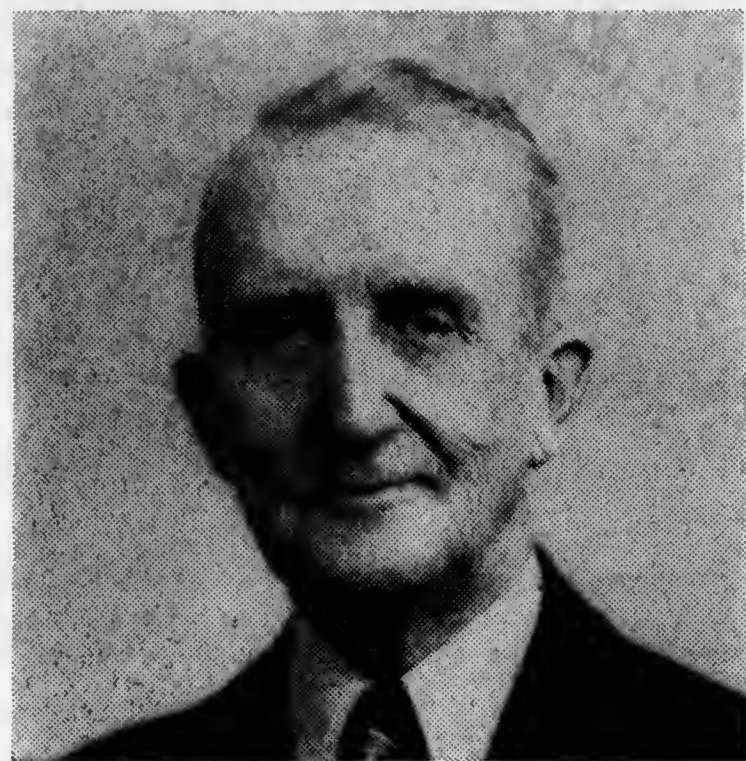
J. K. Mast	Elverson, Chester	1942-43-44
Hugh McPherson	Bridgeton, York	1943-44-45
P. Daniel Frantz	Coplay, Lehigh	1944-45-46

Following the annual meeting the di-
rectors of the Association met in a re-
organization session. P. Daniel Frantz,
R. W. Lohr and C. F. H. Westhoff were
unanimously elected president, vice-
president and secretary-treasurer re-
spectively for 1944. M. P. Whitenight,
the Association's capable 1943 president,
due to his health and pressing business
at home, insisted upon his being relieved
of the duties as President. Mr. White-
night felt keenly that much more time
should be spent by the Association's
president than he could possibly give.



THE PRESIDENT

P. Daniel Frantz of Lehigh County has
represented the eastern counties for
seven years. President of our Coopera-
tive in 1939 and again in 1942. He has
done and is doing an outstanding job
as spokesman for potato growers of
Pennsylvania, east, central, and west,
as well as the industry nationally. Dis-
tributors and Producers alike respect
his judgment and perseverance. It's
"P.D." here and "P.D." there. His
business school and experiences have
been most valuable. He has been a 400-
Bushel Club member since 1927. Vice-
President and Treasurer of the County
Agricultural Extension Association and
a 7th Degree Granger. In 1943 he grew,
with the help of his two married sons,
40 acres of particularly fine quality po-
tatoes. As president, he will direct and
assist tirelessly in conducting the affairs
of this cooperative that is so close to his
heart. "P.D." is a "go-getter" in every
sense of the word.



THE VICE-PRESIDENT

R. W. Lohr of Somerset County represented southwestern potato growers for the past 13 years, 6 of which he acted capably as President of the Association. Bob has served in the State Legislature for four years, and was Chairman of the Agriculture Committee at this time. For fourteen years, he served as president of the Somerset Agricultural Extension Association. Three governors appointed Mr. Lohr on a committee of 5 to represent Pennsylvania at the National Farm Congresses at Chicago, Hagerstown and Washington respectively. Last year Mr. Lohr grew 120 acres of potatoes and raised 8,000 turkeys. He joined the 400-Bushel Club ranks in 1939. Generally we consider Bob the Association's Diplomat. Characteristically, he insists on bringing out all facts before reaching his conclusions.

IMMEDIATE PAST-PRESIDENT
M. P. Whitenight of Columbia County.

We regret and appreciate Percy's decision to retire from the active direction of this Association. His personal welfare is uppermost in our minds, however, for we realize that health comes first on any man's program. Future activities of the Association will demand more and more time of its president. Mr. Whitenight has given of his time unselfishly since 1934. He was one of the pioneers in the early days when our present marketing system was first established and has continuously believed in the Association and its future.

POTATO MOVEMENT STATISTICS

Chart 1.—

Estimated Fall Potato Movement Peck Equivalents 1942-43 Comparisons

	1942	1943
Northeast*	266,136	168,964
East & Southeast	808,857	379,647
Central	337,763	233,090
Western*	615,917	202,675
Totals	2,028,673	984,376

Chart 2.—

1943 Potato Movement Peck Equivalents

Northeast*	359,122
East & Southeast	981,211
Central	418,657
Western*	545,785
Totals	2,037,233

* Through the central office

Chart 3.—

1942-43 Potato Movement Peck Equivalents

Northeast*	456,294
East & Southeast	1,438,324
Western	954,029
Central*	523,335
Totals	3,372,082

Chart 4.—

Potato Movement—Ranking Counties Peck Equivalents 1942-43

1. Lehigh	502,480
2. Somerset	491,343
3. Erie	459,150
4. Lancaster	438,109
5. Chester	216,016

* * *

Life is a series of accidents; our success is measured by how well we get out of them.

ANNUAL MEETING SESSIONS: (Summarized)

January 19th and 20th

The General Assembly Hall was none too large for the crowd. As usual the annual potato growers meeting was well attended by growers, machinery representatives, food distributors and professional men who were prominent in every one of the six conferences scheduled. The seating capacity of 250 in the House Caucus Room was taxed to the limit for the sessions of the first day, forcing the arrangement committee to secure the General Assembly Room for The Annual Business Meeting, Dr. E. L. Nixon's forum and the Cooperative-Business Conference.

M. P. Whitenight, President of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association opened all conferences with suitable remarks and presented co-chairmen and discussion leaders for each.

The Machinery Conference

The result of deliberations of growers, machinery manufacturers and dealers, engineering departments and educational institutions was most valuable. All participating are to be congratulated for their willingness to help serve the industry.



This entire session was in the capable hands of R. U. Blasingame, chief of the Agriculture Engineering Department at Pennsylvania State College, as discussion leader. Howard J. Ziegler, President of the Pennsylvania Farm Implement Dealers' Association, was presented to discuss the latest information on the availability of machinery in 1944. Mr. Ziegler explained W.P.B. steel allocations and what it meant in the way of necessary machinery. Optimism as to our machinery supplies and expectations was discouraged for on final analysis much additional new machinery cannot be depended upon. 80% more machinery sounds good but as a matter of fact when sifted down this is still decidedly too little machinery. Our course therefore must be one of careful use of machinery on hand.

Wayne Handwerk agricultural instructor of Emmaus, Lehigh County, discussed the Repairing and Maintaining Farm Equipment program as conducted by the vocational schools

throughout the state. Mr. Handwerk explained his own set-up in Emmaus, which is being duplicated in over 400 agricultural departments over the state. Servicing equipment to lengthen its usefulness is the paramount idea says Mr. Handwerk.

Timely Repairing of Potato Machinery was capably discussed by A. C. Ramseyer of Smithville, Ohio, who brought out the fact that during the slack seasons repairs must be made so that all is in readiness when fitting, planting, etc. being in earnest. Sufficient repair parts are promised our growers but there are few efficient experienced repairmen available which makes it that much more important that all jobs be done in off seasons.

L. H. Brubaker of Lancaster, R. D. No. 4, expressed himself as being most pleased to see growers and dealers get together for their mutual benefit in the interest of efficient production so necessary to the War Effort. He particularly stressed the fact that every machine basically was a good machine designed to do a job. If not properly adjusted its efficiency was greatly reduced. Mr. Brubaker explained various adjustments from the power plant to the common separate implements most effectively.

Arthur Young, Secretary of the State Association, brought out the fact that dealers are more interested than ever in giving growers repair services in order that existing machinery may be kept moving until new ones were available. Most legitimate dealers are in a position to make emergency repairs until such time as new parts can be secured. Dealer Services were mentioned as the coming requirement for all agencies.

The Production Conference

The Production Conference presided over by P. Daniel Frantz was very well attended and managed most capably. The following is "P.D.'s" report of the session:

The first subject under discussion was "Fertilizer and its Application," which was very ably discussed by Mr. S. D. Gray, Agronomist, Washington, D. C. This was very interesting, especially to those that question the application of fertilizer and where and when to apply

it. Mr. Gray gave a very fine analysis of this subject.

The second topic was "Potato Rotations" and was discussed by Mr. J. B. R. Dickey, Penna. State College. This was also very interesting as Mr. Dickey treated the topic in such a way that will be of great benefit to all growers, due to the fact that he has many years of experience throughout the state. He has observed all kinds of rotations and is in a position to give first-hand information—which crop rotations are best and which are to be avoided in order to keep soil conditions at their best.

The third subject, "Good Seed," was unselfishly presented by Mr. P. E. Dougherty, of the Dougherty Seed Growers, Williamsport. Mr. Dougherty told his audience that good seed is one of the most important things for profitable

potato production. It is a factor between success and failure. It takes good stand, healthy hills, and a thrifty plant in order to produce its utmost. He pointed out from his fine observations how the potato seed growers in other sections of the country are on the alert finding diseases and the process of producing the best certified seed to be had.

The fourth topic under discussion was "Foliage Protection," which was very well discussed by Mr. A. L. Hacker, Extension Service Agent, of Lehigh Co. Mr. Hacker has, in the 27 years of his experience, tabulated statistics on foliage protection. With these figures he showed the advantage of spraying thoroughly in wet and dry season in such a way, that everyone present could understand.

Dr. E. L. Nixon—A Prosperous Potato Industry

Presented in the States General Assembly Hall

Reported by H. R. Shappell, Ringtown

On the second day of the annual convention of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association, held in the State Capitol at Harrisburg, January 19th and 20th, 1944, the well known Dr. E. L. Nixon, presented his analysis of "what it takes to bring about a prosperous potato industry." The speaker (an encyclopedia of knowledge concerning the potato business) most ably summarized the information he has gained during forty years of active experience in connection with all phases of the potato industry. The material was prepared in the form of an outline which included all the important factors affecting the production and sale of potatoes.

The writer of this article listened to this valuable lecture and gained a wealth of information. He will attempt to present the factors as outlined by Dr. Nixon, without any comment, except for a few statements which he feels need to be given special emphasis because of the discussion that took place in the meeting.

Dr. Nixon maintains that the first requisite is that the grower must have the **proper potato mentality**. That mentality includes the vision to see far enough into the future, the faith to believe in the work that must be done, the courage to do it, the ability for proper adaptation, the cooperative spirit to share in the dissemination of informa-

tion vital to progress, and finally to possess the enthusiasm necessary to carry a job to completion regardless of interruptions and disappointments, and that such enthusiasm be so contagious that it will be caught by others who may need the incentive "to get going."

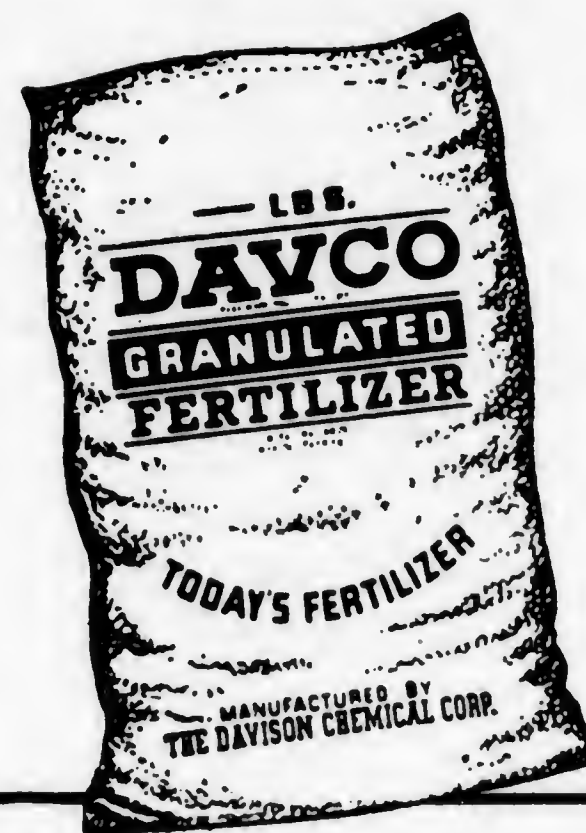
The second major consideration deals with the **yield** of the crop. Variations in yield of potatoes may be affected by innumerable factors. There are, however, several factors which are basic, such as: good seed; the proper soil condition; and the protection of the foliage.

In the selection of seed for planting one cannot be too cautious. Good seed is based on freedom from disease, freedom from heat devitalization; varietal adaptation, inherent ability to reproduce, the integrity of the producer and the distributor, proven sources, proper storage, size and treatment of the seed piece, and the stand. Seeds grown in areas where the temperature rises above 80 degrees Fahrenheit lose their vitality for reproduction increasingly as the temperature increases.

The seed should not be cut too long before planting. The cut potatoes can be kept without harm for 48 hours or somewhat longer if the pieces are spread out on a floor of a building that is comparatively warm, and covered with wet burlap bags. The proper degree of wetness of the bags can be obtained by dipping

Continued on page eight

Order Your
DAVCO GRANULATED FERTILIZER
Now...
so you'll have it when you need it!



Davco Granulated Fertilizer distributes evenly, feeds crops evenly . . . a feature recommended by U. S. Department of Agriculture. Easy to handle . . . easy to drill or broadcast. No dust—no waste—no odor. **1 1 1** Because **IT'S GRANULATED**, you get more value for your money.

Plan now for your goal . . . greater yields! Ordering and taking delivery of your fertilizer early will do two jobs . . . help you and help relieve the nation's transportation difficulties.

AND . . . for best results—specify Davco Granulated 4-12-8 from your dealer.

THE DAVISON CHEMICAL CORPORATION
Progress through Chemistry
D
BALTIMORE-3, MD.

A Prosperous Potato Industry

Continued from page six

the bags in water and wringing out the excess moisture. (Do not cover the potatoes with dry bags and pour or sprinkle water over the top. The latter action permits water to run over cut parts of the potato which washes off the healing hormones that are at work forming a new skin. When cut potatoes are kept they should be spread over the floor from eight to twelve inches thick.

The soil where the good seed is planted must be considered in terms of richness in humus, system of crop rotations, types, climate, freedom from weeds, economical fertility level, freedom from insects and diseases, cultivation, root bed properly prepared, time, depth and distance of planting, and the proper adaptation of machinery. Dr. Nixon observed that many crops, even so-called weeds, were valuable in supplying humus when plowed down. A particular recommendation was the sowing of buckwheat and ryegrass at the same time. The buckwheat would be combined when mature. Then the stubble together with the ryegrass furnish a very satisfactory growth to be plowed under before planting the potatoes. An incidental value of the buckwheat crop is its weed destroying qualities. Apparently the weeds are smothered by it.

Once the potato stalk appears above the ground the foliage must be care-

fully protected during the entire growing season. That foliage protection is based on: the proper time, manner and material for spraying; deep root system brought about by deep planting; proper and timely cultivation; optimum growth; and row spacing.

A third major consideration is **land utilization** which is concerned with total production and at the same time soil conservation. Total production must be anticipated in the light of prosperity, depressions, food shortages, shifts in dietary habits, price fluctuations, utilization processing, and of course, supply and demand. Soil conservation is based on crop rotation, erosion, rainfall, flood control, the planting of trees and grasses, contours, drainage, drought, irrigation, renovation and relocation.

The fourth major consideration tending toward a successful potato industry is concerned with **merchandising**. Good merchandising involves food value, eye appeal and marketing. Food value is based on normal and abnormal people, economics in comparison with other foods, palatability, the true status of the potato in the diet, carbohydrates, minerals and vitamins.

Eye appeal is based on shape, size, color, external blemishes, internal texture and discoloration. Marketing is based on the merit and quality of the product, standardized trade-marked packages, packing, transportation, distribution, consumer acceptance, advertising, and a dependable supply.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

Cooperative-Business Conference

Dr. E. L. Nixon—Thursday, January 20

Everybody who attended the session devoted to co-operative marketing of milk and milk products, eggs, fruit and fruit products, potatoes, vegetables and various other farm commodities was tremendously impressed.

The purpose of this sketch is to impress you who were unable to attend this meeting with its significance and importance.

This meeting was significant because the total valuation of the farm commodities sold by the various cooperatives amounted to almost \$10,000,000. Ten million dollars worth of farm commodities going to market every year in an orderly manner! Eight or ten salesmen instead of five thousand farmers each competing for the same market! Identifi-

fied, standardized in many instances trademarked consumer packages, routed from the farm to the nearest kitchen table returning to the farm 80 cents of the consumers dollars spells a new epoch in American agriculture! And why not? If it is true that agriculture is a basic industry, and it is true that all agricultural products directly are new wealth, then why shouldn't everybody concerned, and that is everybody, gear his economy to the equitable distribution of farm commodities, at equitable prices.

This meeting was important for it represents a new educational force on the horizon. An aggressive manager with a progressive board of directors

Continued on page ten

WHAT ONE ACRE CAN DO

America's food and feed production goals for 1944 exceed all records. The question is being asked—"How many more acres must be put under the plow?" In the face of labor and machinery shortages, the question might better be—"How much more can be produced on every acre now being farmed?"

Years of experimental work have shown that potatoes are greedy feeders on potash. It not only increases the yield per acre, but greatly improves shape and quality. These are important considerations in making the most efficient use of the land you work.

To get the best results from the high-potash fertilizer which you purchase for your potatoes this spring, broadcast before plowing or apply with a special fertilizer attachment to the plow at least one half of the total application. The remainder should be applied in the usual way in bands at planting time.

Outstanding results have been obtained from this method in numerous experimental demonstrations during 1942 and 1943, the increases ranging from 30—70 bushels per acre. See your official agricultural adviser about the amount of potash you will need for your potato crop and the best way to apply it.

Write us for additional information
and free literature on how to fertilize
your crops.



American Potash Institute

INCORPORATED

1155 16th St., N. W.

WASHINGTON, 6, D. C.

Co-operative Marketing

Continued from page eight

heading up a membership having definite ideas on the production, assembling, packing, processing and cooperation with modern streamlined distribution marks another milestone in converting farm produce into cash to the end that the consumer is a satisfied customer. If this were not so, how else can the almost phenomenal growth of these co-operatives be accounted for?

Glen Boger's account of the accomplishment of the Lehigh Valley Farmer's Co-operative in the production, processing, packing and marketing of milk for over four hundred farmers reads like a fairy story.

Four hundred farmers pulling together, acting as one, is cooperation. Their product, in identified packages of uniform quality of dependable supply has gained the confidence of consumer and distributor alike. Here production, assembling, packing, processing are all in the hands of the producer. Cooperation with modern distribution to the entire satisfaction of the consumer and you have a set up removing confusion and regulation. In their stead you have the highest net return to producer, the lowest cost to the consumer and a friendly, cooperative business relationship with the distributors.

Most potato growers are familiar with their own marketing program. The major difference between it and the Lehigh Valley project is that the potato program is state wide, while the Lehigh

Valley project covers a small area. In principle they operate the same—Standardized trademarked packages, owned and controlled by the grower through their cooperative acting as one, with a friendly cooperative business relationship with distributors built upon the principle of confidence through fair dealing.

This was the theme throughout the whole conference. It was indeed inspiring to hear the eight managers of the various cooperatives discuss their problems and especially to observe these leaders, of a comparative new field of education in action.

Elsewhere in this issue is the address of Curtis Baum of the A & P of Pittsburgh on cooperation as viewed by a business man. It is worth reading and pondering over. An address by Roland M. Benjamin of the Penna. Farm Bureau came as a distinct challenge to cooperatives engaged in selling farm commodities. "We are beyond the experimental stage," he said. We have the proof that business and agriculture can cooperate in solving the rural problem—converting produce into cash—with fairness to producer, to consumer, to distributor. What we need is a force that will make people want to do this. We have the wealth, we have the inventive genius; we need the willingness. For the want of a plan of equitably distributing farm commodities at equitable prices this country suffered the greatest economic disaster in her history. Cannot cooperative marketing prevent another economic tail spin?

COOPERATIVES AS "OTHERS SEE IT"

L. Curtis Baum, Jr., Divisional Manager,
The Atlantic Commission Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Everytime I come to one of these meetings I am again impressed with the progressive business philosophy that prompts them. It seems to me that the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association is in every sense a co-operative—an organization that cooperates not only with the men who grow potatoes but also with the men who buy them. I'm glad, as a fellow on the latter side of the fence, to find this condition.

When one reviews the growth and progress made by this Association from its infancy to the present time, he will find an interesting and remarkable story of a well going concern.

As everyone knows who has been associated with this movement from its beginning, there was at that time a very urgent and important job to be done. It is quite easy to recall that prior to this time when one visited the various markets of Pennsylvania during the normal marketing period, he saw a surplus of home grown potatoes of inferior quality, due mostly to their being field run grade, in unsightly containers, unbranded and of uneven weight. The result of this was that they had a demoralizing effect on all markets and so naturally the returns to the growers were entirely unsatisfactory as well as to most all others who

offered them for sale. I mention the markets of Pennsylvania for in markets of other than one's own State it wouldn't be likely to find any outlet for such an unattractive product. On the other hand, during this time competing states were not only creating but increasing the demand for their product, due mainly to the superior appeal, quality of its grade, pack and advertising.

The plight of the potato farmers and distributors presented a very dismal picture and under such conditions a co-operative spirit was necessarily forced upon everyone—Yes! It took a lot of co-operation to make possible an organization such as this which is functioning so capably, producing a better quality of potato with increased yields; more adaptable varieties with uniform grades and brands; an attractive package in most instances very acceptable to the consumer; in demand at prices more comparable with the best of other states than ever before, and distributing these not only successfully to consumers in the Pennsylvania markets, but in a large number of markets in adjacent states—states which produce large quantities of potatoes themselves—such as West Virginia, Ohio, Maryland, Virginia and others that would have been unthinkable and beyond the greatest hope at the time the first conferences were held a few years ago between the potato growers and distributors.

(Many of you have heard Dr. Nixon beefing on several occasions about his daughter using Idaho potatoes. Well, it will not be surprising if, before a few more seasons roll around, all the doctors, lawyers, preachers and farmers in Idaho will be raising Hell about their daughters and wives using Pennsylvania potatoes.)

In order to attain such a goal it took much patience, hard work, sympathetic understanding, elimination of selfish interest, intelligent guidance and most of all a united front on the part of everyone.

To me one of the most progressive steps taken by your Association (although to some at the time it may have seemed quite unnecessary) was the designating of each grower's pack by a number or letter. You will recall this procedure was instituted long after the marketing machinery was functioning. It was very unfair to the Association and the majority of its members as well as its distributors to allow a few growers

Continued on page thirty

Certified SEED POTATOES

Maine—Cobblers Katahdins
Chippewas Sebagos

Comments regarding record potato production in Maine apparently mislead trade to assume seed supply is also well above normal. Early shipments of certified stock show an exceptionally heavy shrink due to over-size and quality undesirable for seed pack. Best estimates now indicate shipping tonnage of certain varieties scarcely equals that of last spring.



Michigan—Rural Russets

Green Mountains

Acreage entered for certification was slightly increased and, with efficient roguing, rejections were held to a minimum. Low temperatures during early September reduced prospects for better than average yield. Recent bin inspections show tubers are medium in size, of good type and quality, with our volume slightly below last season.

Wire or write for information
and prices on your requirements
for spring planting.

Dougherty Seed Growers
WILLIAMSPORT PENNA.

1943 POTATO BLOSSOM QUEEN

Her Own Story Presented Most Sincerely



CAROLYN McHENRY
Benton, Columbia County

Ever since I was born, I have lived on our farm in Columbia County. My grandfather was a pioneer potato grower here; he was the first in our county to raise four hundred bushels of potatoes to the acre. When a group of Pennsylvania farmers toured through the northeastern states, the Prince Edward Islands, and into Canada, he was among them. My father went on another of these tours through several counties in the state. He has been awarded the four hundred bushel medal, producing four hundred ninety-four bushels one year. Also, the last two years he has marketed his potatoes in Pennsylvania's Blue Label pecks. With this agricultural background, naturally I too am interested in the farm.

With this interest in potato growing I gladly agreed to represent Columbia County as a contestant for Potato Blossom Queen of Pennsylvania. On August 14th, with seven other girls, representing their respective counties, I competed for the honor. It was a real thrill to me to be selected as Queen for 1943. Miss Howard, last year's queen, presented me with a clever potato blossom corsage

and a very beautiful arm bouquet of cut flowers. Honorable Miles Horst, State Secretary of Agriculture, placed the crown on my head. For me, this was indeed an event. Many photographers were there and took pictures of the coronation, the court, and prominent potato growers viewing the Queen of their potatoes; these pictures appeared in the GUIDE POST and local newspapers.

Readers, as your Potato Blossom Queen, I'd like to tell you my experiences in this eventful year.

My first appearance was at the Annual Joint Marketing Conference, of businessmen and farmers, held at the Penn Harris Hotel in Harrisburg, September the 20th, and 21st. Early on the twentieth, Monday morning, Secretary Horst and I were photographed together on the Capitol steps. During the two days I was taken on a complete tour of the Capitol buildings—the forum, museum and legislative building. The evening banquet on the 21st concluded the Joint Conference of the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council and Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association. Mr. Fred Johnson, President of the Penna. Chain Store Council, was toastmaster. He introduced me presenting me with a lovely corsage. After addressing the businessmen and farmers, I presented Mr. Horst with Doctor Nixon's newest development, the potato, HU23.

The following Friday, September 24th, I was a guest of the Penna. Chain Store Council in Philadelphia. They had made arrangements for me to meet the City Mayor, Samuels, in City Hall. There I presented him with the HU23 and we were photographed together.

Next I visited the Sampson Naval Training Base in New York State on October 16th. This training station is the second largest of its type in the United States. A Yeoman escort guided my chaperones and me around this vast home of 35,000 sailors in seven different units. Because of war restrictions we weren't permitted to go through the buildings for training; but we saw the restaurants, radio broadcasting station, administrative buildings, the galley, and yes, even the brig.

In the radio broadcasting station we saw the rehearsals of Mission Accom-

Continued on page twenty-eight

1943 ACTIVITIES

Secretary and General Managers Official Report

To The Board of Directors and Fellow Members of The Association. As your Secretary and General Manager, I wish to report the activities of the Association for the fiscal year, 1943.

Membership:—The Association's membership up to date has been increasing steadily due to individual efforts of members, directors and your officers. Figures show a 37% increase over 1942 an 18% over and above that of any previous recorded year. Sixty counties of the state, 19 states and 3 foreign countries are included within the totals. Lehigh, York, Columbia, Somerset, Warren, Northampton, Chester, in the order named lead the membership in numbers. Some 40 memberships expire this month. Growers are advised to check their membership status with Miss Connelly while attending the Annual Meeting.

The Guide Post:—THE GUIDE POST was issued monthly, some months a few days late, due to influences beyond our control. Every effort has been made to present timely important and vital information to our grower members, we believe a good cooperative above all keeps its members properly informed. We do not pretend to do the thinking for the membership but rather we try to present problems from current opinions and viewpoints. Pictures and diagrams have been used frequently to illustrate and to personalize, production and marketing discussions. This method has not unduly increased the cost of our publication. Fifty advertisers paid for space during 1943, advertising, however, does not quite pay for the printing. Our advertisers are to be commended for continuing their support even though they had little merchandise to sell. Prospects for an increased number of advertising contracts for 1944 are good.

"Camp Potato"—"Camp Potato" had a most successful year. Somewhat expensive but financially sound. We employed a machine and farmer operator in addition to Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle, caretakers and caterers. 1051 meals were served with a net expense to the Association of \$183.99. Working visitors spent from one to ten days. Junior growers from Clinton and Lycoming County F.F.A. Chapters visited and assisted in planting thousands of our, Hershey Greenhouse grown, baby seedlings. Quite a few distinguished guests visited and studied

camp activities resulting in good publicity for Pennsylvania's potato Industry. Arnold Nicholson, Editor of the Country Gentleman, wrote and published a splendid article which brought inquiries from every important potato state in the Union. HU23, one of our most promising seedlings also brought many inquiries. The most distant inquiries came from New Zealand and the Union of South Africa. \$3,410.10 was invested by the Association in the camp's activities and an additional \$2,000.00 indebtedness was incurred. To balance this we have approximately 6,000 bushels of potatoes in storage, 3,000 bushels of this will be let out for commercial planting, about 1,500 will be planted for further seedling development and testing and approximately 1,500 bushel will be sold as table stock. The commercial planting project will be undertaken with the idea of getting more volume per seedling. This volume production seems important now. We must have more HU23ME, VEVW, G51A, WOS, HU22, and others. They have been consistently good yielders, virus resistant and outstanding keepers. 1944 will decide their fate as commercial varieties. Small seedling plantings are planned in addition to the commercial planting, all will continue to be under the direction and control of the "Camp" and the Association. The attendance at the 1943 Field Day at "Camp Potato" was exceptionally good in spite of tire and gas regulations. The Program was set up as an educational feature rather than as a recreational outing. Growers attending did so from the business angle. To Ed Fisher and Dr. Nixon goes the credit for a successful "Camp Potato" season.

"Blossom Queen"—A blossom Queen in the person of Carolyn McHenry of Columbia County, was selected for 1943, from a group of eight candidates from as many counties. Entries were limited to potato grower's daughters, between the ages of 15 and 22. It is hoped that there will be more candidates next year from more counties. She presided at the Joint Marketing Conference and at the Schuylkill County Growers' Meeting with tact and dignity. Miss McHenry visited in the name of the Association, the Sampson Naval Station in New York, where she was elected the Station's "Locker Pin-Up Girl." Pictures were

taken and published in leading newspapers of the state. 1943's selection was a most happy one. Our Queen has done and is continuing to do much in the way of good wholesome publicity for the Industry.

The Marketing Program:—January to January was good but due to such limitations as low ceilings in March, dry growing weather, labor shortages, and bumper crops in competing states, our sales volume was not up to expectations. September and October were fair months, while the November movement was 50% better than the other two months combined. In December we definitely felt the heavy influx of Maine's crop. W.F.A. did an advertising job that benefited only Maine Growers, as I see it. Our cooperating buyers did well by us under circumstances. Prices this season ranged from .40c to .48½c per Blue Label peck—this was equitable and warranted by the market. The market was definitely held during the heavy importations. It appeared advisable to lower our price structure several times but since movement would not have been materially increased your managers decided to hold the line. January, February and March will decide the profit or loss of the 1943-44 season—we held our own financially during the Fall months. Our future extension or retrenching is in the hands of our growers and our cooperating buyers. If the former continue to put up a good package in volume and the latter give us consideration, we'll come through financially. Roughly 3,000,000 packages were moved in 1943. Our dollar and cents business totaled well over \$1,400,000.

(Chart No. 1—Estimated Fall Potato Movement, Peck Equivalents, 1942-43, submitted)

(Chart No. 2—1943 Potato Movement—Peck Equivalents, submitted)

(Chart No. 3—Monthly Sales Summarization by Areas, submitted)

(Chart No. 4—Summary of Sales by Counties, submitted)

Junior Growers:—The Junior Growers' Association went off to a good start. Officers were elected and called together at Williamsport, to plan activities for the year. The Secretary of the parent Association, was asked to complete the Junior Growers' Board of Directors, with the assistance of F.F.A. and 4-H leaders. It was decided to devote a definite section of The GUIDE POST to Juniors and to launch a membership campaign for Juniors and Seniors alike

through the various organizations and schools of the state. These plans were carried out with good results. The officers acting as an executive committee thought it advisable to lay only a foundation so that when war restrictions were removed again the Junior Growers' Association could develop and expand their activities. All the facilities of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association were placed at their disposal for whenever they were in a position to take advantage of them. Separate Farm Show Meetings—"Camp Potato Field Days"—Displays and Projects were suggested.

Director's Meetings: — Regular Director's meetings were called by the president at Harrisburg, State College, "Camp Potato" and Jennerstown. Officers of the Board were regularly elected and committees were appointed. Regular business of the Association was transacted which included Field Day plans, membership campaigns, marketing conferences, seedling development and Annual Meeting Program.

Your officers and contactmen attended County Potato Growers meetings in Schuylkill, Warren, Somerset, Butler, Clarion, Columbia, Lycoming. The Marketing Program, The GUIDE POST, "Camp Potato" and The Junior Growers Association were explained so that more growers would understand the program and feel free to join us for the good of the Industry.

Grading Schools: — Twenty marketing and grading schools were conducted throughout potato growing areas. Over 1,000 growers, grade supervisors and prospective supervisors attended. These schools were conducted jointly by the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers, The Pennsylvania State College, and the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. A splendid spirit of cooperation prevailed at all of these gatherings. The increase in the year's memberships were due in a large part to these schools. Eighty new grade supervisors were licensed following the meetings. (Chart No. 5.—Potato Marketing and Grading Schools, Fall, 1943, submitted).

Contacts: — Individual growers and distributors were contacted by your officers and contact men throughout the entire year. The exact number was not recorded.

Marketing Conference: — A Joint Marketing Conference was held on

Continued on page twenty-four

POTATO TUBER MOTH



Tuber Injured by Larvae of Tuber Moth.

The potato tuber moth, whose larvae are a serious threat to white potato tubers, appeared this fall for the first time since the insect was intercepted in small amounts. The larvae are pinkish-white or greenish caterpillars about three-quarters of an inch in length, which burrow into field or storage potatoes, riddling the entire tuber. The larvae live on the leaves of the potatoes where the eggs are laid. When the potatoes ripen, the foliage dies, and if the tubers are left in the ground overnight, the larvae move to the tubers and tunnel into the flesh. The insect flourishes under hot, dry conditions, and is a threat in storage houses where temperatures of 40 to 50 degrees are maintained. In climates where high temperatures with little rain prevail, the ground sometimes cracks open, exposing the potatoes, and the insect then becomes a menace.

Amount of Injury

The amount of injury caused to the potato crop by the tuber moth is directly dependent upon the prevalence of the insect and the way in which the crop is handled. As a rule, the injury caused to the plant itself is not serious, though under certain conditions, they might very materially reduce the yield. The chief injury ordinarily comes from tuber infestation. The larvae burrow through the flesh of the tuber, rendering it un-

salable. When infested tubers are stored and not fumigated, heavy losses follow.

Preventive and Remedial Measures

The best preventive measures to employ in combating the tuber moth are (1) soil sanitation; (2) crop rotation; (3) protection of tubers by ridging up soil over them; (4) the prompt harvesting of the crop as soon as it is ready to dig; (5) the gathering of the tubers as soon as possible after digging them. Soil sanitation consists in the removal and destruction of all unsalable potatoes as soon as the marketable crop is gathered. Crop rotation is always desirable. Tuber infection may be materially lessened by slightly ridging the soil over the tubers. This practice prevents the female moths from reaching the tubers. The prompt harvesting of the crop before the vines are fully dead lessens the chances of tuber infestation, as the moth, ordinarily, prefers to lay eggs on the plant, rather than on the tubers; as soon, however, as the vines are dead, the eggs are laid on the tubers if they are within reach of the female moth. It is desirable to gather the tubers as quickly as possible after they are, because the disturbed moths fly about even during daylight, and oviposit on the newly harvested tubers.

Continued on page twenty-five

taken and published in leading newspapers of the state. 1943's selection was a most happy one. Our Queen has done and is continuing to do much in the way of good wholesome publicity for the Industry.

The Marketing Program:—January to January was good but due to such limitations as low ceilings in March, dry growing weather, labor shortages, and bumper crops in competing states, our sales volume was not up to expectations. September and October were fair months, while the November movement was 50% better than the other two months combined. In December we definitely felt the heavy influx of Maine's crop. W.F.A. did an advertising job that benefited only Maine Growers, as I see it. Our cooperating buyers did well by us under circumstances. Prices this season ranged from .40c to .48½c per Blue Label peck—this was equitable and warranted by the market. The market was definitely held during the heavy importations. It appeared advisable to lower our price structure several times but since movement would not have been materially increased your managers decided to hold the line. January, February and March will decide the profit or loss of the 1943-44 season—we held our own financially during the Fall months. Our future extension or retrenching is in the hands of our growers and our cooperating buyers. If the former continue to put up a good package in volume and the latter give us consideration, we'll come through financially. Roughly 3,000,000 packages were moved in 1943. Our dollar and cents business totaled well over \$1,400,000.

(Chart No. 1—Estimated Fall Potato Movement, Peck Equivalents, 1942-43, submitted)

(Chart No. 2—1943 Potato Movement—Peck Equivalents, submitted)

(Chart No. 3—Monthly Sales Summarization by Areas, submitted)

(Chart No. 4—Summary of Sales by Counties, submitted)

Junior Growers:—The Junior Growers' Association went off to a good start. Officers were elected and called together at Williamsport, to plan activities for the year. The Secretary of the parent Association, was asked to complete the Junior Growers' Board of Directors, with the assistance of F.F.A. and 4-H leaders. It was decided to devote a definite section of The GUIDE POST to Juniors and to launch a membership campaign for Juniors and Seniors alike

through the various organizations and schools of the state. These plans were carried out with good results. The officers acting as an executive committee thought it advisable to lay only a foundation so that when war restrictions were removed again the Junior Growers' Association could develop and expand their activities. All the facilities of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association were placed at their disposal for whenever they were in a position to take advantage of them. Separate Farm Show Meetings—"Camp Potato Field Days"—Displays and Projects were suggested.

Director's Meetings: — Regular Director's meetings were called by the president at Harrisburg, State College, "Camp Potato" and Jennerstown. Officers of the Board were regularly elected and committees were appointed. Regular business of the Association was transacted which included Field Day plans, membership campaigns, marketing conferences, seedling development and Annual Meeting Program.

Your officers and contactmen attended County Potato Growers meetings in Schuylkill, Warren, Somerset, Butler, Clarion, Columbia, Lycoming. The Marketing Program, The GUIDE POST, "Camp Potato" and The Junior Growers Association were explained so that more growers would understand the program and feel free to join us for the good of the Industry.

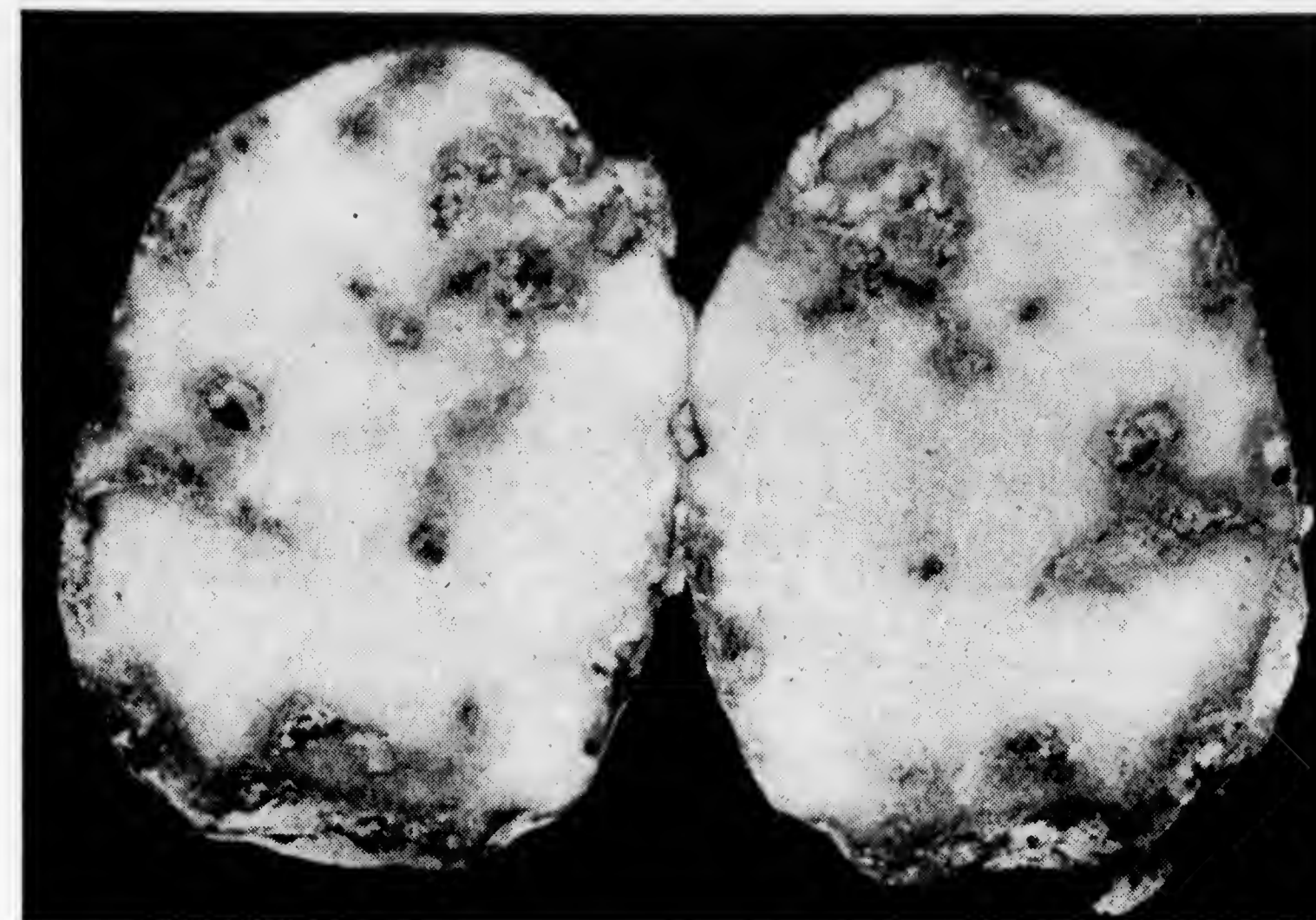
Grading Schools: — Twenty marketing and grading schools were conducted throughout potato growing areas. Over 1,000 growers, grade supervisors and prospective supervisors attended. These schools were conducted jointly by the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers, The Pennsylvania State College, and the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. A splendid spirit of cooperation prevailed at all of these gatherings. The increase in the year's memberships were due in a large part to these schools. Eighty new grade supervisors were licensed following the meetings. (Chart No. 5.—Potato Marketing and Grading Schools, Fall, 1943, submitted).

Contacts: — Individual growers and distributors were contacted by your officers and contact men throughout the entire year. The exact number was not recorded.

Marketing Conference: — A Joint Marketing Conference was held on

Continued on page twenty-four

POTATO TUBER MOTH



Tuber Injured by Larvae of Tuber Moth.

The potato tuber moth, whose larvae are a serious threat to white potato tubers, appeared this fall for the first time since the insect was intercepted in small amounts. The larvae are pinkish-white or greenish caterpillars about three-quarters of an inch in length, which burrow into field or storage potatoes, riddling the entire tuber. The larvae live on the leaves of the potatoes where the eggs are laid. When the potatoes ripen, the foliage dies, and if the tubers are left in the ground overnight, the larvae move to the tubers and tunnel into the flesh. The insect flourishes under hot, dry conditions, and is a threat in storage houses where temperatures of 40 to 50 degrees are maintained. In climates where high temperatures with little rain prevail, the ground sometimes cracks open, exposing the potatoes, and the insect then becomes a menace.

Amount of Injury

The amount of injury caused to the potato crop by the tuber moth is directly dependent upon the prevalence of the insect and the way in which the crop is handled. As a rule, the injury caused to the plant itself is not serious, though under certain conditions, they might very materially reduce the yield. The chief injury ordinarily comes from tuber infestation. The larvae burrow through the flesh of the tuber, rendering it un-

salable. When infested tubers are stored and not fumigated, heavy losses follow.

Preventive and Remedial Measures

The best preventive measures to employ in combating the tuber moth are (1) soil sanitation; (2) crop rotation; (3) protection of tubers by ridging up soil over them; (4) the prompt harvesting of the crop as soon as it is ready to dig; (5) the gathering of the tubers as soon as possible after digging them. Soil sanitation consists in the removal and destruction of all unsalable potatoes as soon as the marketable crop is gathered. Crop rotation is always desirable. Tuber infection may be materially lessened by slightly ridging the soil over the tubers. This practice prevents the female moths from reaching the tubers. The prompt harvesting of the crop before the vines are fully dead lessens the chances of tuber infestation, as the moth, ordinarily, prefers to lay eggs on the plant, rather than on the tubers; as soon, however, as the vines are dead, the eggs are laid on the tubers if they are within reach of the female moth. It is desirable to gather the tubers as quickly as possible after they are, because the disturbed moths fly about even during daylight, and oviposit on the newly harvested tubers.

Continued on page twenty-five

THE GUIDE POST

Published monthly by the Pennsylvania
Cooperative Potato Growers, Inc.

OFFICERS

P. Daniel Frantz, Coplay.....President
R. W. Lohr, Boswell.....Vice-Pres.
C. F. H. Wuesthoff.....Gen'l Mgr.

DIRECTORS

Jacob K. Mast.....Elverson, Chester
P. Daniel Frantz.....Coplay, Lehigh
Hugh McPherson.....Bridgeton, York
W. W. Hayes....Jersey Shore, Lycoming
M. P. Whitenight Bloomsburg, Columbia
Ed. Fisher.....Coudersport, Potter
J. A. Donaldson....Emlenton, Venango
R. W. Lohr.....Boswell, Somerset
Frank DoddColumbus, Warren

SALES OFFICES

Main Office:
410 Campbell Street, Williamsport, Pa.

Branch Sales Office:
Hindman Farm Supplies—U. S. Route
8, Butler, Pa.

Branch Sales Office:
720 N. Eighth St., Allentown, Pa.

Annual membership fee is \$1.00 which
includes "THE GUIDE POST."

Single Copies—25 cents

All communications should be addressed
to C. F. H. Wuesthoff, Executive Secre-
tary, Williamsport, Pennsylvania.



Setting An Example

A practical example of cooperation between Businessmen and Farmers has been evident throughout this state for for the past seven years. Pennsylvania Potato Growers, through their organization and the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council, have by **concrete example**, paved the way for similar cooperation in other vital avenues important to food production and marketing. Barriers of distrust have been broken down to the end that potatoes are grown, processed and transported to the retail trade by the grower himself who is confident

that no one will take advantage or abuse his trust.

Growers know that they will receive fair prices, for a fair product, based upon current markets, supply and demand. Growers and Food Distributors are ever mindful of the consuming public that must be satisfied. A spirit of Fairness to Consumer, to Food Distributor and to Producers of food has generally prevailed throughout Pennsylvania.

The success of the marketing and distribution program of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association has opened another avenue that looks most promising to many of us. It is the matter of **Producers and Machinery Manufacturers & Distributors, getting together for mutual service and benefit**. Such a move it seems to us, has many possibilities. Farmers as a group have taken advantage of machinery and equipment manufacturers and distributors for years—the same is true from the other angle, Machinery and Equipment Distributors in the past have left the door wide open to criticism. Admitted then that a feeling of distrust may lurk in the minds of both groups we can start from scratch and consider cooperatively the machinery and implement problem from the **efficiency and service angle**.

Generally The Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association is not a **resoluting organization** but due to their **firm convictions on cooperation and due to the war emergency they in assembled meeting felt that the following resolutions be presented. Each resolution after thorough discussion was unanimously approved.**

IN CO-OPERATION

WHEREAS: Today marks the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the day a few of our pioneer potato growers from all parts of Pennsylvania assembled to organize the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association, in order to foster better relations among themselves, from which humble beginning have developed many programs helpful to our State Growers;

AND WHEREAS: There followed the establishment of the Guide Post, the official chronicle of our organization, to which all good potato growers of the State are invited to subscribe and become members of our organization;

AND WHEREAS: The second such development was the organization of the

Four Hundred Bushel Club with a present membership of close to two thousand;

AND WHEREAS: Our educational program on potato culture, with its emphasis on fertility, good seed, and foliage protection brought increased production and increased income to our many potato growers for many years;

AND WHEREAS: The need being keenly felt then for aid in marketing this increased production, in the years 1935 and 1936 representative men in the potato industry and food distribution originated the present marketing program;

AND WHEREAS: In 1938, through the combined efforts of our members, Camp Potato was built on Denton Hill, Potter Co., where research work could be carried out on potato diseases and seed development;

AND WHEREAS: In order to be successful as a cooperative organization there must exist perfect confidence and co-operation between the producers and management, and also between the management and the president and Board of Directors;

AND WHEREAS: In order to be successful in our marketing program, there must exist perfect confidence and co-operation between the management of our association and the management of all outlets of food distribution, which requires the combined efforts of many men interested in the distribution of our product;

AND WHEREAS: One outstanding person who has worked unselfishly for the benefit of all the potato growers of Pennsylvania is Dr. E. L. Nixon, who has for many years done research work on new seed and potato diseases, and who was the prime mover in building Camp Potato;

AND WHEREAS: In 1939, Dr. Nixon was employed by the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council as Agricultural Counselor in which capacity he is permitted to still give his time for the benefit of the potato growers of Pennsylvania, also helping us to maintain valuable contacts with the food distributors which are giving us invaluable outlets for our product;

AND WHEREAS: The Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association is grateful that its product may be sold through a modern merchandising system and that modern food distribution has made possible store door de-

livery, with elimination of waste and expense to producer and consumer;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association, that we want to express our appreciation of the perfect confidence and the invaluable cooperation of the management of the various food distributors and of the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council with the growers. Directors, and management of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association, in making this unique *Marketing Program* a grand success;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, by the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association, that the President be directed to send to the proper representative of the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council an inscribed copy of these Resolutions, expressing our appreciation of the friendly services of Dr. Nixon with the individual growers, and also for his efforts at Camp Potato and the many other activities which have been so beneficial to all growers, and also expressing our appreciation for the publicity given our Association formerly through Mr. Seely and more recently through Mr. Clark.

IN RECOGNITION

The Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers Association directors body **unanimously approved the following resolution and instructed the secretary to read same before the "Goodfellowship" Agriculture-Business Conference Dinner and to publish same in the next issue of The Guide Post.**

Today marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the birthday of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association, organized by potato growers from all sections of the Commonwealth in order to foster closer cooperation among themselves and for the better development of the industry to which they were devoting a greater part of their time.

From the time of its birth, the Association has prospered and has brought to its members and to the vast army of potato growers within the Commonwealth, a better knowledge of the methods necessary for the cultivation and development of the potato.

The increase in production that followed as a result of the cooperation that was made possible by the birth of the

new organization made necessary the development of a new method of sale and distribution in order that the work of the organization might not result in over-production and a stagnant market.

One man in Pennsylvania contributed more to the success of the organization and the full development of its resources than any other person or thing. Since the day of its organization he has worked unselfishly for and in the interests of the Association and for every person in this Commonwealth concerned with the production of potatoes.

He has given not only his time, in promoting the production and improvement of the potato, but has assisted in maintaining valuable contacts with food distributors and in furnishing valuable outlets for the product of the members of the organization.

The Association realizes its debt to that man, and at this time, which marks the beginning of a new era in Pennsylvania in potato production and in the distribution thereof, it desires to pay tribute to him and to the results of his efforts in its behalf; therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the Pennsylvania Co-operative Potato Growers' Association that, recognizing his contribution to it and to the interests of all potato growers during the past twenty-five years, while he was connected with the State College Extension Bureau, and later with the Pennsylvania Chain Store Counsel, it extends to Dr. E. L. Nixon its most sincere thanks for his tireless and continuing contribution to the success of the Association, and to the splendid results attained in the production of potatoes by its members and by all potato growers throughout the Commonwealth; and be it further

RESOLVED, That it extends to him at this time as he is about to take a vacation trip to California, its very best wishes for a delightful and profitable journey, and a safe return to those who value his aid and delight in his friends.

Signed—Unanimously by the
Directorship
January 20th, 1944.

"What's worse than eating hash at a restaurant where you don't know what's in it?"

"Eating it at home where you do know."

* * *

Sally: "What wartime occupation are you pursuing?"

Polly: "Well right now it's a second lieutenant."

Penna's Emergency Seed

A change has become necessary in the procedure outlined in War Board Letter No. 337, changing the name of the Pennsylvania seed potato program from "War Approved Seed Potatoes" to "Pennsylvania Emergency Seed Potatoes." This is necessary because the Committee on seed potatoes in the War Food Administration has ruled that any seed sold and identified as war approved seed potatoes must have one field inspection.

Since the potato season was too far advanced in Pennsylvania to make a satisfactory field inspection at the time the program was announced, a modified war seed potato program was proposed by the Pennsylvania Seed Certification Agency and approved by the Pennsylvania USDA War Board.

In the new "Pennsylvania Emergency Seed Potato" program, the grower certifies that his potatoes, to the best of his knowledge, are not infected with Bacterial Ring Rot and are grown from Certified seed. This program should make available in Pennsylvania much good seed to plant the 200,000 acre goal set for 1944. Similar quality seed, commonly known as "One-Year Removed" from certified seed, has been recommended for years and has proven satisfactory.

The ceiling price for Pennsylvania Emergency Seed Potatoes permitted by the OPA when sold directly to farmers will be \$1.00 per cwt. in addition to the f.o.b., country shipping point base price established for U. S. No. 1 potatoes. This \$1.00 per cwt. mark-up is the same as allowed to farmers selling table potatoes directly to the consumer or when they are not intended to be resold.

The OPA has interpreted the word "consumption" as meaning those potatoes used for edible purposes and potatoes used for seed. This interpretation makes it possible for growers to sell emergency seed potatoes, meeting the Pennsylvania requirements, directly to other growers in quantity at the same mark-up permitted under OPA regulations for direct sale of table potatoes which is usually in small quantities. The base f.o.b. price announced for Pennsylvania is as follows; December, \$2.65, January, \$2.70, February \$2.75, March \$2.85, April \$2.95, and May \$3.05.



**HERE IS
THE LIME**
*that growers
will want
in 1944*

Easier to mix in the spray solution and stays in suspension longer * * * Has no coarse, gritty particles to clog or cause abrasive wear in the nozzles.

To avoid disappointment and to assure yourself of an adequate supply of this essential product, order early from your GOLD BOND dealer.

NATIONAL GYPSUM COMPANY, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Manufacturers of all types of lime products.

Plants at York and Bellefonte, Pa.

THE JUNIOR-GUIDE POST

Pennsylvania Junior
Cooperative Potato Growers Assn.

OFFICERS

Leo H. Stout, Shinglehouse... President
Calvin M. Will, Somerset... V.-President
Daniel W. Keener, Neffs... Secretary
Harold Henninger, Allentown... Treasurer

DIRECTORS

Calvin M. Will... Somerset, Somerset
John Wallas... New Castle, Lawrence
Harold Holmes... Waterford, Erie
Samuel Holubec... Bellefonte, Centre
Leo Rouzer... Laidig, Fulton
Leo H. Stout... Shinglehouse, Potter
Daniel W. Keener... Neffs, Lehigh
James Helwig... Catawissa, Columbia
Harold Henninger

Catasaugua, Northampton

Annual Membership—\$1.00 which includes 12 issues of The GUIDE POST.

Single Copies—25c.

All communications concerning the Junior Cooperative Potato Growers' Association should be addressed to either Secretary, Daniel W. Keener, Neffs, Penna., or C. F. H. Wuesthoff, Gen'l. Manager, 410 Campbell St., Williamsport, Penna.

STATE POTATO PROJECT CONTEST

Junior Growers are to be Congratulated

The Potato Project Contest sponsored by the State Department of Public Instruction, among Junior growers, was one of the major student contests for 1943. Supervisors' Committees met at State College late in the year to decide the outstanding projects. State contestants were chosen from the outstanding county winners. The results submitted below are not just opinions of the judges but rather are the decisions obtained through the use of a state-wide score card which gives proper consideration to profits, labor income, size of enterprise, self labor and managerial ability. Labor income alone does not decide the winner but rather a balanced undertaking with successes obtained sways the committee's actions. The following were declared the winners, these young men received certificates and medals for their achievements.

The Winners—1943 Potato Yield Contest

Name	School	County	Yield
Lynn Karge	Davidson Twp. High School	Sullivan	350
Matthew H. Smith	Beechwood High School	Jefferson	327
Junior Rendulic	Linesville-Conneaut High School	Crawford	321
Albert Hardisky	Dallas Twp. High School	Luzerne	315
Wilmer R. Bartholomew	Polk Twp. High School	Monroe	311.5
Wm. Clair Baumgarten	Polk Twp. High School	Monroe	308.5
Gordon Hay	Berlin-Brothers Valley High School	Somerset	308
Luther A. Getz	Polk Twp. High School	Monroe	305
Jay W. Knupp	Somerset High School	Somerset	301.4
Lawrence C. Crowell	Ulysses High School	Potter	293

Name	School	County	Adviser
J. Ross McGinnis	Fawn Twp. High School	York	H. P. Hopkins
Albert Hardisky	Dallas High School	Luzerne	S. W. Mosier
Will Hoaglund	Mercer High School	Mercer	R. C. McMinn
Donald Frey	Slatingham High School	Lehigh	Harry Serfass
Gordan Hay	Berlin-Brothers Valley High School	Somerset	Wm. Igoe
Junior Rendulic	Linesville-Conneaut High School	Crawford	O. C. Lance
Lynn Karge	Davidson Twp. High School	Sullivan	W. H. Gregory
Wilmer Bartholomew	Polk Twp. High School	Monroe	H. E. Davis
Lawrence Mills	Waterford High School	Erie	R. E. Salmon
Lawrence Crowell	Ulysses High School	Potter	H. J. Bartges

MY POTATO PROJECT



THE WINNER OF THE PRODUCTION CONTEST
J. Ross McGinnis, Fawn Twp. Vocational School, York County.

With two years of successful projects completed I started my third year with more experience and more ability towards a successful project. I decided not only to continue with the same project program but also to increase it by adding potatoes and farm accounts. I did this, first because it would aid me a great deal in getting Keystone Farmer Degree and second, because working with my father I had acquired a certain amount of experience and knowledge in potato growing and felt with this I could make it a very successful project. This year my father was going to raise 30 acres and he agreed that he would allow me to raise 5 if I took care of the expenses and the labor. Seeing my opportunity I seized it and so planned a potato project along with my others. I bought my seed when my father bought his in the latter part of the winter. I bought certified seed of Katahdin variety because this variety had already proved itself in our community and my father had been successful with it also. I proposed to plant my potatoes on soybean sod which was disked under that spring. My father had been using a two year rotation plan on the field which I was going to use, and he had used soybeans as a legume crop to supply the soil amply with nitrogen. On April 13th I plowed the ground. I had harrowed it before this with a heavy

disk harrow and it plowed very nicely. I did not have much soil preparation to do since I had got it plowed in good shape. On April 20th I planted my potatoes. When I had bought them I had tried to get as small seed as possible but due to wartime restrictions I was forced to get larger seed which I had to cut. I cut my potatoes with a mechanical potato cutter which is as efficient as a man if properly operated. I planted my potatoes with a two row Iron Age planter with a bandway fertilizer attachment. Using high grade Standard Fertilizer of 4-10-10 analysis I put on about 1400 lbs. to the acre to insure plenty of plant food elements. About two weeks after planting I worked the middles out and ran the smoothing harrow over them. As I could see the potatoes cut the row I started spraying for the sooner they are sprayed the better. Soon after this I ran the weeder over them to loosen up the dirt and work out the smaller weeds. I did this at regular intervals throughout the summer as long as the size of vines permitted it. About three weeks after I planted them I worked them for the first time setting my workers a little shallow and using fenders so as not to cover up the potatoes. I usually followed each working by running the weeder over them to get the weeds the worker missed. June 15th I worked my potatoes

THE JUNIOR-GUIDE POST

Pennsylvania Junior
Cooperative Potato Growers Assn.

OFFICERS

Leo H. Stout, Shinglehouse . . . President
Calvin M. Will, Somerset . . . V.-President
Daniel W. Keener, Neffs Secretary
Harold Henninger, Allentown Treasurer

DIRECTORS

Calvin M. Will Somerset, Somerset
John Wallas New Castle, Lawrence
Harold Holmes Waterford, Erie
Samuel Holubec Bellefonte, Centre
Leo Rouzer Laidig, Fulton
Leo H. Stout Shinglehouse, Potter
Daniel W. Keener Neffs, Lehigh
James Helwig Catawissa, Columbia
Harold Henninger Catasaugua, Northampton

Annual Membership—\$1.00 which includes 12 issues of The GUIDE POST.
Single Copies—25c.

All communications concerning the Junior Cooperative Potato Growers' Association should be addressed to either Secretary, Daniel W. Keener, Neffs, Penna., or C. F. H. Wuesthoff, Gen'l. Manager, 410 Campbell St., Williamsport, Penna.

STATE POTATO PROJECT CONTEST

Junior Growers are to be Congratulated

The Potato Project Contest sponsored by the State Department of Public Instruction, among Junior growers, was one of the major student contests for 1943. Supervisors' Committees met at State College late in the year to decide the outstanding projects. State contestants were chosen from the outstanding county winners. The results submitted below are not just opinions of the judges but rather are the decisions obtained through the use of a state-wide score card which gives proper consideration to profits, labor income, size of enterprise, self labor and managerial ability. Labor income alone does not decide the winner but rather a balanced undertaking with successes obtained sways the committee's actions. The following were declared the winners, these young men received certificates and medals for their achievements.

The Winners—1943 Potato Yield Contest

Name	School	County	Yield
Lynn Karge	Davidson Twp. High School	Sullivan	350
Matthew H. Smith	Beechwood High School	Jefferson	327
Junior Rendulic	Linesville-Conneaut High School	Crawford	321
Albert Hardisky	Dallas Twp. High School	Luzerne	315
Wilmer R. Bartholomew	Polk Twp. High School	Monroe	311.5
Wm. Clair Baumgarten	Polk Twp. High School	Monroe	308.5
Gordon Hay	Berlin-Brothers Valley High School	Somerset	308
Luther A. Getz	Polk Twp. High School	Monroe	305
Jay W. Knupp	Somerset High School	Somerset	301.4
Lawrence C. Crowell	Ulysses High School	Potter	293

Name	School	County	Adviser
J. Ross McGinnis	Fawn Twp. High School	York	H. P. Hopkins
Albert Hardisky	Dallas High School	Luzerne	S. W. Mosier
Will Hoaglund	Mercer High School	Mercer	R. C. McMinn
Donald Frey	Slatingham High School	Lehigh	Harry Serfass
Gordan Hay	Berlin-Brothers Valley High School	Somerset	Wm. Igoo
Junior Rendulic	Linesville-Conneaut High School	Crawford	O. C. Lance
Lynn Karge	Davidson Twp. High School	Sullivan	W. H. Gregory
Wilmer Bartholomew	Polk Twp. High School	Monroe	H. E. Davis
Lawrence Mills	Waterford High School	Erie	R. E. Salmon
Lawrence Crowell	Ulysses High School	Potter	H. J. Bartges

MY POTATO PROJECT



THE WINNER OF THE PRODUCTION CONTEST

J. Ross McGinnis, Fawn Twp. Vocational School, York County.

With two years of successful projects completed I started my third year with more experience and more ability towards a successful project. I decided not only to continue with the same project program but also to increase it by adding potatoes and farm accounts. I did this, first because it would aid me a great deal in getting Keystone Farmer Degree and second, because working with my father I had acquired a certain amount of experience and knowledge in potato growing and felt with this I could make it a very successful project. This year my father was going to raise 30 acres and he agreed that he would allow me to raise 5 if I took care of the expenses and the labor. Seeing my opportunity I seized it and so planned a potato project along with my others. I bought my seed when my father bought his in the latter part of the winter. I bought certified seed of Katahdin variety because this variety had already proved itself in our community and my father had been successful with it also. I proposed to plant my potatoes on soybean sod which was disked under that spring. My father had been using a two year rotation plan on the field which I was going to use, and he had used soybeans as a legume crop to supply the soil amply with nitrogen. On April 13th I plowed the ground. I had harrowed it before this with a heavy

disk harrow and it plowed very nicely. I did not have much soil preparation to do since I had got it plowed in good shape. On April 20th I planted my potatoes. When I had bought them I had tried to get as small seed as possible but due to wartime restrictions I was forced to get larger seed which I had to cut. I cut my potatoes with a mechanical potato cutter which is as efficient as a man if properly operated. I planted my potatoes with a two row Iron Age planter with a bandway fertilizer attachment. Using high grade Standard Fertilizer of 4-10-10 analysis I put on about 1400 lbs. to the acre to insure plenty of plant food elements. About two weeks after planting I worked the middles out and ran the smoothing harrow over them. As I could see the potatoes cut the row I started spraying for the sooner they are sprayed the better. Soon after this I ran the weeder over them to loosen up the dirt and work out the smaller weeds. I did this at regular intervals throughout the summer as long as the size of vines permitted it. About three weeks after I planted them I worked them for the first time setting my workers a little shallow and using fenders so as not to cover up the potatoes. I usually followed each working by running the weeder over them to get the weeds the worker missed. June 15th I worked my potatoes

the second time setting my workers deeper but wider apart so as to get close to the roots. June 18th I worked my potatoes for the third and last time because after this it would do too much damage to the vines. I set my workers at about the same level as before but I set my front gangs wider apart for the vines were bigger. I followed as near regular spraying program as possible spraying on the average once a week. I sprayed more for the blight than I did for the bug using a bordeaux mix because the blight is more prevalent in the community. It was essential for me to spray longer into the summer than usual due to the intense drought in this section to keep the potatoes from dying. When it was impractical to run the weeder through them again I used a one horse cultivator to break the crust and work out as many weeds as possible. I did this only two times for I found it was doing more harm to the vines than good. About a month after this I decided to go through the patch and pull the weeds out. I did this to add to the appearance and also to make digging easier for the weeds tend to stop the digger and are hard to get through. I sprayed 11 times throughout the summer, my final spraying date being Aug. 10th. I was able to dig them, pick them, and haul them in, in two days with the aid of my father's helpers and potato pickers. I did this on

Saturdays so as not to miss any school and also to be there to help. I found I had about 250 bu. to the acre yield which was fairly good taking into consideration the drought during the summer. I stored my potatoes in my father's potato storage cellar and have already sorted and sold 1250 bushels. The total cost of production of my potato project was \$588.88; the total yield was 1250 bu.; total profit was \$1596.72. My labor income was \$1631.39 making this project a very profitable investment. I think my potato project was very successful and gave me profitable returns for my labor. I entered my hog, corn, and potato projects in the state project contest and was lucky to place first in potatoes, second in corn and ninth in hogs. I also was awarded the Keystone Degree which I had coveted since I entered high school.

FOR SALE

8 Row Bean, Potato Sprayer, mounted on steel—Tractor drawn 20 gal. pump. Excellent Condition.

Also — Clean Manchu Soybeans

RALPH STYER
MECHANICSBURG, PA.
5 miles from Harrisburg

EUREGA MOWER COMPANY

Potato Machinery Babcock WEED HOG Spring Tooth Harrows

COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY

Hay Machinery Harvesting Machinery

FROST AND WOOD COMPANY

Hay Machinery Harvesting Machinery

ORKIL INCORPORATED

CLARK Disc Harrows

DUANE H. NASH

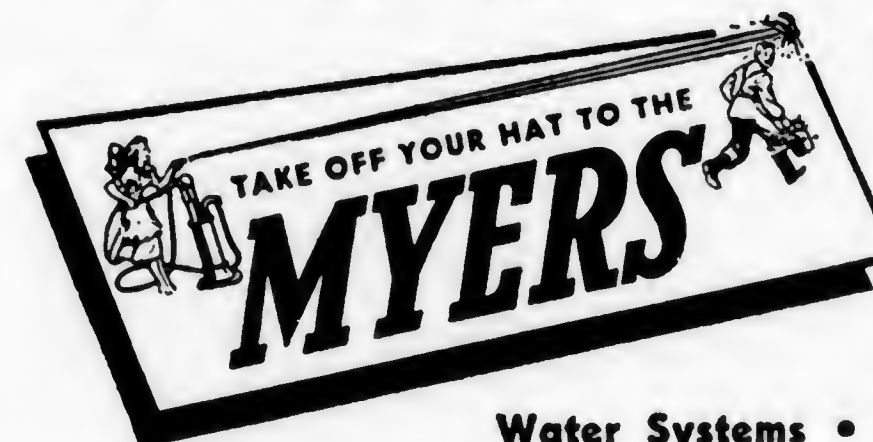
District Representative
HADDONFIELD, NEW JERSEY

QUALITY Vegetables will be still more important

Tomorrow!



Quality grades always pay you the best profits — and all signs indicate that quality will be still more necessary to meet the requirements of postwar markets. That's why it's so essential to plan ahead now for better quality vegetables through scientific pest control—with modern, efficient Myers Sprayers. Consult your Myers dealer about your postwar sprayer needs. See him, too, for repairs, or replacement parts, for your present spraying equipment.



THE F. E. MYERS & BRO. CO.
181 Orange St., Ashland, Ohio

SPRAYERS

Water Systems • Pumps • Hay Unloading Tools

1943 Activities

Continued from page fourteen

September 21st at Harrisburg. It was exceptionally well attended by both growers and distributors. Messrs. Fred Johnson, President of the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council and M. P. White-night, our President, were co-chairmen of the afternoon and evening programs. Problems of the Industry were presented and discussed. A friendly understanding and a spirit of cooperation prevailed throughout all sessions.

An area Marketing Conference was held November 18th. at Jennerstown, Somerset County under the joint auspices of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers, Somerset Farm Bureau, and the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council. Growers and distributors again responded well. Speakers of the evening were Earl French of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., Dr. E. L. Nixon, R. W. Lohr, and H. S. Agster, of the Farm Bureau. All attending expressed themselves as well pleased with this area conference and further advised that more similar affairs should be conducted.

The 400-Bushel Club:—Pennsylvania's 1943 production was reflected in the number of new 400-Bushel Club members this year. Only three were qualified, Thos. Neefe, of Potter County; Breisch Bros. of Schuylkill County and Warren Frantz of Lehigh Co. The official record for the year was 470.3 bushels per acre.

Paper Bags:—The paper bag situation seems to be well in hand. The Equitable Paper Bag Co., The Hammond Bag & Paper Co., and The Taggart Co., made every effort to service our warehouses and individual growers. Prices have been maintained at the prewar level but prompt deliveries were more the exception rather than the rule. Delays in overnight trucking and railway shipments are still very serious. Growers have been urged to order bags early and in sufficient quantities. Government restrictions on the use of paper may be faced before our season is over although we feel we have sufficient reserves already manufactured.

Finances: — The annual audit as made by H. E. Boice, Public Accountant, indicates that 1943 was operated at a loss. This is explainable in that bag sales were not as great as in 1942, the

Baking Booth was not operated, and "Camp Potato" seedlings were not evaluated. In addition to this the Northwestern Cooperative was allowed \$1100 on an old account, "Camp Potato" expenses were greater by \$800, the Butler office was open seven months instead of four as in 1942.

However, by economizing in some departments we have sufficient funds in sight to carry the Association into its next marketing season. All bills and salaries to December 31, 1943 are paid in full. All Association property is covered by insurance and all employees are protected by Compensation Insurance. Your treasurer's bond for \$5000 is in force.

The above report of activities and the financial statement as officially audited gives a complete picture of the status of the Association.

In conclusion, I wish to thank all active members and others for your splendid cooperation. Your support and kind assistance has made the past year most interesting and enjoyable.

Respectfully submitted,

C. F. H. WUESTHOFF.

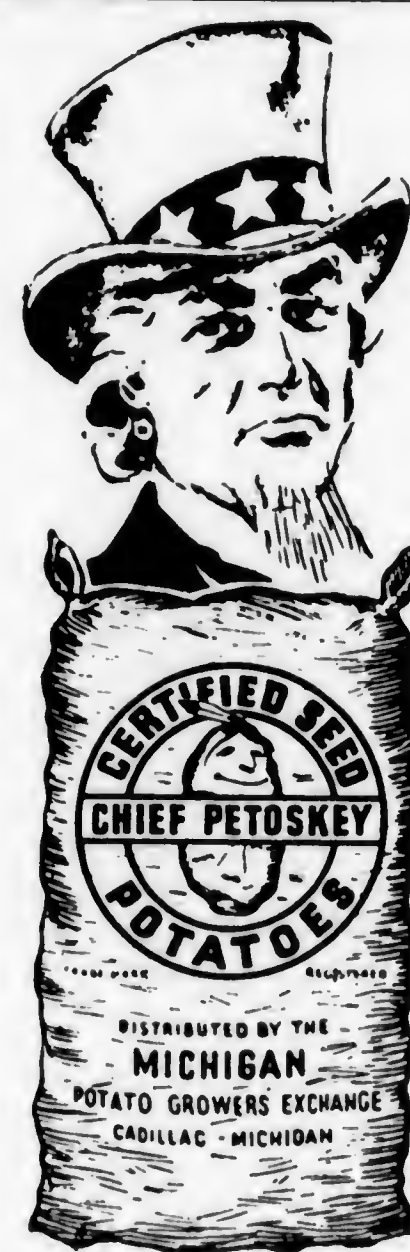
FOR SALE
Certified
Seed Potatoes
Russetts and Katahdins
C. A. PENNY
Wellsboro, Pa.

FOR SALE
Certified
Seed Potatoes
Sebagos and Katahdins
G. L. ALLEN
WYSOX, BRADFORD CO., PA.



Larvae and Pupae of Potato Tuber Moth in the Flesh of the Tuber.

Continued from page fifteen be fumigated as soon after putting them in the storage house as possible with methyl bromide.



EVERY AMERICAN FARMER
SHOULD DO HIS UTMOST TO
INCREASE PRODUCTION

Outstanding Growers of 21 different states use
Chief Petoskey Brand
Certified Seed Potatoes
grown under the rigid certification requirements of Michigan

Only the **BEST SEED** can produce the **BEST RESULTS**

Order now while good stock is available

MICHIGAN POTATO
GROWERS EXCHANGE, Inc.
CADILLAC . . . MICHIGAN

1943 Activities

Continued from page fourteen

September 21st at Harrisburg. It was exceptionally well attended by both growers and distributors. Messrs. Fred Johnson, President of the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council and M. P. White-night, our President, were co-chairmen of the afternoon and evening programs. Problems of the Industry were presented and discussed. A friendly understanding and a spirit of cooperation prevailed throughout all sessions.

An area Marketing Conference was held November 18th at Jennerstown, Somerset County under the joint auspices of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers, Somerset Farm Bureau, and the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council. Growers and distributors again responded well. Speakers of the evening were Earl French of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., Dr. E. L. Nixon, R. W. Lohr, and H. S. Agster, of the Farm Bureau. All attending expressed themselves as well pleased with this area conference and further advised that more similar affairs should be conducted.

The 400-Bushel Club:—Pennsylvania's 1943 production was reflected in the number of new 400-Bushel Club members this year. Only three were qualified, Thos. Neefe, of Potter County; Breisch Bros. of Schuylkill County and Warren Frantz of Lehigh Co. The official record for the year was 470.3 bushels per acre.

Paper Bags:—The paper bag situation seems to be well in hand. The Equitable Paper Bag Co., The Hammond Bag & Paper Co., and The Taggart Co., made every effort to service our warehouses and individual growers. Prices have been maintained at the prewar level but prompt deliveries were more the exception rather than the rule. Delays in overnight trucking and railway shipments are still very serious. Growers have been urged to order bags early and in sufficient quantities. Government restrictions on the use of paper may be faced before our season is over although we feel we have sufficient reserves already manufactured.

Finances: — The annual audit as made by H. E. Boice, Public Accountant, indicates that 1943 was operated at a loss. This is explainable in that bag sales were not as great as in 1942, the

Baking Booth was not operated, and "Camp Potato" seedlings were not evaluated. In addition to this the Northwestern Cooperative was allowed \$1100 on an old account, "Camp Potato" expenses were greater by \$800, the Butler office was open seven months instead of four as in 1942.

However, by economizing in some departments we have sufficient funds in sight to carry the Association into its next marketing season. All bills and salaries to December 31, 1943 are paid in full. All Association property is covered by insurance and all employees are protected by Compensation Insurance. Your treasurer's bond for \$5000 is in force.

The above report of activities and the financial statement as officially audited gives a complete picture of the status of the Association.

In conclusion, I wish to thank all active members and others for your splendid cooperation. Your support and kind assistance has made the past year most interesting and enjoyable.

Respectfully submitted,

C. F. H. WUESTHOFF.

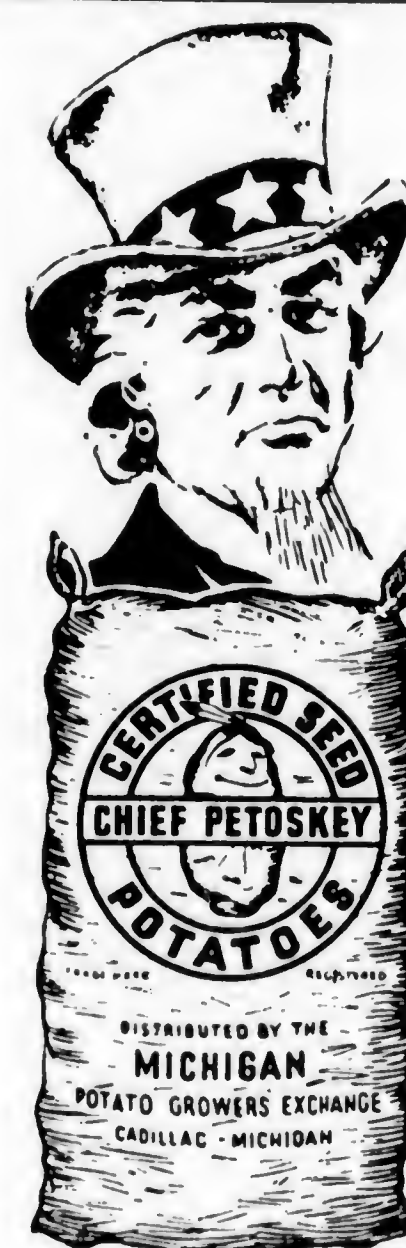
FOR SALE
Certified
Seed Potatoes
Russetts and Katahdins
C. A. PENNY
Wellsboro, Pa.

FOR SALE
Certified
Seed Potatoes
Sebagos and Katahdins
G. L. ALLEN
WYSOX, BRADFORD CO., PA.



Larvae and Pupae of Potato Tuber Moth in the Flesh of the Tuber.

Continued from page fifteen be fumigated as soon after putting them
If the tubers are known to be infested in the storage house as possible with
by larvae or to carry eggs, they should methyl bromide.



EVERY AMERICAN FARMER
SHOULD DO HIS UTMOST TO
INCREASE PRODUCTION

Outstanding Growers of 21 different states use
Chief Petoskey Brand
Certified Seed Potatoes
grown under the rigid certification requirements
of Michigan

Only the **BEST SEED** can produce the
BEST RESULTS

Order now while good stock is available

MICHIGAN POTATO
GROWERS EXCHANGE, Inc.
CADILLAC - - - MICHIGAN

This year will be a good time to learn to war
on waste of time, tools and materials.

ALBERT C. ROEMHILD

Commission Merchant

Phone, Lombard 1000

122 Dock St., Philadelphia

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

Maine and North Dakota

Carloads and Less

SPRING SHIPMENTS

E. A. TREXLER

Trexler, Pa.

Phone—Krumsville 36-12

Eastern growers are reminded that A. C. Roemhild, 122 Dock Street, Philadelphia, will be glad to handle off-grade and commercial potatoes. We suggest that Mr. Roemhild be given every opportunity to serve for he is a good cooperator.

FOR SALE

Chippewa
Seed Potatoes

BECK and BECK
LIBERTY, PENNA.

Grown in Northern Lycoming County

SPRAY and DUST

with

MILLARD MODERN LIMES

Rotary Kiln Products

Crop Protection - Service - Reasonable Cost

H. E. MILLARD

Phone 7-3231

Annaville, Pa.

Let Agrico Help You Get More No. Ones Per Acre

FOOD fights for freedom — and potatoes are a basic food. So it's important to make every acre do its best — and that's where Agrico for Potatoes can help.

Year-after-year results clearly prove Agrico's EXTRA crop-producing power . . . 20, 30, 45 bushels MORE No. Ones per acre with Agrico in side-by-side field tests . . . record crops in every potato section from Maine to Florida.

Agrico for Potatoes is specially formulated for potato production . . . exactly suited to local soils and growing conditions . . . kept abreast of the changing needs of the changing soil . . . always out in front as the Nation's No. 1 crop-producer.

Never before have the extra yields and extra quality — this all-important *difference* Agrico makes — meant so much as right now. This year let Agrico help you get more No. Ones — clean, high-quality, true-to-type stock — from every acre. Use Agrico and see how much your land REALLY can produce.

Don't risk delays due to wartime uncertainties. Be on the safe side and get Agrico NOW from your nearby Agrico Dealer. You'll be glad you did!

Agrico is Manufactured ONLY by

**The AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL
CHEMICAL Co.**

Baltimore, Md. • Buffalo, N. Y. • Carteret, N. J.

THERE'S AN AGRICO FOR EACH CROP



AGRICO THE NATION'S LEADING
FERTILIZER

1943 Potato Blossom Queen

Continued from page twelve

plished and Blue Jacket Time. Also Art Jarrett and his orchestra entertained us for a half hour.

Then I was taken to the galley. The Chef showed me their huge meat refrigerators, the steam pressure cookers, dish washers, potato peelers, dicing machines, grills, and other mechanized devices for preparation of food for the sailors. Formerly a group of these boys on K. P. duty had chosen me as the pin-up girl for their "Spud Locker". Here I was photographed with these apprentice Seamen whose duty it was to eye the potatoes. These photographs were recently released by the Navy Department.

December eighteenth, the Schuylkill County Potato Growers asked me to be present at their annual meeting at the Necho Allen Hotel in Pottsville. At their banquet the men sang to me, Let Me Call You Sweetheart, and I appreciated that more than anything I've ever experienced. Three hundred men singing to one person is a thrill that tops anything else. After my addressing this group, the Home Economics Department presented me with an exquisite orchid—the first I've ever received. That too would have gladdened anyone's heart.

January 20th was my last appearance until next summer when I'll come to "Camp Potato" again to hail the new Queen at her coronation.

Secretary's Note: Miss McHenry our 1943 Potato Blossom Queen, was presented at the "Goodfellowship" Dinner of the Cooperative-Business Conference at Harrisburg, Thursday of last week. Four Hundred growers, businessmen, professional men and educators enjoyed immensely "Our Carolyn's" pleasing story of her experiences since chosen the reigning Queen of 1943. She electrified her audience with her natural personality and good wholesome common sense. She has done wonders in the way of elevating the Potato Industry in the minds of the general public.

FOR SALE:

1—4 Row Iron Age Assist Feed Planter on Rubber; 1—2 Row Kid Glove Potato Digger. Planter Tires—will fit digger; 1—Conveyor Loader and 1—Weed Hog.

LYNN SILL

Corry, Penna. Erie County



for BIGGER PROFITS on Potatoes

EUREKA POTATO MACHINES lower the cost per acre in potato growing. Save time. Save labor. Increase yields. Make more money for you and free you from the hardest work. They're modern, improved, dependable machines, built right to fit each job, and used by successful potato growers for over a quarter century.

<p>Potato Cutter Cuts uniform seed. Operates with both hands free for feeding.</p> <p>Riding Moleher or Weeder Breaks crust, mashes soil, and kills weeds when potato crop is young and tender. 11 and 12 ft. sizes. Many other uses, with or without seeding attachment.</p>	<p>Potato Planter One man machine. Opens furrow, drops seed, sows fertilizer, if desired, covers and marks seed row—all in one operation.</p> <p>Potato Digger Famous for getting all the potatoes, separating and sending back soil. With or without engine attachment or tractor attachment.</p>	<p>Sprayers Traction or Power. Insures the crop. Sizes, 4, 6 or more rows. 60 to 150 gallon tanks. All styles of booms.</p>
---	--	--

Eureka—A name that means Success on Potato Machines. All machines in stock near you.



Eureka Potato Machines



POTATO DIGGER



TRACTION SPRAYER



RIDING MOLEHER

Also the
**COCKSHUTT
DISC PLOW**

and the

**BABCOCK
WEED HOG**

**Eureka
Mower Co.**
UTICA, N. Y.

MEMBERSHIPS

New and Renewals since last Issue

C. E. Yockey, Apollo
Ivan Miller, Corry
J. D. Murphy, Dushore
Weaver Sander, Lebanon
W. L. Murrin, Butler
E. R. Lett, Philadelphia
A. C. Ramseyer, Smithville, Ohio
John H. Menges, McSherrytown
K. W. Lauer, Harrisburg
F. J. Klunk, Hanover
A. Irvin Hostetter, Littlestown
J. Mont McGinnis, Stewartstown
William A. Marsteller, Stewartstown
H. Raymond Stoner, Lancaster
Carol D. Huber, Lititz
Walter Good, Elverson
H. C. McWilliams, Ebensburg
Clyde A. Zehner, Harrisburg
Paul Hiestand, Marietta
M. L. VanWegen, Coudersport
A. C. Roemhild, Philadelphia
Norris Watson, Westtown
Russell Graver, Bath
H. A. Daub, Reinerton
Mahlon King, Parkesburg
Elan King, Parkesburg
Robert H. Engle, Washington, D. C.
Robert J. Yonkin, Dushore
Frank V. Rohe, Dushore
Irvin Rohe, Syracuse, N. Y.
C. R. Yerger, Apollo
H. A. Reilly, Cadillac, Mich.
E. L. Nixon, State College
C. A. Lichtenwalner, Macungie
Clarence E. Peters, New Tripoli
H. H. Flinchbaugh, Loganville
N. A. Schappell, Indian
Kenneth Bowman, Fawn Grove
McPherson Brothers, Bridgeton
Ralph Styer, Mechanicsburg
Frank Knerr, Brudgeton
William Beam, Morgantown
John Weaver, Honey Brook
J. Henry Warner, Danville
J. Hansell Franch, Collegeville
Richard Smith, Allentown
Norman M. Eberly, New Holland
Gates Gilmore, Westtown
Harold Fehnel, Bath
Kenneth Hankinson, Pennington, N. J.
George W. Tallman, Tower City
Leroy Eberley, Leola
Henry Umble, Parkesburg
N. J. Bashore, Palmyra
John S. Imswiler, West Chester
J. K. Woglemuth, Mt. Joy
David Seem, Neffs
Clifford A. Stultz, Cranbury, N. J.

William W. Hayes, Jersey Shore
Harry Uffelman, Rochester, N. Y.
J. Ellis Harriger, New Bethlehem
Fred D. Leiby, Germansville
Guy S. Reed, Summit Station
Ed. Malley, Long Island City, N. J.
C. L. Goodling, Philadelphia
Clyde Eshelman, Washington Boro
J. Walter Learn, Dushore
A. A. Borger, Northampton
John Richter, Duncannon
Joseph Fisher, Holsopple
F. A. Brion, Liberty
W. R. High, Kunkletown
Morris Getz, Albrightsville
Reuben Smoyer, Macungie
J. A. Jones, Bath
Robert Getz, Albrightsville
L. O. Thompson, New Freedom
Lloyd A. Hubner, Norristown
Virgil Royer, Arcanum, Ohio
Lee Ellenberger, Penna. Furnace
Russell Altemose, Long Pond
Amos Eberly, New Holland
Albert Stoner, Quarryville
J. E. Slade, Allentown
Clinton Geiger, Neffs
Chas. B. Geiger, Sagersville
J. A. Donaldson, Emlenton
R. L. Lee, Harrisburg
C. N. Parkinson, Bloomsburg
Donald Newell, Sligo
Frank H. Krause, Germansville
Chas. M. Luckenbill, Schuylkill Haven
Clark V. Hower, Danville
R. B. Stutzman, Cramer
Leon Epler, Northumberland
Pocono Valley Farm, Bartonsville
M. Paul Whitenight, Bloomsburg
Mathias Whitenight, Bloomsburg
H. F. Mahle, Schnecksville
Beck & Beck, Liberty
Dewey Scheller, Kunkletown
Lawrence Getz, Albrightsville
Raymond Schrack, Loganton
Bert Straw, Coudersport
Lester Lohr, Boswell
Willard Kistler, New Tripoli
Walter N. Herber, New Tripoli
Roy J. Myers, Greensville
A. T. Blakeslee, Blakeslee
Marshall Jones, West Chester
W. L. Wyckoff, Wooster, Ohio
F. C. Brehm, Dilltown
H. R. Shappell, Ringtown
Dewey Wotring, Schnecksville
A. T. Bradley, Whiteford, Md.

Continued next month

Cooperatives "As Others See It"

Continued from page eleven
 who packed and shipped sub-standard quality to cause the entire shipment to be condemned when that was detected. I have seen many cases such as I refer to and some were returned to the point of origin, re-graded and brought up to standard, yet many loads of this kind were peddled at prices for less than if the quality had been as labeled. You can see that the grower whose potatoes were up to standard suffered a loss on this transaction, but this loss did not end with the grower; the consumer suffered a loss by not getting the quality that the brand designated and so this consumer is prejudiced against this brand with the result that many such persons may not wish to purchase any potatoes grown in Pennsylvania without giving them the once-over several times. This, of course, cannot be done in a consumer package. You can readily see that this gives the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association a black eye as well as the distributors. By the system now used these inferior lots can be thrown out and the Association should have the power to see that they are re-graded before being offered for sale. I realize some growers whose potatoes were sometimes found to be of sub-

standard quality were either not fully aware of the grade standard or else were somewhat careless about their pack. Now when this is detected the cooperative grower is quick to correct this mistake and take steps that will prevent this from happening again. Others could be eliminated or not allowed to pack except under a brand that suited their crop—I cannot stress too strongly **Uniformity**. Every blue label should have such a favorable impression with each purchaser that that purchaser will always demand this brand and the label will be a guarantee. If this is not carried out whole-heartedly, all advertising or other means of promotion will be useless. Probably a good policy to follow is that when there is the slightest doubt as to whether the quality is good enough to pack under top brand, cooperate by using a lower grade label. Never lose sight of the fact that the ultimate consumer is the one who places the value on all products.

I would like to say in closing that I have enjoyed my association with the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association, both from a business and a personal standpoint. I think that all who have contributed to that organization should take a personal pride and satisfaction in its accomplishments.

**WHEN YOU WANT THE SAFEST CARE FOR
 YOUR POTATOES—PACK THEM IN
 "HAMMOND BETTERBAGS"**

Because They Are

**ATTRACTIVE-ECONOMICAL-CONVENIENT
 DURABLE-STRONG**



**HAMMOND BAG & PAPER CO.
 WELLSBURG, W. VA.**

CLETRAC MODEL HG

**The Only Tru-Traction Tractor Available
 For Vegetable Growers**

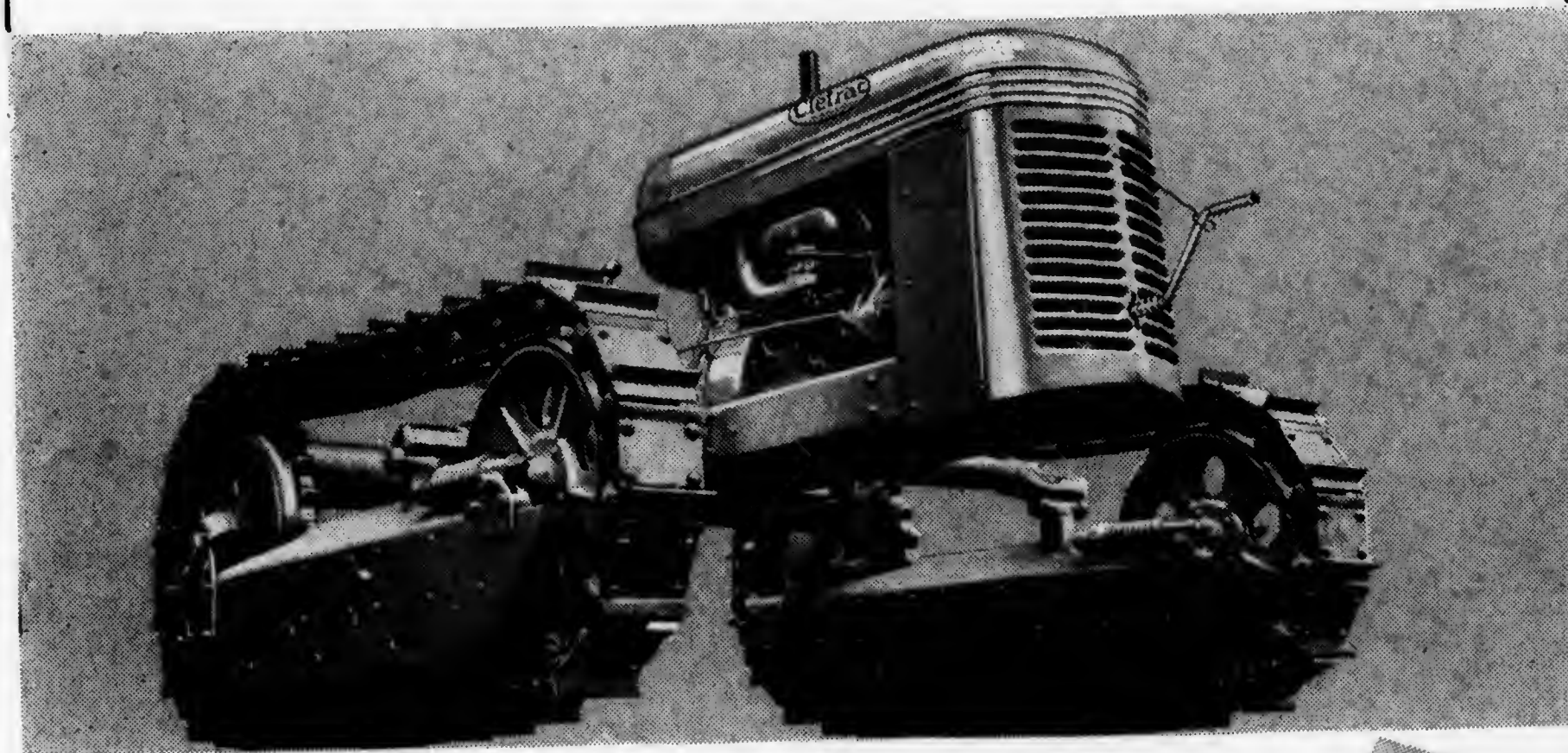
Cletrac Model HG is the only track type tractor designed exclusively for agricultural use and it is within the range of the average grower's pocket book.

With Cletrac Tru-Traction your tractor is under control at all times because Tru-Traction provides power on both tracks at all times. You always steer a Cletrac just as you drive a team. The motor does all of the work all of the time. There is no job on the farm—on any farm—that can't be done better with a Cletrac Tru-Traction outfit and only Cletrac gives Tru-Traction.

A few Cletracs Model HG are available to growers who can qualify under government regulations to purchase them. See your nearest Cletrac dealer—he'll gladly explain the steps you must take to qualify to purchase a new Cletrac.

THE CLEVELAND TRACTOR CO.

CLEVELAND, OHIO



CLETRAC Tru-Traction TRACTORS

THIS FREE BOOK FULLY EXPLAINS CLETRAC TRU-TRACTION—Write for a copy



PLANTERS PRODUCE

More Potatoes . . . More Profit
THE

"BAND-WAY"



Planting Potatoes the Iron Age Way

"Iron Age" potato planters with exclusive scientific "Band-way" fertilizer placement will give you more accurate planting with maximum crop yield. With "Band-way" you place all fertilizer where it does the most good at the time of planting—and count extra crop profits at the end of the season.

3 "BAND-WAY" HI CROP YIELD

Fertilizer may be applied by three different "Iron Age" Band-way methods. Regular Band-way places fertilizer usually 3 inches to right and left of seed, and slightly below it in continuous bands. (see top illustration at right).

Hi-Lo Band-way places fertilizer on one side slightly below seed, and on the other much deeper (center illustration at right).

Hi-Lo Unequal Quantity Band-way places 25% of fertilizer on one side, 75% on other, deeper and below seed. (bottom illustration and right).



One of these "Band-way" methods, used according to your particular type of soil will bring greater yields with less labor, less cost. There is an "Iron Age" potato planter to suit every purpose, whether you grow 5 acres or 500.

"Iron Age" builds automatic-feed, assisted-feed and high speed automatic planters for 1, 2, 3 and 4 rows. All regular planters are equipped for ridge or shallow seed covering. Special gauge may be furnished for marking high beds.

WRITE FOR YOUR COPY OF THE "IRON AGE" POTATO CATALOG

A. B. FARQUHAR COMPANY

2202 DUKE ST.

YORK, PA.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE



ERNEST JONES AND A "FREAK POTATO"

(see page 11)

FEBRUARY — 1944

Published by the

PENNSYLVANIA COOPERATIVE
POTATO GROWERS ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED





OLIVER TRACTOR CULTIVATORS For Heavy, Continuous Work at Controlled Digging Depths . . .

For deep cultivation, this territory has long desired a field cultivator that would go into the ground easily and to proper depth, work steadily at the desired digging depth and come out without trouble.

The Oliver Nos. 65 and 165 series tractor field cultivators combine great strength for heavy-duty digging with easy operation which is remarkable in such strong and rugged tools. They provide all the advantages of deep, controlled penetration. You can work up to 8" deep if you wish.

Sturdy construction, ball bearing depth adjusting screw, and double power lift make these cultivators very practical tools that are a pleasure to use, easy to operate and free from trouble. Built throughout of heavy heat-treated steel sections, these cultivators stand the strain of deep work without twisting out of shape.

Come in and let us tell you more about these Oliver cultivators.



OLIVER

FARM EQUIPMENT

THE GUIDE POST

published by

The Pennsylvania Cooperative
Potato Growers Association, Inc.
Williamsport



Volume XXI

February, 1944

Number 2



Note the fairly coarse conditioning of the ROOT BED

FITTING THE ROOT BED

Plow early and plow just as deep as your soil will allow without turning up the subsoil, however, it seldom pays to plow deeper than 9 or 10 inches even though the depth of your soil may permit it. Adjust your plows so that the slice surface is somewhat on edge making perhaps a 45 per cent angle with the field's level. Turning the slice upside down or completely over with the stubble, sod and trash completely covered is dead wrong, some trash, sod and stubble should be left exposed. Your neighbor may accuse you of slipshod careless plowing but that is the way it should

be. Disc with a good disc with the furrows once or twice at the most until you are ready to plant your seed. When planting time comes around disc again deep or use your heavy spring tooth harrow or weed-hog deep just ahead of the planter leaving the field's surface quite rough—not smooth or pulverized. The rougher the surface the better (within reason of course) for when it rains that precious rain will be absorbed like a sponge, your field will not puddle and your troublesome weeds will have trouble in getting started.



OLIVER TRACTOR CULTIVATORS For Heavy, Continuous Work at Controlled Digging Depths . . .

For deep cultivation, this territory has long desired a field cultivator that would go into the ground easily and to proper depth, work steadily at the desired digging depth and come out without trouble.

The Oliver Nos. 65 and 165 series tractor field cultivators combine great strength for heavy-duty digging with easy operation which is remarkable in such strong and rugged tools. They provide all the advantages of deep, controlled penetration. You can work up to 8" deep if you wish.

Sturdy construction, ball bearing depth adjusting screw, and double power lift make these cultivators very practical tools that are a pleasure to use, easy to operate and free from trouble. Built throughout of heavy heat-treated steel sections, these cultivators stand the strain of deep work without twisting out of shape.

Come in and let us tell you more about these Oliver cultivators.



OLIVER
FARM EQUIPMENT

THE GUIDE POST

published by

The Pennsylvania Cooperative
Potato Growers Association, Inc.
Williamsport



Volume XXI

February, 1944

Number 2



Note the fairly coarse conditioning of the ROOT BED

FITTING THE ROOT BED

Plow early and plow just as deep as your soil will allow without turning up the subsoil, however, it seldom pays to plow deeper than 9 or 10 inches even though the depth of your soil may permit it. Adjust your plows so that the slice surface is somewhat on edge making perhaps a 45 per cent angle with the field's level. Turning the slice upside down or completely over with the stubble, sod and trash completely covered is dead wrong, some trash, sod and stubble should be left exposed. Your neighbor may accuse you of slipshod careless plowing but that is the way it should

be. Disc with a good disc with the furrows once or twice at the most until you are ready to plant your seed. When planting time comes around disc again deep or use your heavy spring tooth harrow or weed-hog deep just ahead of the planter leaving the field's surface quite rough—not smooth or pulverized. The rougher the surface the better (within reason of course) for when it rains that precious rain will be absorbed like a sponge, your field will not puddle and your troublesome weeds will have trouble in getting started.

CAUSES OF POOR POTATO STANDS

That good seed results in better stand and increased vigor is a well established fact. A good stand of vigorous plants is one of the first steps toward a good yield. It costs no more to prepare the root bed, to plant, to fertilizer, to spray, to cultivate and dig an acre with a good stand than it does the acre with a poor stand. The use of good seed has taught many an otherwise careless grower to give more attention to seed storage, cutting, preparation of the root bed, planting, placement of fertilizer, cultivation and spraying. Some of the more common causes of *poor stand* are listed below. With the approach of the planting season it will be well to read these over carefully and have them in mind as the planter starts down the field a few weeks from now.

Poor seed—Disease free seed is the first step towards good stands of vigorous plants.

Poor storage—Storage should be such as to prolong dormancy and in no way allow for sprout or tuber injury such as heating or freezing.

Careless cutting—Each seed piece should be blocky and contain at least one eye. Cutters, whether they be the simple knife or of the mechanically operated type, are no more fool proof than the man who operates them. Cheap labor is often the most expensive in the end on this job.

Seed pieces too small—Seed pieces should not be less than an ounce in weight and for economy should not exceed two ounces. Small whole seed is more certain of giving a good stand than small cut seed.

Exposing cut seed to rot sun—The idea is to plant and cover seed as it is cut.

Careless planting—Straightness of rows and proper depth are important. Planters are not foolproof. The operator should be of fair to good intelligence. Keep the hopper well supplied with seed and fertilizer. Check the shoe and cover discs for dragging clods or other obstructions. Do not spill fertilizer in the potato hopper.

Defective planter—See that the planter is in proper adjustment. Make your planter do your planting as you desire it done. Be the boss of the planter; don't allow the planter to boss you.

Fertilizer injury—Fertilizer should

not come in direct contact with the seed. Modern planters are giving more attention to fertilizer distribution or placement.

Planting too shallow or too deep—Seed should be planted from three to four inches below the level of the soil. As you start to plant, level off a short space and see if you are planting the proper depth.

Root bed too fine or too compact—The ideal root bed is one that is loose but fairly coarse. Work the soil up rather than down. Pulverizing or compacting the soil should be avoided.

Failure to open soil after planting—Open the soil with the weeder or harrow as soon after each rain as possible.

Harrowing too deep after planting—Harrowing out seed after planting is mostly due to too shallow planting. The springtooth harrow is an elegant tool for breaking the soil where seed is planted the proper depth.

BUYING NEW SEEDS?

Many growers should be buying new seed. The following questions should be kept in mind.

1. Was the seed I am about to buy produced in a proven seed area, or at least no older than one-year removed from such a proven area?

2. Were the fields in which it was produced thoroughly rogued during the growing season to remove diseased plants? (or) Was the seed planted so free of disease and from a recognized foundation-seed-source so as to insure a very low disease content?

3. Was the seed carefully harvested and stored under favorable conditions conducive to preserving its vitality, keeping it dormant and firm for planting?

4. Is the variety I am about to buy one adapted to my soil and climatic conditions?

5. Is the grower or agency from whom you are buying dependable and reliable? Is his word good? Have you reason from past experience to trust him or do you have reliable references to this point?

So much of the success or failure of the '94 crop depends on the seed you plant that you cannot afford to gamble or take a chance on an unknown source, seed that may be run out or badly diseased, seed that has lost its vitality by



This hitch is definitely too high

being poorly stored, a variety unadapted to your soil or climate, or chance dealing with an undependable or unreliable seed grower or agency.

PLANTING DEPTHS

There are five major factors involved in failure to plant seed at the proper depth:

1. Seed bed too firm or compact.
2. Planter tongue hitched too high.
3. Lack of proper planter adjustment.

4. Worn out opening discs or shoe.

5. Failure of grower to check depth of planting.

If the seed bed is too firm or compact it will not matter how properly the tongue is hitched, how correctly the planter is adjusted or how new the opening discs or shoe may be, you will not do a good job of planting. The only satisfactory way to correct this situation is to replot before planting.



Note, the trash and depth of planting.

CAUSES OF POOR POTATO STANDS

That good seed results in better stand and increased vigor is a well established fact. A good stand of vigorous plants is one of the first steps toward a good yield. It costs no more to prepare the root bed, to plant, to fertilize, to spray, to cultivate and dig an acre with a good stand than it does the acre with a poor stand. The use of good seed has taught many an otherwise careless grower to give more attention to seed storage, cutting, preparation of the root bed, planting, placement of fertilizer, cultivation and spraying. Some of the more common causes of *poor stand* are listed below. With the approach of the planting season it will be well to read these over carefully and have them in mind as the planter starts down the field a few weeks from now.

Poor seed—Disease free seed is the first step towards good stands of vigorous plants.

Poor storage—Storage should be such as to prolong dormancy and in no way allow for sprout or tuber injury such as heating or freezing.

Careless cutting—Each seed piece should be blocky and contain at least one eye. Cutters, whether they be the simple knife or of the mechanically operated type, are no more fool proof than the man who operates them. Cheap labor is often the most expensive in the end on this job.

Seed pieces too small—Seed pieces should not be less than an ounce in weight and for economy should not exceed two ounces. Small whole seed is more certain of giving a good stand than small cut seed.

Exposing cut seed to rot sun—The idea is to plant and cover seed as it is cut.

Careless planting—Straightness of rows and proper depth are important. Planters are not foolproof. The operator should be of fair to good intelligence. Keep the hopper well supplied with seed and fertilizer. Check the shoe and cover discs for dragging clods or other obstructions. Do not spill fertilizer in the potato hopper.

Defective planter—See that the planter is in proper adjustment. Make your planter do your planting as you desire it done. Be the boss of the planter; don't allow the planter to boss you.

Fertilizer injury—Fertilizer should

not come in direct contact with the seed. Modern planters are giving more attention to fertilizer distribution or placement.

Planting too shallow or too deep—Seed should be planted from three to four inches below the level of the soil. As you start to plant, level off a short space and see if you are planting the proper depth.

Root bed too fine or too compact—The ideal root bed is one that is loose but fairly coarse. Work the soil up rather than down. Pulverizing or compacting the soil should be avoided.

Failure to open soil after planting—Open the soil with the weeder or harrow as soon after each rain as possible.

Harrowing too deep after planting—Harrowing out seed after planting is mostly due to too shallow planting. The springtooth harrow is an elegant tool for breaking the soil where seed is planted the proper depth.

BUYING NEW SEEDS?

Many growers should be buying new seed. The following questions should be kept in mind.

1. Was the seed I am about to buy produced in a proven seed area, or at least no older than one-year removed from such a proven area?

2. Were the fields in which it was produced thoroughly rogued during the growing season to remove diseased plants? (or) Was the seed planted so free of disease and from a recognized foundation-seed-source so as to insure a very low disease content?

3. Was the seed carefully harvested and stored under favorable conditions conducive to preserving its vitality, keeping it dormant and firm for planting?

4. Is the variety I am about to buy one adapted to my soil and climatic conditions?

5. Is the grower or agency from whom you are buying dependable and reliable? Is his word good? Have you reason from past experience to trust him or do you have reliable references to this point?

So much of the success or failure of the '94 crop depends on the seed you plant that you cannot afford to gamble or take a chance on an unknown source, seed that may be run out or badly diseased, seed that has lost its vitality by



This hitch is definitely too high

being poorly stored, a variety unadapted to your soil or climate, or chance dealing with an undependable or unreliable seed grower or agency.

PLANTING DEPTHS

There are five major factors involved in failure to plant seed at the proper depth:

1. Seed bed too firm or compact.
2. Planter tongue hitched too high.
3. Lack of proper planter adjustment.

4. Worn out opening discs or shoe.
5. Failure of grower to check depth of planting.

If the seed bed is too firm or compact it will not matter how properly the tongue is hitched, how correctly the planter is adjusted or how new the opening discs or shoe may be, you will not do a good job of planting. The only satisfactory way to correct this situation is to replot before planting.



Note, the trash and depth of planting.

You will find a picture of a planter hitched too high. As you can see this raises the opening discs almost out of the ground on this particular planter. There is more danger of the hitch being too high on a tractor hitch as it is hard to realize where the point of the tongue would be if it were there. There is need of a rule for making the planter tractor hitch as to height. One thing sure, if the opening discs are not doing their job the hitch is too high.

All modern makes of planters have adjustments, (to the front of the opening discs or shoes), for lowering the opening attachment. If the hitch is not too high and you still are not getting proper depth you may need to change this adjustment.

There are thousands of planters over the State on which the opening discs and shoes are badly worn, in many cases worn out. New discs are not expensive if you can realize the good they will do in helping to reduce sunburn, and assuring the higher yield of better shaped tubers. A worn shoe can be put in good condition by having your local black-smith or welder weld two or three inches to it. If dirt is continually running over the sides of the shoe thereby preventing or interfering with the proper spacing or depth of the seed you should (first) make sure that the opening discs are doing their job of really opening the furrow and, (second) check the condition of the shoe and if badly worn weld a piece to it.

Before completing the first round with the planter this season get off and level the ground behind the planter and measure, not guess, the depth of the seed. If the seed is less than 3 inches below the level you are planting too shallow. Recommendations on depth of planting based on tests and records has been

3 to 3½ inches on heavy soils and 3½ to 4 inches on the lighter soils.

SELLING SEED

By March each year a lot of seed growers over the State become anxious as to whether or not all their seed is going to find a market. There are thousands of growers who need good seed and thousands of them who would buy if the seed was more readily available to them. We have not yet arrived at a workable system of seed distribution for our own growers. The bulk of the seed sold in Pennsylvania from outside sources is sold, not just offered. Modern sales methods are used. These sales methods involve: A good product properly graded and packed, advertising, publicity, market and grower contact, information on price, information on storing, handling and delivery, and a follow up on the part of the seed grower as to satisfied or dissatisfied customers.

The movement of any product is dependent on getting it before the public. This can be accomplished by the exhibits and displays of the product, personal letters or cards carrying a sales story, posters or pamphlets giving sales information, ads in local and trade papers or journals, and co-operation with or selling through local or state agencies who are operating in potential sales areas.

It goes without saying that satisfied customers as to quality of product and price goes a long way to continued sales of seed potatoes. I know of a grower who has kept a complete list of all seed buyers over the past 12 years. By letting these buyers know what he has for sale, grading and packing in clean bushel paper bags and selling at a reasonable premium above table stock in his area, he has been able to move his entire crop at the storage each year.

Lincoln Said:

Gold is good in its place—but loving, brave, patriotic men are better than gold.

ALBERT C. ROEMHILD

Commission Merchant

Phone, Lombard 1000

122 Dock St., Philadelphia

Order Your DAVCO GRANULATED FERTILIZER Now... so you'll have it when you need it!



Davco Granulated Fertilizer distributes evenly, feeds crops evenly . . . a feature recommended by U. S. Department of Agriculture. Easy to handle . . . easy to drill or broadcast. No dust—no waste—no odor. **!!!** Because **IT'S GRANULATED**, you get more value for your money.

Plan now for your goal . . . greater yields! Ordering and taking delivery of your fertilizer early will do two jobs . . . help you and help relieve the nation's transportation difficulties.

AND . . . for best results—specify Davco Granulated 4-12-8 from your dealer.

THE DAVISON CHEMICAL CORPORATION
Progress through Chemistry
D
BALTIMORE-3, MD.

A Program TO INCREASE EATING OF IRISH POTATOES IN 1944

Launched by War Food Administration

Objectives—To increase and maintain the rate of civilian consumption of potatoes through full utilization of all channels of information, education, and trade promotion.

Timing—To begin immediately and to continue throughout the year. Peaks of emphasis will be reached in the months of February and March and (tentatively) in July and November.

Emphasis—Potatoes as food, not as a marketing problem. This program is not an effort to save the farmer money, to save the Government embarrassment, to move a "surplus," to prevent waste, or to relieve any other "problem." It is an effort to give potatoes the recognition they deserve as a wartime food—familiar, abundant, packed with nourishment, adaptable to innumerable dishes and ways of serving, and full of the fuel for energy and body warmth that we need in wartime.

Background—Supply. In 1943, farmers grew a record-breaking crop of potatoes. The greatest acreage since 1935 (3,322 thousand acres) combined with the highest yields on record (139.9 per acre, average for U.S.) to produce a phenomenal crop (464.7 million bushels, compared with 370.5 in 1942, 370.2 average for 1935-39).

On January 1, 1944, there were 138 million bushels of potatoes in storage in the United States. These "old" potatoes (as distinguished from the "new" potatoes already moving in small volume from the winter producing areas) furnish the great bulk of potatoes for market until about May 1. Old crop potatoes cannot be carried in storage in volume much beyond this date. By that time, potatoes from the early growing sections of California and the South have reached heavy volume, and in a few weeks the intermediate crop from Long Island to the Eastern Shore of Virginia and westward is filling all markets. From October on, the late States (Maine, Idaho, North Dakota, Minnesota, Michigan, and Colorado particularly) are shipping. These States, with New York and Pennsylvania, supply the great

bulk of potatoes for market. It is the late crop that accounts for all storage stocks and supplies potato needs from late October to April or May.

The stocks of potatoes in storage on January 1 are ample to supply every possible demand until the heavy spring movement begins. No conceivable increase in civilian consumption is likely to cause a repetition of the temporary potato famine in the spring of 1943, although transportation difficulties might conceivably create localized shortages.

The early potato crop will cover about 244 thousand planted acres (239 thousand harvested last year, 193 thousand harvested in 1942). With average yields it should total about 37.2 million bushels, compared with 38.6 million bushels in 1943. The intermediate commercial crop is not yet planted, but WFA has called for 301 thousand planted acres (305 thousand harvested last year, 265 thousand harvested in 1942). With average yields it should total about 32.8 million bushels, compared with 34.8 million bushels in 1943. The late crop is a long way off, but WFA is planning for about 2,955 thousand planted acres (2,381 thousand harvested last year, 1,932 thousand harvested in 1942). With average yields, it should total about 377 million bushels, compared with 363.5 million in 1943, 286.1 million in 1942.

Of course, the vagaries of nature can throw these estimates off quite a bit, as they did last year, when instead of "average" yields the late potato crop hit a record yield about 10 per cent above the 1932-41 average. But they are the best estimates we have, and they point to a crop of 447 million bushels, compared with last year's all-time record of 464.7 million bushels, 370.5 million bushels in 1942, and a ten-year average (1932-41) of 363.3 million bushels. This expected crop is a very large one, even though less than last year's, and it should fill all needs, with some to spare for contingencies.

Potatoes are among the foods which WFA is determined shall be available in general abundance at all seasons of

WHAT ONE ACRE CAN DO

America's food and feed production goals for 1944 exceed all records. The question is being asked—"How many more acres must be put under the plow?" In the face of labor and machinery shortages, the question might better be—"How much more can be produced on every acre now being farmed?"

Years of experimental work have shown that potatoes are greedy feeders on potash. It not only increases the yield per acre, but greatly improves shape and quality. These are important considerations in making the most efficient use of the land you work.

To get the best results from the high-potash fertilizer which you purchase for your potatoes this spring, broadcast before plowing or apply with a special fertilizer attachment to the plow at least one half of the total application. The remainder should be applied in the usual way in bands at planting time.

Outstanding results have been obtained from this method in numerous experimental demonstrations during 1942 and 1943, the increases ranging from 30—70 bushels per acre. See your official agricultural adviser about the amount of potash you will need for your potato crop and the best way to apply it.

Write us for additional information
and free literature on how to fertilize
your crops.



American Potash Institute

INCORPORATED

1155 16th St., N. W.

WASHINGTON, 6, D. C.

the year for as long as rising civilian demand for food exceeds civilian supply. Civilians in 1944 should find ample stocks of potatoes in their markets at all times and they should make fullest use of them consistent with balanced diet.

Price—Potatoes are one of the basic war crops for which WFA is assuring farmers a satisfactory price as an incentive to greater production and marketing. The price support is provided by Government loans and by direct WFA purchases where necessary. It is graduated by time intervals so as to encourage storage through the winter and to bring about more orderly marketing. This price support also varies for different grades and for different localities.

THE ALL AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Nutritional Values and Methods of Using: Potatoes concentrate a lot of food value in a small package. If potatoes are given the prominent place they deserve in wartime meals, they provide a good part of the days' need for Vitamin C (ascorbic acid), some Vitamin B₁ (thiamine), and iron and some other important minerals. They also provide some vegetable protein.

For more families than usual, potatoes will appear on breakfast, dinner, and supper tables—and with good reason, considering their high batting average on the food value score.

Points to bear in mind in buying potatoes: Mealy kinds are good for baking and mashing. Waxy varieties are better for salads and for creaming. Jumbo sizes are best for baking; medium-sized ones are preferred for most purposes.

Homemakers should get the good from pottatoes—bake them, boil them in their jackets, eat the brown skins. If they must be pared, pare thin. Pare them just before they're cooked. Don't soak them, or minerals and vitamins are lost. And use the liquid in which pared potatoes are cooked, it contains food values.

In preparing potatoes, variety is the spice, simplicity the goal. "With jackets on" is the rule of good eating and most food value. The potato should stand on its own laurels. Save time, money, and scarcer ingredients by serving potatoes unadorned most often.

Here's the way to have the perfect baked potato: Wash and dry potatoes of as nearly the same size as possible. Put into a medium-hot oven and bake

until tender—40 to 60 minutes. For soft skin, rub a little fat on the potato before putting it in the oven. Save fuel by baking while other foods are being oven-cooked. Cook with any baked dish except one calling for a very slow or very hot oven. After cooking, cut criss-cross gashes in the skin on one side. Then pinch the potato so some of the soft inside part pops up through the broken skin. Drop in meat drippings, bits of crisp-fried salt pork, butter, or other table fat.

For an extra special, cut large baked potatoes in half, scoop out the soft part, mash, and season with fat, hot milk, and salt. Stuff back into the potato shells, brush the top with fat, and brown in the oven.

Just as good as baked potatoes, and maybe even better in food value, are potatoes boiled in the jacket. Scrub medium-sized potatoes and drop them into a kettle of salted, boiling water—enough to cover the potatoes. Cook until tender and drain at once so they won't get waterlogged. Serve in the jacket, or peel and season with salt and meat drippings or other fat.

Some cold day, try quick potato soup, with 2 cups of raw potatoes, 2 tablespoons of fat, 1 tablespoon of chopped onion, 1 quart of milk, 1½ teaspoons of salt, and pepper to taste. Chop the potatoes fine and grate them. Add potatoes, fat and onion to milk. Cook the mixture over low heat until the potatoes are tender. By that time the starch from the potatoes will have thickened the milk slightly. Add salt and pepper.

An old favorite is *fried potatoes, country style*. Pare enough raw potatoes to make a quart when sliced thin or chopped fine. Put in a frying pan with 2 tablespoons meat drippings or other fats. Brown a little chopped onion in the fat, if you like. Cover the frying pan closely and cook the potatoes over medium heat for 10 to 15 minutes. When they are browned on the bottom, turn them with a knife to brown the other side.

And for a change from the old stand-by, there's potato puff, or potato hot-pot. And for potato left-overs there are hash browned potatoes, potato salad, (Hot or cold), creamed potatoes, Shepherd's pie, and all the other good ways to use cooked potatoes—some family favorites, some forgotten.

AN INDICTMENT OF THE RUSSET RURAL

General opinion is that the Russet must go—just as sure as it goes we will find history repeating itself—the Russet or its half-sister will be popular again.

The Score Against It

Cooks black on slightest provocation. Prevalence of stem end discoloration. Lacks "Eye Appeal" in consumer package.

Reputation with the buyer. Hard to sell.

What It Has In Its Defense

Splendid cooking qualities. Hardy and thrifty growers. High yielders. Demanded by chippers. Preferred by dehydrators. Slightly scab resistant.

The tendency is to grow fewer Russet Rurals each year in favor of the more recently popular varieties such as Katahdins, Sebagos, etc. But these varieties are not yet conceded to be the answer. Confusion prevails among growers as to what variety to grow. Who is prepared to say—you grow so and so variety?

No expert or authority will recommend any particular variety for he is not confident in his own mind just what the answer should be. All of which proves that we need varieties suitable to Pennsylvania's conditions and acceptable to buyers and consumers. We hope we have found the answers at "Camp Potato." 1944 will "tell the tale." We believe our better seedlings have all the good qualities of the Russet Rural (and there are many) minus its short comings.

Caution: Don't swing too far to the left. Plant some Russet or White Rurals until you are sure of a variety suitable to your conditions.

The Cover Sketch—

Freak Potato—Seven in one—3½ pounds, one tuber yet seven—figure it out for yourself. Russett Rural variety from Michigan seed, 1942. Ernest Jones, son of Marshall Jones, West Chester, R. F. D., displays a freak potato indeed. The yield for the year averaged well over 400 bushel on all varieties with Russett Rurals and Kathadins on the farm of Marshall Jones' home farm of 275 acres, 40 acres of potatoes, most of which are sold at retail at the farm. Jones Bros. (Russell and Marshall) operations in Chester County covers 1000 acres, farming approximately 500 acres.

Certified SEED POTATOES

A well planned potato program requires the planting of vigorous seed. Seed of this quality is the product of fields having strong healthy vines which were properly cared for, cautiously rogued, and grown in a proven section where soil and climate assure this essential. Knowledge of foundation stock, general field appearance, and bin inspections influence our recommendations of specific crops to meet this requirement.



MAINE

Cobblers — Mountains
Katahdins — Sebagos

MICHIGAN

Russets — Mountains

Safe and dependable sources produced by leading growers. High quality certified seed only slightly increases planting costs but has a marked effect on yield and income. Wire or write for prices.

Dougherty Seed Growers
WILLIAMSPORT PENNA.

A NEW METHOD OF FOOD PRESERVATION —DEHYDRATION

by Robert J. Clark, Manager

Northwestern Potato Cooperative—N. Girard, Pa.

History of Dehydration

Dehydration, to the average person, is another word for drying. However, in present day use, the words "dehydration" and "drying" are not synonymous. Dehydration is the process of removing water from foods quickly under controlled conditions of temperature, humidity and airflow so that color, flavor and texture are not damaged. However, processing that does not have these controls is not dehydration but is merely drying, and the dried food often is not of the best quality.

Drying is the oldest form of food preservation. Even ancient people dried some of their foods, as did our forefathers. Often, the quality was fair but, at best, it was a hit-or-miss affair and took a considerable length of time. Dehydration, in the modern sense, had its start in World War I but the product was far from satisfactory. During the World War I period, dehydrated food carried an average of 10% or more moisture and the methods of controlled temperature and humidity were not of the best. Consequently, the food did not have a good flavor and did not keep well. This, coupled with the inexperience in cooking, resulted in dissatisfaction. Today, if processed properly, the water content of dehydrated foods ranges from three to seven per cent. It makes an excellent product that has good keeping qualities, flavor and food value and far excels the product of former years.

Importance of Dehydrated Food in The War Effort

Every major war brings about changes in food preservation and food habits. During the Napoleonic Wars, modern canning was started. Our Civil War added considerable impetus to its development. By the time of World War I, modern canning was fully established; freezing also was greatly developed at this time. However, World War I indicated the importance of saving shipping space. Everyone knows of the critical necessity of saving shipping space during this War. For this reason, dehydrated foods have been more important than ever before in history. Since 1940, important strides have been

made in the development of the dehydrated process. Our Armed Forces have purchased dehydrated potatoes, cabbage, onions, carrots, beets, sweet potatoes, turnips, tomato juice, cranberry sauce, apple sauce and soups. Experience has also indicated that all other fruits and vegetables not listed above can be successfully dehydrated.

Pioneering in The Dehydration of Potatoes

In 1940, a group of potato growers in northwestern Pennsylvania became interested in some means of utilizing their smaller grades of potatoes. They had an assured excellent market for their U. S. No. 1's through the Pennsylvania Potato Growers' Association. This Association gave encouragement and counsel to this group of men. After considerable investigation and discussion, they decided that their outlet might well be dehydrated potatoes. They organized themselves into a Cooperative known as the "Northwestern Potato Cooperative Association, Inc." and rented, and later purchased, the plant of the Girard Canning Company at North Girard, Pennsylvania. Some of the canning equipment purchased with the plant could be utilized. They purchased a conveyor belt type dehydrator manufactured by Proctor and Schwartz of Philadelphia. At that time, the process was largely experimental and the Association had the problems of cooking, ricing and properly dehydrating the potatoes. They were, then, one of the two dehydration plants operating in the United States and there was very little dehydration equipment manufactured. Consequently, much of their equipment had to be improvised. One example was a ricer that was developed and built on the spot by a local machinist.

This Cooperative had the usual difficulties connected with a new enterprise. They the problem of introducing a new product. Also, they were not adequately capitalized for a new venture that required considerable funds for development. As a result of their difficulties, they were able to operate only a few months during 1940. By 1941, it was evident that we would need to maintain

large Armed Forces on distant shores and this, in turn, renewed interest in the dehydration of potatoes. The Cooperative was able to secure a Government loan and the Government agreed to take their entire output.

The Plant resumed operations in November, 1942 and operated until the middle of April, 1943. Up to that time, they had produced 110,000 lbs. of dehydrated potatoes. Because of the operations of the black market, they were not able to secure sufficient raw material to continue operation. Early in the spring of 1942, it was evident that the Plant needed expansion and the Government loan was increased for this purpose and for additional operating capital. The Plant again resumed operations on August 1, 1943 with a Government contract calling for 700,000 lbs. By December 1st, the Plant had already produced 200,000 lbs.

Plant Operations

Potatoes are purchased by the Association from members on U. S. grade. The three grades purchased are U. S. No. 1, U. S. No. 1-B and Commercial. The Plant has a storage capacity of 20,000 cwt. so that a continuous supply of cured potatoes is on hand at all times.

The Potatoes are peeled with a new lye peeling process. They are first put through a preliminary washer that removes surface dirt. They then enter a lye bath at a temperature of 250° and a concentration of 35 to 40% caustic soda. These potatoes are in this lye bath for a period of 30 to 90 seconds, depending on the condition of the skin. On leaving the lye bath, they enter a rotary washer which has a tumbling action, and water is delivered through jets at a 100 lbs. pressure which removes the peel and eyes. On leaving the washer, the potatoes are elevated to a sorting table where a group of women remove spots that still remain. They then go through a slicer which cuts them into $\frac{3}{8}$ " slices and drops them into buckets. The potatoes are then boiled in boiling water for a period of 15 to 20 minutes, depending on the variety, and are then put through a mechanical ricer which delivers them to the dehydrator. The dehydrator is a conveyor belt type which is automatic and continuous. The potatoes are spread evenly on the conveyor belt and are in the dehydrator about 2½ hours. On leaving this machine, the dehydrated product comes out in an even mat over the belt. This is then inspected, broken up and put through a cracker which shreds the product into fine pieces.

Fifteen pounds of the product is put in a five-gallon tin can which is hermetically sealed by a sealing machine. Two of these cans are put in a specially manufactured box which is resistant to water. The flaps of the box are sealed with waterproof glue and the box is then strapped with two steel straps, thus making a very durable and almost indestructible package. All of the product is purchased by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation for delivery to the various fighting forces of the Allied Nations.

Dehydration

One pound of the dehydrated product represents approximately 6½ pounds of raw potatoes. It can be reconstituted by adding 1½ parts of boiling water to one part of potatoes by measure, and seasoning to taste. Good success also may be obtained by soaking one part of dehydrated potatoes with 1½ parts of equal portions of cold milk and cold water for a few minutes, then heating it in a double boiler until all of the grain has been removed from the potatoes. Various reports have indicated that boys in various parts of the world have used this dehydrated potato product and have liked it.

Post War

On the surface, dehydrated potatoes, as well as dehydrated foods, sound like a "war baby." However, there is every indication that dehydrated potatoes will occupy a place in the post war period. In the first place, dehydration will continue to be an outlet for smaller grades of potatoes. There has been considerable demand on the part of the consuming public to purchase dehydrated foods which are suitable for light housekeeping and also an emergency product for every household. Then, too, the dehydrated product will have a place on the manufacturing end in making soups, potato bread and other products that use potato flour in the manufacturing process.

FOR SALE
Certified
Seed Potatoes
Russetts and Katahdins
C. A. PENNY
Wellsboro, Pa.

KDKA FARM BROADCAST

Well Received

Transcript of Interview of C. F. H. Wuesthoff, Manager, and J. A. Donaldson, Director of Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers Association, conducted by KDKA Agricultural Director, Homer H. Martz. Transcription made January 18, 1944 in Harrisburg. Broadcast over KDKA Farm Hour, 6:36 a.m. January 26, 1944.

MARTZ: Hello, everybody, we have a couple of special guests here this morning for our Farm Hour program—We're bringing you them by transcription because we had to interview them down at the meetings of the various agricultural organizations in Harrisburg. There's some 18 agricultural groups, statewide in nature, discussing wartime problems as they pertain to their particular type of farming. Our guests on this particular program are from the Penna. Cooperative Potato Growers Assn. We have here Mr. C. F. H. Wuesthoff, who is General Manager of the Association and I think many of you folks, particularly you Warren County listeners this morning, will think of him as "Westy." We also have Mr. J. A. Donaldson who is a director of the organization at the present time, the past president of the Cooperative Organization and he's directing the program in the western part of Penna. now. On top of that Mr. Donaldson's a big potato grower from Venango County up near Emlenton. But before we go any further in talking about this organization, let's go back for some very basic facts and hear from these men. Mr. Wuesthoff, what can you say about some of the background of the Potato Growers' Assn.?

WUESTHOFF: The Penna. Potato Growers' Assn. began in 1919 as a social and educational organization.

MARTZ: 25 years ago that would be—that right?

WUESTHOFF: Yes, twenty-five years ago! Eight years ago, we decided to launch into a marketing program, because of the deplorable condition of the potato market. When launching into this program it was decided to do away as much as possible with the gunny-sack and the old fertilizer bag as a package for Penna. potatoes.

Paper was then considered the most ideal package—from a standpoint of consumers' acceptance. Paper is neat, clean and convenient to say the least.

MARTZ: Well, you had some job on your hands converting growers who had been accustomed to marketing potatoes in just any form of a container over into something of that nature, didn't you?

WUESTHOFF: Oh yes—but they readily saw the advantages of the paper package.

MARTZ: Now, you say it's just been 8 years since the organization's been operating as a business group—is that right?

WUESTHOFF: As a marketing agency, yes.

MARTZ: Well, during that period of time how successful have you been? How many potatoes have they marketed?—or are those asking questions you don't happen to know the answers to?

WUESTHOFF: We feel it's been very successful. We established a market price in every terminal for 7 years. It's said, you know, that if you control 20% of your output in any one area,—control the market for 20%,—you control the price for that entire product. So we have done that for 7 years and we have as a matter of fact, moved 24 million packages.

MARTZ: 24 million packages! Those are peck packages you're speaking of?

WUESTHOFF: Yes.

MARTZ: 24 million! That's a lot of "spuds"—I'll bet that would make a lot of boys in the army rather tired when they got on KP duty.

WUESTHOFF: Yes. Incidentally that 24 million packages if laid three abreast would make a path 24 inches wide, 8 inches deep, from Maine to Idaho.

MARTZ: From Maine to Idaho? Then we'd be able to get some Idaho potatoes up in Maine, and vice versa, eh?

WUESTHOFF: Well, I'd like it some better if you'd do it this way—lay 'em end for end and you'd go from New to Frisco, back to New York and back back to Frisco again.

MARTZ: Well, it certainly sounds as though this program you're speaking

of has done a fine job for Penna. farmers and we'll ask you a few more questions in just a few minutes, Mr. Wuesthoff. Now I'd like to have a word or two from a grower—our friend, Mr. Donaldson—and to those of you listeners in this section of the state, Mr. Donaldson, I think, is more familiarly known as "Archie"—Archie from Venango County, is that right?

DONALDSON: That's right—

MARTZ: How was the crop this year, Archie?

DONALDSON: Why, we had a pretty fair crop—we're not complaining. After all, the weatherman has a lot to say about it—and we dug a lot of spuds this year.

MARTZ: How many acres do you have out?

DONALDSON: We had ninety-six acres this year.

MARTZ: 96 acres!—You mentioned dry weather—just how did it effect you this year?

DONALDSON: Well, the rains just seemed to go on both sides this year. It might be interesting to know that we planted potatoes in June this year but they never got their eyes wet from the time they were planted 'till we dug them.

MARTZ: In other words, there had to be sub-surface moisture to make them grow?

DONALDSON: That's right—it didn't rain enough so the water would run down to where the seed piece was or where the potatoes were growing.

MARTZ: Well, how do you account for the fact that they grew anyway? What are you doing to keep that moisture in the soil?

DONALDSON: Well, that's just a matter of plowing under lots of humus and keeping the soil full of it.

MARTZ: What rotation are you following?

DONALDSON: We're running a 3-year rotation on most of our crops at the present time. That takes in potatoes, wheat or oats, seeded to clover.

MARTZ: Do you make off your clover?

DONALDSON: We cut the hay down but don't haul it in—we just let it lay and plow it under again the next year for potatoes.

MARTZ: Well, that's certainly a good sound program. How about the blight

situation this year and the spraying program—did you keep it up as usual?

DONALDSON: Absolutely!—We feel that we must spray every week whether there's blight or whether there isn't. In fact, we find in some of the drier seasons when blight doesn't bother us so much we get very good returns from spray.

MARTZ: Fine! I think that's information every potato grower ought to take cognizance of because that is an important proposition—this matter of spraying. And now, there's one more question about your operation—and that's picking. How'd you get them all picked this year? 96 acres—that would make a lot of lame backs I think—that is, if they all had backs like mine.

DONALDSON: Well, that did have us worried, Homer. We were worried all summer about how we were going to get that crop picked, but you know, when the time came, our good friends and neighbors just came in for miles. They brought their families, children and parents—and they all picked potatoes. In fact, we got them dug the easiest we ever have. They were all in storage at good season and we could have dug a lot more.

MARTZ: Well, that's splendid—that's the real spirit of patriotism, isn't it?

DONALDSON: It certainly is!

MARTZ: And that brings us around to the next and final step of the potato business and that's marketing. Just how do you go about marketing? I suppose, of course, you put them through the Assn., so that's an unnecessary question!

DONALDSON: We wouldn't think of anything else! A program like that we couldn't afford to lose out on.

MARTZ: And you have to grade them pretty carefully?

DONALDSON: Yes—we put up a good pack and if a customer wants a good potato we like to give it to him.

MARTZ: Speaking of grading, maybe we'd better ask our friend Westy, here, a question or two about the grading proposition. What is your program on grading, Mr. Wuesthoff?

WUESTHOFF: In 40 counties throughout the state we have grade supervisors or local inspectors. They are owners of the potatoes in some cases, but in the majority of cases, a young man, woman or even older men are

Continued on page nineteen

THE GUIDE POST

Published monthly by the Pennsylvania
Cooperative Potato Growers, Inc.

OFFICERS

P. Daniel Frantz, Coplay.....President
R. W. Lohr, Boswell.....Vice-Pres.
C. F. H. Wuesthoff.....Gen'l Mgr.

DIRECTORS

Jacob K. Mast.....Elverson, Chester
P. Daniel Frantz.....Coplay, Lehigh
Hugh McPherson.....Bridgeton, York
W. W. Hayes...Jersey Shore, Lycoming
M. P. Whitenight Bloomsburg, Columbia
Ed. Fisher.....Coudersport, Potter
J. A. Donaldson....Emlenton, Venango
R. W. Lohr.....Boswell, Somerset
Frank Dodd.....Columbus, Warren

SALES OFFICES

Main Office:
410 Campbell Street, Williamsport, Pa.

Branch Sales Office:
Hindman Farm Supplies—U. S. Route
8, Butler, Pa.

Branch Sales Office:
720 N. Eighth St., Allentown, Pa.

Annual membership fee is \$1.00 which
includes "THE GUIDE POST."

Single Copies—25 cents

All communications should be addressed
to C. F. H. Wuesthoff, Executive Secre-
tary, Williamsport, Pennsylvania.



Setting An Example

If Businessmen, Food Distributors and Farmers and their organizations can get together to cuss and discuss their problems to the satisfaction of all concerned, why should we not go one step further and call into our conference machinery manufacturers, dealers and servicemen for solutions to our mutual problems. Surely the machinery industry is vitally concerned in Food Production and likewise concerned with the Success and Prosperity of agriculture. Cooperating with industries vital to our industry is a

move in the right direction provided we do so with the thought of **Service uppermost**. Each group, however, must still retain its own identity and independence, free to act and to criticize, if necessary, for the good of Agriculture as it sees it.

* * *

NICE JANUARY MOVEMENT

But Not Nearly Enough to Clean Up
Our Storages and Warehouses

Cooperating growers could have doubled this movement had the Markets been able to absorb them. February's sales expected and anticipated will swell this total considerably.

	BLUE 15's	BLUE 50's	TOTAL PECK EQUIVA- LENTS
Lancaster	62,629	50	62,795
Erie	39,600	300	40,000
Lehigh	30,958	21,922	73,073
Somerset	22,205	2,555	30,721
York	29,650		29,650
Chester	23,867	240	24,667
Northampton	14,244	4,977	30,834
Potter	17,800		17,800
Columbia	9,009	397	10,332
Cambria	8,415		8,415
Tioga	8,110	440	9,576
Crawford	8,350		8,350
Luzerne	7,975		7,975
Monroe	5,805	72	6,025
Berks	4,000		4,000
Warren	3,500	260	4,363
Centre	6,020		6,020

17 counties moving less than 4,000
Peck Equivalents are Lycoming, Indi-
ana, Elk, Clinton, Clearfield, Bradford,
Bedford, Wyoming, Carbon, Northum-
berland, Schuylkill, Jefferson, Clarion,
Venango, Adams, Bucks, and Lebanon.
January's Grand Total is 429,794.

* * *

A Cooperative-Business Conference to discuss the problems of the present and future is only possible in the United States and that such a gathering of agricultural and business interests several years ago would have been looked upon as an unholy alliance, says R. N. Benjamin, Executive Secretary of the Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Cooperative Association when discussing "Cooperatives as Others See Them." Mr. Benjamin insisted that now not tomorrow is the time to lay Post-War plans. Businessmen and Producers alike are vitally concerned. Too much of our planning today is being done by groups with self-fish motives, says Benjamin.

PRODUCTION - MACHINERY-MARKETING CONFERENCE

For the past few years production of potatoes seems to have been pretty well taken for granted by growers of this state with the result that many of us are slighting the essentials of good potato growing practices. Grading and marketing of potatoes has been stressed repeatedly. Some of us contend that when a good crop of potatoes has been produced and placed into storage that the job has been but half done. The other half of the job is marketing the crop economically and profitably. The pendulum swings from one extreme to the other—from emphasis on production to emphasis on marketing. Neither important task can be neglected for long.

It is just as important to have a good marketable crop as it is to have a good market for that crop.

In order to maintain the proper emphasis and to give each major task proper recognition, the directors of this Association decided to sponsor and conduct a series of Production-Machinery-Marketing Conferences in several important producing areas. The first of the meetings will be held in Union City for the growers of northwestern counties. All growers within the area are urged to attend these sessions since subsequent meetings will be held but not within reasonable distances. The committee has "set-up" the following program:

* * *

PENNSYLVANIA COOPERATIVE POTATO GROWERS' ASSN., INC.

CONFERENCE AND PANEL DISCUSSIONS

on

Production - Machinery - Marketing Problems

Union City Grange Hall

Union City, Penna.

March 2, 1944

Thursday—10:00 A. M.

General Chairman—P. Daniel Frantz, President
Advisors—Dr. E. L. Nixon, State College and
R. U. Blasingame, Pennsylvania State College

"THE PANEL"

Leader—J. A. Donaldson, Emlenton
Ivan Miller—Rotations and Soil Fertility Maintenance
Lynn Sill—Fitting the Root Bed
Winston Donaldson—Fertilization
C. K. Phillips—Varieties, Present and Prospective
Barrie Wilson—Seed; Care and Preparation
Howard Matteson—Planting

Thursday—2:00 P. M.

"THE PANEL"

Leader—D. L. Crum, Meadville
Frank L. Dodd—Cultivation and Weeding
John Jensen, Jr.—Disease Identification and Control
Robert Harwood—Foliage Protection
James Hall—Digging
Thomas Morrison—Storing and Handling Potatoes
J. M. Hindman—Grading and Packaging
W. C. Westcott—Marketing Pennsylvania Potatoes
J. C. Jacobsen—Repair and Maintenance of Equipment

Thursday—6:15 P. M.

"A GOODFELLOWSHIP DINNER"

Addresses by Food Distributors, Machinery Representatives, and
Potato Growers on—"The Cooperative Movement."

THE MARKETING OUTLOOK

The Pennsylvania potato market the past month has been definitely **Dull** with plenty of potatoes offered at prices beginning at the floor. The table stock on hand for sale in the warehouses and storages of competing states is more than ever in the history of the industry. The quality throughout is fair. Buyers of out-of-state potatoes have experienced an influx of poor quality yet we should not get the mistaken idea that all imported potatoes are bad for there are thousands of bushels of exceptionally good quality. These poor potatoes have made buyers most careful, they have been caught once and are refusing to be caught again.

Prices have come tumbling down but even at present prices there is still some profit to growers. If stocks can be held in storage without too much shrinkage, growers are advised to hold on for several more weeks for we anticipate heavy movements. The shortage of cars and the heavy movement of seed stocks together with the cleaning up of table stocks purchased in December will doubtless bring about a demand that we have been looking forward to for six weeks.—C. F. H. W.

ATTENTION, PLEASE— VIOLATIONS

Word has come to us within the past week that some growers are using our Association trade-marked bags carelessly—that is without the inspectors number plainly printed or stamped on the heel of the bag. This is contrary to Rules and Regulations set up by this co-operative and can do no end of harm. Buyers of Pennsylvania Blue Label and Red Label potatoes are depending upon us to maintain our standards and we in turn guarantee the contents of each delivered package. Violators of this simple rule can be definitely prosecuted whether they are members of the association or not. Then too let us bear in mind that no one whether he has secured a supply of bags or not is permitted to sell or offer for sale potatoes in the Association's trade-marked package unless he has the services of an authorized local inspector licensed by the Association.

* * *

A wasp made a 3-point landing in the soldier's soup.

"Hey, what's this?" he exclaimed.

"Vitamin Bee, of course," replied his quick-witted neighbor.

1944 CROP GOALS

Pennsylvania State Crop Goals as recommended by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration are quite in line with that of 1943. In milk, no change; in eggs, one per cent increase; corn and wheat, five per cent more; rye, twenty-five per cent increase; clover seed, nineteen per cent more; soybeans, sixty-seven per cent increase; buckwheat, seventy-one per cent increase; and potatoes, *eleven per cent increase*. County goals for buckwheat, soybeans and potatoes are being recommended.

Last year's potato acreage did not meet the goal of 210,000 acres by 30,000 acres. *This year's goal of 200,000 acres will be met if (and there are several big ifs) potatoes of the 1943 crop are efficiently marketed at a fair price to producers, if farm labor is not drained away from the farm too drastically, if farm machinery is made available in time and if some assurance is given that potato production will be reasonably profitable.*

* * *

In these times when more food is needed and Victory Gardens are urged, perhaps the advice given by a Negro preacher to his flock might be pertinent. He said:

A garden and a cow
A smokehouse and a sow
Twenty-four hens and a rooster
And you'll live better than you
uster.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

Maine and North Dakota

Carloads and Less

SPRING SHIPMENTS

E. A. TREXLER

Trexler, Pa.

Phone—Krumsville 36-12

KDKA FARM BROADCAST—

Continued from page fifteen

acting as official inspectors for the Assn.

MARTZ: Do they have some special training?

WUESTHOFF: We train them through schools set up throughout the state with the cooperation of the Penna. State College, the Department of Agriculture, and ourselves.

MARTZ: Well, that sounds like more real cooperation. And now, this question of packages—We see, red and blue label packages on the market—we have a lot of consumers listening this morning—let's distinguish for them just what we mean by the blue label potatoes from Pennsylvania.

WUESTHOFF: Our blue label pack—either 15 or 50 pound—is the best grade of potatoes of Pennsylvania. It is the U. S. No. 1, 2" minimum. It is acceptable from the standpoint of being a definitely good buy.

MARTZ: Well, then, how about the red label?

WUESTHOFF: Red label is a U. S. No. 1—size B—it is U. S. in every respect—U. S. No. 1, in every respect.

MARTZ: That is, the quality is the same. Well, I should say—the blue label and red label are the same quality, is that right?

WUESTHOFF: The blue and red label are the same quality excepting for size.

MARTZ: I see—well, some folks might like the little ones—they get more in a bag that way.

WUESTHOFF: Well, they're a good buy also.

MARTZ: Yes, I'm sure they are. And now, how about any other functions of your organization?

WUESTHOFF: I wonder, Mr. Martz, whether I shouldn't mention something about our program for today and tomorrow and Thursday.

MARTZ: All right—we have just a minute or two here—so let us have some of those highlights—briefly.

WUESTHOFF: Tomorrow morning, our session begins with a joint machinery conference, where we have outstanding men explain the availability of machinery, repair and maintenance of farm equipment, unlimited repairing and efficient adjustments and finally wind up our machinery conference with the topic "Machinery of the Future."

MARTZ: Say, that's important enough, and it should be an interesting session. I'm going to be there and hear all about it. How about other programs?

WUESTHOFF: In the afternoon, at two o'clock we have a production conference—where adaptable rotations, good seed, fertilizer and its application, and spraying protection will be thoroughly discussed.

MARTZ: Good!

WUESTHOFF: The evening session, however, Mr. Martz, will be devoted entirely to land utilization, led by A. L. Patrick, regional director of the Soil Conservation Service.

MARTZ: Uh-huh—and those are all important factors in the potato growing business. Now, Westy, I think we should mention here for some of our listeners who may not know, just where your three major offices are in the State. Your home office where you are located, is in Williamsport—correct?

WUESTHOFF: Our central office is in Williamsport. We have a branch office in Butler, J. M. Hindman is our branch manager in that area. While our other branch office is in Allentown, with P. Daniel Frantz as our branch manager.

MARTZ: All right, sir—now you mentioned before we started here, a couple of other functions that the Assn. has—we won't have time to go into them in detail but would you just enumerate them for us?

WUESTHOFF: Marketing is No. 1—the Guidepost, our trade magazine is Number 2, Camp Potato, our recreational, educational mecca for potato growers is No. 3 and finally, the Junior Growers' Assn.

MARTZ: And those are all important. I'll bet we'll hear more about that Junior Growers' Association in the future.

WUESTHOFF: It's coming up, Mr. Martz.

MARTZ: Well, that's fine. I want to thank you men very much for being here and giving us this information for the Potato growers who are listening throughout the eastern part of the country this morning. Our guests, folks, were Mr. Wuesthoff, General Manager of Penna. Cooperative Potato Growers' Association, and Mr. J. A. Donaldson, past president of the organization, present director and a large grower from Venango County, Penna.

THE JUNIOR-GUIDE POST

Pennsylvania Junior
Cooperative Potato Growers Assn.

OFFICERS

Leo H. Stout, Shinglehouse... President
Calvin M. Will, Somerset... V.-President
Daniel W. Keener, Neffs... Secretary
Harold Henninger, Allentown... Treasurer

DIRECTORS

Calvin M. Will... Somerset, Somerset
John Wallas... New Castle, Lawrence
Harold Holmes... Waterford, Erie
Samuel Holubec... Bellefonte, Centre
Leo Rouzer... Laidig, Fulton
Leo H. Stout... Shinglehouse, Potter
Daniel W. Keener... Neffs, Lehigh
James Helwig... Catawissa, Columbia
Harold Henninger

Catasaugua, Northampton

Annual Membership—\$1.00 which includes 12 issues of The GUIDE POST.
Single Copies—25c.

All communications concerning the Junior Cooperative Potato Growers' Association should be addressed to either Secretary, Daniel W. Keener, Neffs, Penna., or C. F. H. Wuesthoff, Gen'l. Manager, 410 Campbell St., Williamsport, Penna.

Announcing:

A PROJECT PLAN CONTEST

for Junior Potato Growers

\$15 for the BEST, ORIGINAL,

WORKABLE—

POTATO PROJECT PLAN

for 1944

Submit your plan (typed and double spaced) on or before May 15th, 1944, to C. F. H. Wuesthoff, Exec. Sec'y. and Gen. Mgr., Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Assn., 410 Campbell Street, Williamsport, 11, Pennsylvania.

For suggestions and ideas—

consult page 25 of the March 1943 GUIDE POST and page 21 of the May 1943 GUIDE POST.

Extra copies of the above may be had upon application.

State Potato Project Plan Contest

The Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers Association is again sponsoring a *Potato Project Plan Contest* for 1944. High school students and 4-H Club members are all eligible to compete for a handsome individual cash prize and a banner for the school or club to which he may belong. The 1943 award was made to Leo Rouzer of Hustontown, Fulton County. His plan was thorough and showed that he gave his potato project considerable study before launching into the enterprise. Leo's plan was printed in full on page 21 in the May 1943 issue of The GUIDE POST. Students conducting potato projects are urged to consult this issue of the Guide Post for suggestions in planning and conducting their project whether they participate in this contest or not. Your editors submitted a *Project Plan Outline* on page 25 of the March issue for Junior growers that could be followed when making up the story. We again submit a *Project Plan Outline* organized by V. A. Martin of the Department of Public Instruction. This outline plan has a lot of merit. It can and should be used as a guide by all Junior Potato Growers — it must be developed and enlarged upon of course.

PLAN FOR POTATO PROJECT

by V. A. Martin

Dept. of Public Instruction

Job 1.—Arranging to Conduct a Potato Project.

Things to be Planned:

1. What profit do you expect to make?
2. What labor income do you expect to make?
3. How many bushels do you expect to harvest?
4. How much money will be needed to buy seed, fertilizer, spray material?
5. Where will the money be secured?
6. How will the money be repaid?
7. Where will you get the land?
8. How much and how will you pay for the land?
9. How will you get the necessary power and equipment and how will you pay for this?

Job. II.—Selecting and Fitting the Ground

Things to be Planned:

1. What is the length and width of the field which you will use?
2. What crop has been on the field each year for the last five years?
3. When was manure last applied?
4. When will you plow the ground?
5. How deep will you plow?
6. How will you fit the ground?

Job III.—Selecting and Applying Manure and Fertilizer

Things to be Planned:

1. What, if any, green manure crop will you turn under?
2. What kind of animal manure will you apply?
3. When and how will you apply the manure?
4. How much manure will you apply per acre?
5. What analysis fertilizer will you apply?
6. How much fertilizer will you apply per acre?
7. What brand of fertilizer will you buy?
8. Where will you buy the fertilizer?
9. When will you get the fertilizer?
10. How much will the fertilizer cost?
11. How will the fertilizer be applied?
12. Where, with relation to seed piece, will the fertilizer be placed?

Job IV.—Securing and Preparing Seed

Things to be Planned:

1. Will you grow early, mid season, or late potatoes?
2. What variety will you grow?
3. Where will you get the seed?
4. Will the seed be certified?
5. How much seed will you get?
6. What will the seed cost?
7. When will you get the seed?
8. What grade or size of seed will you get?
9. What size and shape of seed piece will you cut?
10. How many eyes will you have per seed piece?
11. When and how will you cut the seed?

Job V.—Planting

Things to be Planned:

1. When will you plant your potatoes?
2. What method of planting will you use?
3. How far apart will the rows be spaced?
4. How far apart in the row will the seed pieces be placed?
5. How far below the ground level will you put the seed pieces?

Job VI.—Cultivating the Potatoes

Things to be Planned:

1. Will you use a harrow or weeder on the potatoes sometime after planting and previous to cultivating?
2. Will you use a weeder on the potatoes after they come up?
3. Will you practice level or ridge cultivation?
4. How will you avoid injuring the roots in cultivating?
5. How frequently and how long will you probably cultivate?

Job VII.—Controlling Insects and Diseases by Spraying

Things to be Planned:

1. Will you spray or dust your potatoes?
2. What is the formula for the spray or dust mixture which you will use?
3. When and how will the spray or dust be mixed?
4. When will you make the first application of spray or dust?
5. How frequently will you make succeeding applications?
6. When will you discontinue spraying or dusting?
7. What equipment do you have for spraying or dusting?
8. If the potatoes are sprayed what pressure will be used?
9. How much material will be needed for each application of the spray or dust you will make?
10. What is the total amount of each material needed for the whole spraying or dusting program?
11. Where will these materials be secured?
12. What will be the total cost of each material?

Job VIII. — Harvesting, Grading, and Marketing Potatoes
Things to be Planned:

1. When will you harvest your potatoes?
2. How will you dig your potatoes?
3. How will the potatoes be picked up?
4. How will you grade your potatoes?
5. Into what grades will you divide your potatoes?
6. What are the size requirements for these grades?
7. Do you plan to store your potatoes or sell right after harvest?
8. If the potatoes will be stored where will you store them?
9. At what temperature will you store them?
10. When will you sell your potatoes?
11. Where and how do you expect to market your potatoes?
12. What will you do with the culls?

Job IX.—Exhibiting

Things to be Planned:

1. At what shows and fairs will you exhibit?
2. How many potatoes are required for an exhibit?
3. How will you select the potatoes for the exhibits?
4. How much money would you get if you took first prize at all these shows where you plan to exhibit?

FFA. SAFETY PROGRAM

- a. Cooperate with agencies promoting safety.
- b. Encourage books on first aid and safety in chapter libraries.
- c. Encourage members to enroll in first aid courses where facilities are available.
- d. Encourage chapter discussions and demonstrations on fire prevention.
- e. Secure and distribute materials on farm fire prevention.
- f. Encourage safety campaigns at home, on highway, in the shop and in the field.

The Potato Historically

A Recent Broadcast by a Well-Known Food Consultant

We learn that the common potato was originally regarded with as much suspicion with which some of you refuse to accept vitamin concentrates or soy bean sprouts or other devices of modern nutrition. And when you hear the history of the potato—a food which you all eat and which is a better food than many of you realize—perhaps you will see the parallel.

The Spaniards found the white potato grown in Peru. The natives dried the potato—pounded it into flour—and used it to make bread-like cakes. Columbus commented on the potato. The tuber entered Europe in 1584, was grown in Spain—was planted in London in 1596—but sixty seven years later the London royal society had little response when it recommended cultivation of the potato to avoid famines when other crops failed. The Irish adopted it promptly, but farmers throughout Europe refused to plant it. They said it poisoned the ground—helped to spread plague, and caused dysentery. An American scientist, after the American Revolution became military advisor to the Duke of Bavaria. The local Bavarian farmers were struggling with crop failure and the American attempted to persuade them to plant the potato. They refused with the same suspicious eye with which your husband glares when you put a new food on the table. I have always been amused by the way a husband paddles around a new food the way a dog cautiously circles a stranger.

This American as head of the Army Ordnance hit upon the idea of using his authority to make every Bavarian soldier plant a patch of potatoes, care for it, harvest it, and eat the tubers. When these soldiers returned to their farms and villages they were used to the potato, and crops appeared all over the country. That did not end the trouble. In 1761, the peasantry of France was starving—and the French Academy offered a prize for any new food item which could relieve starvation.

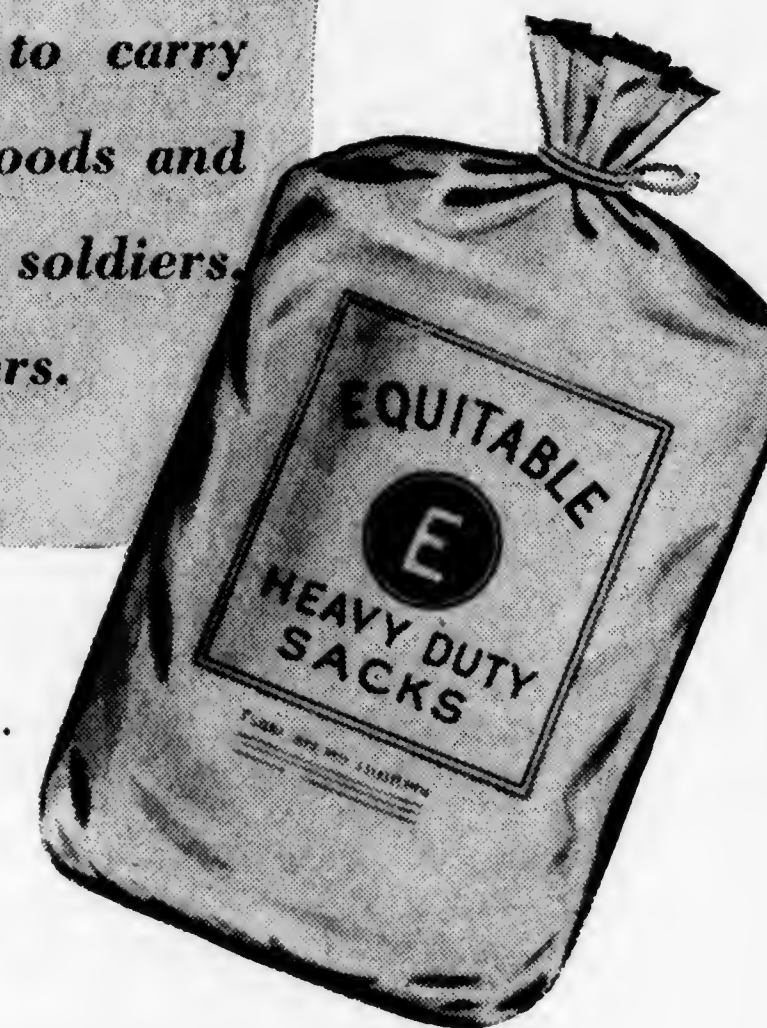
A young French apothecary began an earnest campaign in behalf of the potato. Marie Antoinette, at that time evidently had not arrived at her fondness for cake, cooperated with Louis the Sixteenth and gave the French apothecary land on which to grow potatoes.

INDUCTION NOTICE

*For immediate action on the
war and civilian front!*

*Equitable Heavy-Duty
Kraft Sacks*

*report for duty prepared to carry
through all conditions the foods and
chemicals required by our soldiers,
allies and home front workers.*



We've answered the call with
the best sacks we've ever pro-
duced... designed especially for

**POTATOES . . . FERTILIZERS
SOYBEAN PRODUCTS, etc.**

EQUITABLE PAPER BAG Co.

Northern Plant: 4700 31st Place, Long Island City

Southern Plant & Paper Mills: Orange, Texas

WAREHOUSES IN:

Allentown, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., Boston, Mass., Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, Ohio, Columbus, Ohio, Detroit, Mich., Indianapolis, Ind., Jacksonville, Fla., Kansas City, Mo., Los Angeles, Cal., Memphis, Tenn., Pittsburgh, Pa., Rochester, N. Y., St. Louis, Miss., St. Paul, Minn., Washington, D. C., Youngstown, Ohio.

The King wore potato blossoms in his lapel and Marie Antoinette in her hair. It is rumored that this was the only evidence of fertility associated with Marie's cerebrum.

The court followed the example of the king in trying to popularize the potato, ate it, and praised it publicly. But the peasantry obstinately insisted that the lowly spud was poisonous—that it poisoned the ground—and refused to have anything to do with it. The young French apothecary tried to sell potatoes at a ridiculously low price and found no buyers. Then he offered a huge crop free of charge with no takers. Then he hit on a simple stratagem. A few French planters had planted these tubers on their estates—and the French apothecary ordered the town criers in all villages to announce with fanfare of trumpets that those who were so curious to try out this wonderful fruit as to steal them from the field would be very severely punished. Human nature being what it is, the peasant promptly stole the potatoes and crops appeared all over France. In the early days in Germany, the country preacher began to advise this new food, long before the farmer accepted it. These men of God who had advocated its acceptance to overcome famine in Germany were popularly called "Potato Preachers."

Once the initial resistance of the prejudiced farmer and peasant was overcome, the crop was recognized as a blessing, and the potato as a saviour of the poor in Europe. This historical research so much interested the writer that he has written an ode to the spud. This is the way it goes.

"Call it Spud—

A tater—a tuber—

On orchid of the the Irish

Whatever it may be

To the soldier who has sinned

You Spell the thing: 'K.P.'"

Now more about the dietetic properties of the potato—which is really an unappreciated food.

Remember it is a fair source of protein—a poor source of fat—which is why it should be served with butter or oleomargarine—a good source of calories—and a storehouse of calcium, phosphorus, and iron. It is not too rich in these—but it is an inexpensive source. It is low in vitamin A—another good reason for using enriched oleo, or butter or milk with potatoes—it is a surprisingly good source of vitamin B₁ and Riboflavin or Vitamin G, and contributes a little nicotinic acid. Many of these nutrients in

the potato will get out in the cooking water—once again, save it and use it. Regard it as jealously as you do your husband's hair. And lastly, remember the potato because it is a remarkable alkali food of the body—more so, than nine out of ten vegetables and fruits. That is why mashed potatoes are recommended in the ulcer diet. Don't regard them as being fattening—no food is unless it is added to a diet already adequate. Besides which, we would rather have the ladies on the plumper side—if they must be—and healthy. Of what use is a slim silhouette? The narrow coffin is just as expensive as the wide one. Coffins are no place to end a broadcast on health—forgive me for the grave joke. Good morning and good health to you all.

THE COST OF EXPERIENCE

By Roy R. Hess

Association Contact Man for the Northeast Section

What the marketing of potatoes through the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association means to growers in a situation like we find this year and the benefit it has been to our country in time of war can hardly be estimated.

Orders are distributed so as to divide the hauling distance with other growers. The haul is made to the nearest market saving gas, tires and man hours.

This plan also helps keep the price up to the grower and down to the consumer.

The way for growers to benefit more would be to plan to market their potatoes when we have lots of orders to be filled because experience has shown us that our markets can be absorbed by other sources very quickly.

Every year growers who take pride in putting up a good pack are assured a good market and are realizing the advantages of marketing through the association.

FOR SALE

Certified
Seed Potatoes

Sebagos and Katahdins

G. L. ALLEN

WYSOX, BRADFORD CO., PA.

ANNUAL MEETING--BANQUET BRIEFS

Secretary Miles Horst commenting on the attendance and effectiveness of the meetings held by some eighteen farm organizations stated without any qualifications that *the final meeting* was one of the *finest climaxes* to the series of Farm Show meetings by him since 1919, and he attended all of them. "The meetings", said the Secretary, "disclosed that our farmers are thinking seriously of the broader problems that effect all the people. The war has been a great factor in emphasizing that the farmers have been thrown largely on their own resources. The farmer has been faced with many difficulties and the meetings spurred them on to solution of their own problems. It has been demonstrated that among our farmers there are enough brains and ingenuity to meet those emergencies that must be faced when the war is over and we get back to normal."

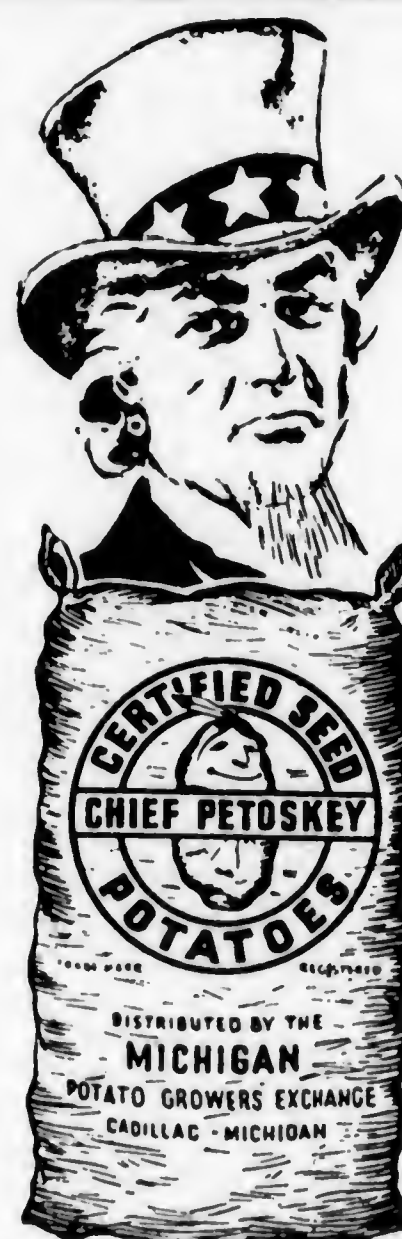
The "Final Meeting"—the "Finest Climax"—referred to by Secretary Horst was the Goodfellowship Dinner of the Cooperative-Business Conference sponsored jointly by the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers Association, The Pennsylvania Chain Store Council,

and the Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Cooperative. These three state-wide organizations representing businessmen, producers and consumers, have followed through consistently with the idea that friendly equitable and businesslike dealings were possible in this present day. They have paved a way for cooperative marketing of agriculture products that has proven practical, effective and progressive.

Features of the banquet program were the recognition of Dr. E. L. Nixon's 25 years of service to the Potato Growers of Pennsylvania, the awarding of the 400-Bushel Club Medals, the presentation of Pennsylvania's Potato Blossom Queen, Carolyn McHenry of Benton. Addresses by H. E. Babcock, founder of the G.L.F. Cooperative; Secretary Miles Horst, and Paul Nystrom, President of the Variety Stores and Professor of Business Education at Columbia University.

H. E. Babcock for 25 years a firm believer in the cooperative movement, stressed the importance of free enterprise, competition and the profit motive in an economic system. The farmer co-

Continued on page twenty-eight



EVERY AMERICAN FARMER

SHOULD DO HIS UTMOST TO

INCREASE PRODUCTION

Outstanding Growers of 21 different states use

Chief Petoskey Brand

Certified Seed Potatoes

grown under the rigid certification requirements of Michigan

Only the **BEST SEED** can produce the **BEST RESULTS**

Order now while good stock is available

**MICHIGAN POTATO
GROWERS EXCHANGE, Inc.**

CADILLAC . . . MICHIGAN

Post-War Planning for Standardization And Marketing of Produce

Miles Horst, Secretary of Agriculture

Pennsylvania agriculture is becoming more "industry-minded," Secretary Miles Horst told members of the State Potato Growers' Association at their dinner meeting which climaxed the annual State Farm Show series of meetings on the evening of January 20. He said that the meetings of a score of state-wide agricultural organizations held during the week indicated a distinct trend toward cooperation in conducting the business of the production, standardization and marketing of food, and continued:

"This trend definitely points the way to our post-war agriculture. The kind of program that we shall have in post-war years actually has been in the making in Pennsylvania for several years past. It started before the war and is based on a tendency toward standardization and improvement of farm products.

"The public will find that the farmer is making every effort to provide a high standard of product. The consumer will learn to know that standard and always to expect it in every purchase of farm produce.

"It is the farmer who *must* make the

initial move in expanding *standardization* or post war demands. To some it will mean more work and expense to meet a high standard of packaging, grading and processing and the possible development of new products.

"All improvement of necessity must be in line with consumer acceptance. Once the consumer becomes accustomed to such service the farmer must be prepared to provide it without interruption. A steady flow of attractive wholesome foods from the farm to the consumer, once started, must be continued.

Fundamentally these are farmers' problems. No one is better able than the farmer to do the job and do it right. *Existing public agencies are ready to aid the farmer in every way to prepare for this coming improvement in Pennsylvania agriculture.* The farmer himself must assume the responsibility for leadership along those lines in which he most needs help.

"But as our farmers prepare for this post-war agriculture it is absolutely necessary that they have sufficient freedom from governmental controls."

SPRAY and DUST

with

MILLARD MODERN LIMES

Rotary Kiln Products

Crop Protection - Service - Reasonable Cost

H. E. MILLARD

Phone 7-3231

Annville, Pa.

Let Agrico Help You Get More No. Ones Per Acre

FOOD fights for freedom — and potatoes are a basic food. So it's important to make every acre do its best — and that's where Agrico for Potatoes can help.

Year-after-year results clearly prove Agrico's EXTRA crop-producing power . . . 20, 30, 45 bushels MORE No. Ones per acre with Agrico in side-by-side field tests . . . record crops in every potato section from Maine to Florida.

Agrico for Potatoes is specially formulated for potato production . . . exactly suited to local soils and growing conditions . . . kept abreast of the changing needs of the changing soil . . . always out in front as the Nation's No. 1 crop-producer.

Never before have the extra yields and extra quality — this all-important *difference* Agrico makes — meant so much as right now. This year let Agrico help you get more No. Ones — clean, high-quality, true-to-type stock — from every acre. Use Agrico and see how much your land REALLY can produce.

Don't risk delays due to wartime uncertainties. Be on the safe side and get Agrico NOW from your nearby Agrico Dealer. You'll be glad you did!

Agrico is Manufactured ONLY by

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL
CHEMICAL Co.

Baltimore, Md. • Buffalo, N. Y. • Carteret, N. J.

THERE'S AN AGRICO FOR EACH CROP



AGRICO THE NATION'S LEADING
FERTILIZER

ANNUAL MEETING—

Continued from page twenty-five
operative is the ultimate expression in this country of an endeavor by a large number of individuals who are comparatively weak in their own right to better conditions through self-help rather than by turning to the government for aid. Mr. Babcock pointed out that he did not favor alliances between businessmen, farmers, and labor organizations too strongly but rather preferred that each be strong enough to demand respect and recognition for the common good.

Dr. Paul Nystrom presented a disquieting labor picture that was most timely. He lamented the fact that labor had not yet appreciated the harm she was doing herself from a long time point of view. "More than four million man days have been lost," says Dr. Nystrom, "to the war effort since Pearl Harbor with over 6,000 strikes."

1944 Acreage Intentions

Growers who reported their potato stocks on January 1 were asked to indicate their acreage plans for 1944. These plans, which are of a very preliminary nature at this early date, point to a 7 per cent smaller acreage of potatoes to be planted in 1944 than was planted in 1943 in 37 late and intermediate States.

HOUSE FAILS TO OVERRIDE
PRESIDENTIAL VETO

Yesterday the House of Representatives by a vote of 226 to 151 failed to secure the necessary two-thirds vote to override the President's veto of the Bankhead-Steagall bill continuing Commodity Credit Corporation, prohibiting consumer subsidies after June 30, 1944, and providing no additional funds. This discontinues all new operations of CCC until Congressional action restores its authority. From the above figures it is apparent that a shift of 13 votes would have changed the result of the House vote. Hasty analysis shows at least that number of representatives from important fruit and vegetable districts voted for subsidies against the expressed wish of growers in their districts. A full list of the vote can be furnished to members at an early date. The next legislative step is still unsettled, but it doubtless will be some form of extension of CCC and a further effort to prohibit consumer subsidies on food in connection with renewal of the Price Control Act.

Teach me to feel another's woe,
To hide the fault I see;
That mercy I to other show,
That mercy show to me.



for BIGGER PROFITS on Potatoes

EUREKA POTATO MACHINES lower the cost per acre in potato growing. Save time. Save labor. Increase yields. Make more money for you and free you from the hardest work. They're modern, improved, dependable machines, built right to fit each job, and used by successful potato growers for over a quarter century.

Potato Cutter Cuts uniform seed. Operates with both hands five for feeding.	Potato Planter One man machine. Opens furrow, drops seed, sows fertilizer, if desired, covers and marks next row—all in one operation.	Sprayers Traction or Power. Insures the crop. Sues, 4, 6 or more rows. 60 to 150 gallon tanks. All styles of booms.
---	--	---

Riding Mulcher or Weeder
Breaks crusts, mulches soil, and kills weeds when potato crop is young and tender. 11 and 12 ft. sizes. Many other uses, with or without seeding attachment.

Potato Digger
Famous for getting all the potatoes, separating and sueding hard use. With or without engine attachment or tractor attachment.



POTATO PLANTER

Send for free Catalog showing all the Eureka Machines. Write today.



**Potato
Machines**



POTATO DIGGER



TRACTION SPRAYER



RIDING MULCHER

Also the
**COCKSHUTT
DISC PLOW**

and the

**BABCOCK
WEED HOG**

**Eureka
Mower Co.**
UTICA, N. Y.

MEMBERSHIPS

New and Renewals since last Issue

Harry Everett, Bloomsburg
William S. Weaver, McKenzie
Edwin W. Rumbel, Ringtown
Oscar Hostetter, Thomasville
H. J. Poorbaugh, Pottsville
George Bishop, Doylestown
Gilbert D. Beaver, Millerstown
William A. Reid, Lincoln University
J. J. Peterman, Muncy Valley
P. E. Dougherty, Williamsport
Jos. J. Trainer, Cynwyd
Clayton H. Willier, Lykens
Calvin Will, Berlin
Sterling Ritter, Easton
S. W. Daily, Genesee
H. V. Kennedy, Mars
Eugene Sartori, Slippery Rock
Chas. P. O'Brien, Buffalo, N. Y.
Andrew Wood, Gibsonia
Paul Kennedy, Saxonburg
L. N. List, Saxonburg
Martin G. Baer, Slatington
Leroy H. Hoffman, Slatington
J. Ralph George, Schnecksville
P. Daniel Frantz, Coplay
W. E. Weatherby, Washington, D. C.
Ward Hetherington, Ringtown
Clarke Clemmer, Springfield, Mass.
W. J. Campbell, Armagh
J. S. Schuldt, Elizabethtown
M. P. Whitenight, Bloomsburg
Fred Lininger, State College
A. B. Carey, Audubon, N. J.
H. Stelle Findley, Cramer
Morris S. Kriebel, Barto
George Geiselman, Hanover
Don James, Harrisburg
Nelson, Alderfer, Fountainville
M. A. Herbert, Breinigsville
H. S. Agster, Harrisburg
Timothy H. Gehman, Macungie
Roy Heyer, Nazareth
Carl Rasmussen, Caribou, Me.
Lester P. Whitmire, Butler
Chas. M. Allison, Gibsonia
Lawrence Wagner, West Sunbury
Geo. E. Robb, DuBois, N. Y.
H. O. Elliott, Butler
C. O. McCandless, Prospect
J. Raymond Davis, Prospect
Clayton E. Snyder, Neffs
Harold Kuhns, Schnecksville
P. J. Lindeman, Douglas, Arizona
Seiple Bros., Bath
E. J. Hughes, Ebensburg
Gilbert Watts, Bellwood
David Zacherl, Shippensburg
C. K. Hartman, Friendship, N. Y.

Ralph O. Mitchell, Cooperstown
J. H. Forell & Son, Charlotte, Mich.
Roy R. Hess, Stillwater
R. A. Hay, Saxonburg
Ambrose Grotzinger, St. Marys
Jos. Andres, St. Marys
Gausman Bros., St. Marys
Ernest E. Schmiedel, Ridgway
Earl Smithmeyer, Ashville
L. C. Gay, Tunkhannock
C. W. Williamson, Holsopple
George Hamilton, Genesee
John C. Thompson, Newton
A. H. Sallade, Jr., Coudersport
Daniel E. Heffner, Reading
Stanley L. Hill, Slatington
A. L. Hacker, Allentown
Gerald Moore, Cohocton, N. Y.
D. T. Mitchell, Jr., Maheffey
Monroe Proper, Titusville
Homer Handwerk, Schnecksville
J. J. Crossley, Stillwater
Walter D. Seem, Macungie
Leigh N. Neefe, Coudersport
Edward Sarginger, St. Marys
Jos. Schwaubenbauer, St. Marys
Ben. F. Koch, Kersey
Francis Yahner, Dysart
Ed Storme, Ashville
Monroe I. Peter, Schnecksville
H. W. Stonebraker, Indiana
Earl S. Frantz, Schnecksville
Lottsville Milling Co., Bear Lake
Thos. J. Neefe, Coudersport
Fred Whiton, South Duxbury, Mass.
Jay Lindsey, Johnson City, N. Y.
George F. Bachman, Schnecksville
H. Warren Shaefer, Ivyland
P. Daniel Frantz, Coplay
D. T. Mitchell, Jr., Mahaffey
David Zacherl, Shippensburg
Gerald Faulkner, Columbus
Ralph O. Mitchell, Cooperstown
Lynn Sill, Corry
Clair Halstead, Saxonburg
E. J. Hughes, Ebensburg
Gerald Moore, Cohocton, N. Y.
Homer Handwerk, Schnecksville
Clayton E. Snyder, Neffs
A. L. Hacker, Allentown
J. Ralph George, Schnecksville
Leroy H. Hoffman, Slatington
Milton D. Leiby, Kempton
Harold Kuhns, Schnecksville
Roy H. Ringer, Allentown
D. M. Bartron, Tunkhannock

(Continued next month)

EUREKA MOWER COMPANY

Potato Machinery Babcock WEED HOG Spring Tooth Harrows

COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY

Hay Machinery Harvesting Machinery

FROST AND WOOD COMPANY

Hay Machinery Harvesting Machinery

ORKIL INCORPORATED

CLARK Disc Harrows

DUANE H. NASHDistrict Representative
HADDONFIELD, NEW JERSEY**POTATOES LED FIELD CROPS
IN '43 GAINS**

Compared with 1942, potatoes led all principal farm crops with a 6 per cent increase in production during 1943, a report of the Pennsylvania Federal-State Crop Reporting Service shows. Acreage of 176,000 was 19,000 more than in 1942 but 18,000 under the 10-year average, 1932-41. Yield per acre was 106 bushels, or 6 less than 1942 and 15 under the 10-year average.

Total potato production for 1943 was

18,656,000 bushels, 6 per cent or slightly more than a million greater than 1942 but nearly 5,000,000 bushels under the 10-year average. The crop ranked third in value, headed only by corn and hay. The total value of \$33,394,000 was approximately \$9,000,000 greater than 1942, the average value per bushel being \$1.79, or 42 cents more than the previous year. Value per acre was \$189.74, which was \$36.30 higher than 1942. This ranked potatoes second only to tobacco in value per acre among Pennsylvania field crops.

**WHEN YOU WANT THE SAFEST CARE FOR
YOUR POTATOES—PACK THEM IN
“HAMMOND BETTERBAGS”**

Because They Are
**ATTRACTIVE-ECONOMICAL-CONVENIENT
DURABLE-STRONG**



HAMMOND BAG & PAPER CO.
WELLSBURG, W. VA.

PLANTERS PRODUCE

More Potatoes . . . More Profit

THE

“BAND-WAY”

Planting Potatoes the Iron Age way

“Iron Age” potato planters with exclusive scientific “Band-way” fertilizer placement will give you more accurate planting with maximum crop yield. With “Band-way” you place all fertilizer where it does the most good at the time of planting—and count extra crop profits at the end of the season.

3 “BAND-WAY” HI CROP YIELD

Fertilizer may be applied by three different “Iron Age” Band-way methods. Regular Band-way places fertilizer usually 3 inches to right and left of seed, and slightly below it in continuous bands. (see top illustration at right).

Hi-Lo Band-way places fertilizer on one side slightly below seed, and on the other much deeper (center illustration at right).

Hi-Lo Unequal Quantity Band-way places 25% of fertilizer on one side, 75% on other, deeper and below seed. (bottom illustration and right).



One of these “Band-way” methods, used according to your particular type of soil will bring greater yields with less labor, less cost. There is an “Iron Age” potato planter to suit every purpose, whether you grow 5 acres or 500.

“Iron Age” builds automatic-feed, assisted-feed and high speed automatic planters for 1, 2, 3 and 4 rows. All regular planters are equipped for ridge or shallow seed covering. Special gauge may be furnished for marking high beds.

WRITE FOR YOUR COPY OF THE “IRON AGE” POTATO CATALOG

A. B. FARQUHAR COMPANY

2202 DUKE ST.

YORK, PA.

Only CLETRAC Provides *Tru-Traction* *Agricultural Tractors

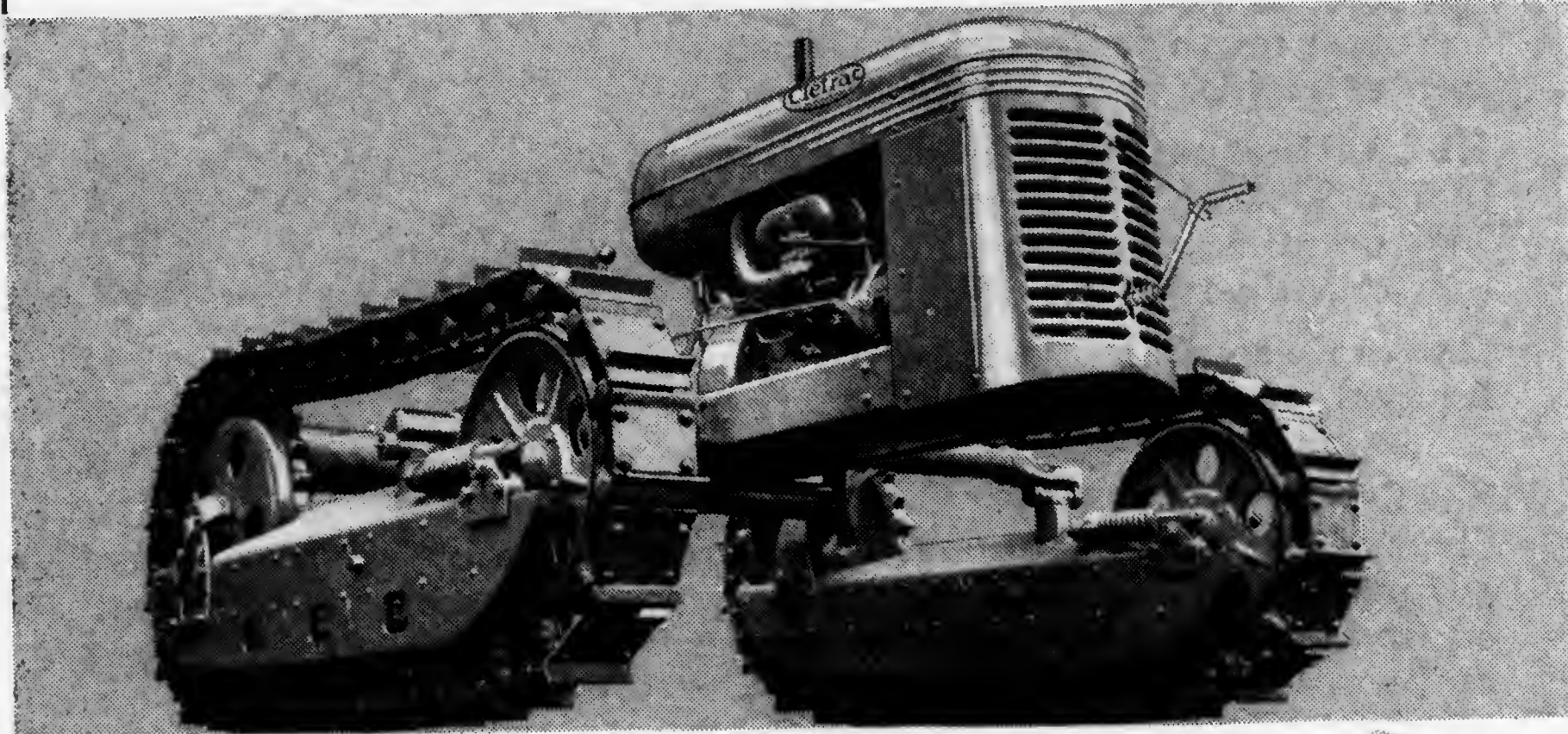
WITH Cletrac Tru-Traction the tractor is under control at all times because Tru-Traction provides power on both tracks at all times. There's no job on the farm—on any farm—that can't be done better with a Cletrac Tru-Traction outfit. And only Cletrac gives Tru-Traction.

Under government regulations, a limited number of Cletrac Tru-Traction agricultural tractors is being produced. These tractors may be purchased by farmers who can qualify and prove their need for new tractors. There's a Cletrac dealer near you who will gladly assist you in every way in keeping your Cletrac in continuous use or give you his aid, if you can qualify under government regulations, in buying a new agricultural Cletrac.

THE CLEVELAND TRACTOR CO.

19300-212 EUCLID AVE., CLEVELAND 17, OHIO

*Tru-Traction is power on both tracks at all times



—Photo by Mr. Bateman

This planter was adjusted in every detail by the late Fred H. Bateman as to proper fertilizer placement, depth of planting and in every other respect.

MARCH — 1944

VOLUME XXI

NUMBER 3

For Easier. Cheaper Better Plowing



Find Out About Raydex

SUCCESSOR TO THE PLOW SHARE

HERE'S a plow base that will do a better plowing job at lower fuel cost—a base that ends forever the bother and expense of getting shares sharpened. It is the Raydex base—built and guaranteed by Oliver—the greatest name in plows

Raydex is a general-purpose base. It does good plowing under a wide variety of soil conditions. It has lighter draft, cutting fuel costs. Its easily replaceable points come in economical packages of six. When a point gets dull, you throw it away and put on a new factory-sharp point at the cost of sharpening an old-fashioned share. And you save the time and expense of a trip to the blacksmith!

Remember this about Raydex: Plows bearing the name Oliver have been recognized leaders for over 84 years. Your father and grandfather knew Oliver plows—probably used them, because none could equal an Oliver plow. Oliver backs Raydex with the strongest guarantee that ever backed any implement. See us for details and a demonstration on your land

Sturdy OLIVER
IS THE WORD FOR

THE GUIDE POST

Published monthly by

THE PENNSYLVANIA COOPERATIVE POTATO GROWERS ASSOCIATION, INC.

Address all communications to

C. F. H. WUESTHOFF, SECRETARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
410 Campbell Street, Williamsport, Pa.

Branch Office
P. DANIEL FRANTZ
720 N. EIGHTH STREET
ALLENTOWN



Branch Office
J. M. HINDMAN
MAIN STREET EXT.
BUTLER

Volume XXI

March, 1944

Number 3

COOPERATION IN EDUCATION

Something Specific in Country-City Economic Relations



Two educational meetings arranged by the Potato Growers' Association at Union City and Johnstown have been held. Another is on the docket for Wilkes-Barre. These meetings represent a new educational force on the horizon—an aggressive manager with a progressive Board of Directors heading up a membership having definite ideas on production, marketing, and co-operation!

The bringing together, just for a day, people having the same philosophy of accomplishment yet the most independent, shall we say the most selfish, in their economic thinking, smatters of progress. What this may lead to eventually is organized community co-operation—many years hence. For some time it must remain experimental—trial and error.

Whether individuals as independent as potato growers, even in a region where a community of need or interest to help each other exists, will take to each other and find working together profitable, only time can answer. There are breathtaking possibilities; and again they may be dreams. It is singular that the Pennsylvania Co-operative Potato

Growers' is a state-wide organization. That means a grower here and there. Where is there a county or even a township pulling together on anything? If one group attempts to build something up there is another group somewhere ready and organized to tear it down.

Arnold Bennett says, "If you are not prepared for discouragements, if you will not be content with a small result for big effort, then do not begin. Lie down again and resume the uneasy doze which you call your existence."

There is a lot of need for community co-operation between city and country for the economical advantage of both. For every farmer that succumbs to the attack of Golden Rod and Hazel Brush seven workmen pass out of productive usefulness in industry.

A bankrupt agriculture has no purchasing power.

89 per cent of American farmers have no bath tubs.

85 per cent have no mechanical refrigerators.

82 per cent have no running water.

69 per cent have no electric lights.

40 per cent have no radios.

In addition as many more conveniences, not in the luxury class, are needed

Continued on page eleven

FACTORS IN POTATO PRODUCTION

J. B. R. Dickey—Pennsylvania State College

Word came out about March 1st that more potash was being released for use by the American farmer. Many potato growers could use some of this extra potash to good advantage. All our experiments indicate that the potash in a potato fertilizer should be as high as the phosphoric acid, even where manure is used. The 5-10-5 which some have had to take for potatoes is not as well balanced as a 5-10-10. Adding 200 pounds of muriate of potash to a ton of 5-10-5 would make approximately a 4½-9-9. Two hundred of muriate added to a 4-12-8 would give about a 3½-11-12 which might be good where late potatoes tend to make too much vine growth due to plenty of manure or heavy clover.

Few farmers will want to undertake a mixing job and there is always the chance of getting into drilling troubles. While we do not have much information on it, drilling extra potash in deeply before planting, or even broadcasting and plowing it down, might help where more of the element is needed. Drilling on the 100 pounds of muriate which we might expect needed per acre would probably be difficult, but manure salts, which contain only 20% actual potash compared to 50 or 60% in muriate, may also be available. With the salts the amount could be increased to several hundred pounds per acre.

It is reported that one successful potato grower, who had excessive vine growth and consequently a difficult spraying job last year, plans to reduce his row application to about 700 pounds of 5-10-10 and plow down about the same amount of 0-12-12 along with a good two-year-old clover sod where all the hay was left on last year. It would seem that he has the right idea though our experience with plowing down is limited and most of that reported has been with complete goods.

There seems to be little question but that most of the fertilizer should go on with the planter to give the crop a good start. Where applications are light there is little reason for splitting it. There is plenty of evidence, however, that too much fertilizer in the row may actually reduce yields in some seasons. Where over 1000 pounds of normal strength material is applied the excess might

better in some cases be drilled in as deeply as possible or even plowed under. Work on corn in the middle west showed that putting it on the bottom of the furrow with an attachment on the plow was much better than simply broadcasting and plowing under. We should have more dope on this in another year or two.

It is important that the fertilizer applied in the row should not be above, below or in contact with the seed. Modern planters are supposed to put it in bands on each side of the seed piece and at about equal depth. Too often, however, the disks, etc., get worn or out of adjustment and the fertilizer goes on more or less "anyhow." Particularly in side hill planting it often goes in with the seed and may seriously burn the sprouts and hurt the stand. Present fertilizers are higher in analysis than they used to be and are now practically all mineral material. The nitrogen and potash is largely in the form of salts which will burn any living thing they touch. Time spent in getting the fertilizer placement as nearly right as possible is well spent.

In view of the indications of plow down experiments, the nearer the surface the fertilizer is put the poorer the chance of the roots making the best use of it. Phosphoric acid and to a certain extent potash, soil chemists tell us, are fixed in the soil pretty much where we put them. The less they are mixed with the soil the less fixation and the longer they remain soluble and usable. If they are put close to the surface cultivation and harrowing will cause more mixing with the soil and more fixation. When the surface soil gets dry the roots in this dry soil cease to take up nutrients and the plant must depend on what it can get from deeper down where the soil is still moist. This would indicate that the planter should put the fertilizer down just about as deep as it is practical to get it, or if part of it is to be drilled on it should be drilled as deeply as possible so as to be less disturbed by cultivation and lie in the soil where the roots can get it and where there will be more moisture more of the time.

As brought out in the last Guide Post, it is most important to get the seed piece well down into the soil. This is especial-

ly essential with Katahdins which tend to set so close to the surface. Deep planting and deep fertilizer placement depend almost entirely on the deep and thorough loosening of the seed bed. No planter will run at the proper depth unless the soil has been deeply loosened. A good spring tooth harrow with plenty of power in front of it will do the job and still not make the surface soil too fine and likely to run together and puddle. Too many crops are handicapped from the start and never recover from a poor job of seed bed preparation and consequent shallow planting.

Some farmers think they cannot wait to plow or to harrow until the soil is properly dry. When a medium or heavy soil is worked too wet, especially with a tractor, it will not get back into good physical condition until the next winters freezing. Often plowed land is dry enough on top apparently, but unless it drains well below it is still wet enough down a few inches to be badly puddled and compacted by tractor wheels. Another serious mistake is to wait too long before plowing and to let the soil get too dry. Where there is a sod or a cover crop we must remember that its growth is drawing heavily on the soil moisture. It is not wise to delay, with the idea that one is getting more organic matter to turn under. The best form of organic matter is roots; too much top plowed down may be a detriment rather than an advantage, especially when plowed late. Harrowing off each day's plowing, particularly in the case of sod, will also save a lot of moisture which would otherwise be evaporated out of the soil and which may be needed later. It will also make it easier to prepare a good seed bed later if the plowed land is not allowed to get too dry. We want the plowed sod to start rotting as soon as possible. Moisture is necessary for rapid rotting.—J. B. R. D.

FOR SALE SEED POTATOES

U. S. No. 1—Size B
Field Inspected
One Year from Certified
Katahdins — Sebago
White Rural — Russet Rural

Finzer and Fox
Akeley Warren County
Pennsylvania
Phone—Russell 2708

—BLUE LABEL—

Read: A Real Project Plan

The 1943 Potato Project Plan Winner
Leo Rouzer, Laidig, Fulton Co.

Junior growers contemplating a potato project this year are urged to read and study Leo Rouzer's **Potato Project Plan**, published in the 1943 May issue of **THE GUIDE POST**. Leo's plan reads like a professional grower's experience story and is workable and most practical in all respects excepting in the case of **plowing down soybeans**. Experience has taught us that the time to plow down soybeans is when the stalks are dead, not when they are still green or half green. It's decayed organic matter with plenty of crude fiber that we want incorporated in our potato seed bed. Should growers care for an extra copy of last May's **GUIDE POST** a few are still available at our central office, 410 Campbell Street, Williamsport, 11, Pa.—C.F.H.W.

It has been said—

that price offers an inducement, but
quality offers a reason.

ALBERT C. ROEMHILD

Commission Merchant

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables

Phone, Lombard 1000

122 Dock St., Philadelphia

PRODUCTION-MACHINERY-MARKETING CONFERENCE

Union City, March 2nd



WALTER JACK, *Erie Times, Erie, Penna.*

Potato growers of northwestern Pennsylvania acquired a new vision of their industry, its status, and its marketing problems at Union City, Penna., Thursday, March 2. The northwestern growers, members of the Pennsylvania Co-operative Potato Growers' Association, were hosts to marketing officials and the newly organized regional group of the Pennsylvania Farm Machinery Dealers' Association.

The gathering was divided in three sessions. The forenoon and afternoon sessions were devoted to panel discussions, largely bearing on marketing problems, cultural practices and the future of the industry, local and state wide. The program was arranged by a committee of J. A. Donaldson, F. L. Dodd, Ivan Miller and C. F. H. Wuesthoff, general manager and executive secretary of the Co-operative, of Williamsport. The evening was a fellowship banquet, and was attended by prominent growers of the state, leading farm equipment dealers, and representatives of the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council.

The culminating event of the gathering was the banquet and the address of the guest speaker, Earl R. French, National Marketing Advisor of the Atlantic Commission Company, produce-buying affiliate of the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company. The speaker asked for

a national organization of potato growers, with the same functions as are performed by the citrus and other national organizations for their membership. He congratulated the Pennsylvania Co-operative Potato Growers' Association for doing remarkable work in maintaining their grade and label standards, and in this way pioneering a reputation for potatoes produced in the Keystone state.

Mr. French urged that potato growers of the state undertake the responsibility of developing sources for volume of uniformly graded stock, flowing to market in an orderly and regular manner. The rewards would be a basis for advertising and promotion, and the product would win favor in local and distant markets.

The speaker declared that in post-war planning, "A vital step is the shortening of the commercial distance between grower and consumer." He said: "The distribution of fresh fruits and vegetables costs too much. In 1940, the U. S. Department of Agriculture figures revealed that growers received only 34.7 per cent of the consumer's dollar, the remainder having gone to cover transportation and distribution costs. This in round figures is two billion dollars for transportation and distribution of the nation's commercial supply of fresh fruits and vegetables for which the growers received only one billion dollars. The causes are circuitous routings, changes of ownership, repeated steps in handling, delays in transit, back hauls, extra trucking and finally the damage and waste which naturally follow under so cumbersome a system."

The National Marketing Advisor declared: "Direct line distribution is the greatest single development in food distribution in the past two decades. Only two or three steps are taken as compared with five to nine under the old system. Growers who are working with the distributors in a program of direct delivery are receiving as much as 85 per cent of the consumer's dollar which is a far cry from the 35 cents shown to be the national average."

The speaker declared that victory gardens would continue this year to

Growing POTATOES FOR PROFIT

can be accomplished without added work or expense by simply using a granulated fertilizer of known plant food value . . . for granulated plantfood is ALL-USABLE—there is no waste!

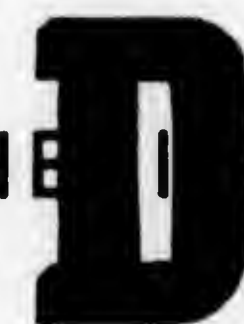
DAVCO Granulated Fertilizer is convenient to apply—may be distributed evenly by hand or drill . . . without lumps, dust or odor. There is no waste. DAVCO plantfood is ALL-USABLE, assuring plants an adequate amount of balanced food at minimum cost.

*Increase your yield—improve the quality of your potatoes.
Order DAVCO Granulated Fertilizer from your dealer NOW.*



THE DAVISON CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Progress through Chemistry



BALTIMORE-3, MD.



At the Banquet Table—Left to right: Association Director, F. L. Dodd, Columbus; Earl French, National Marketing Advisor of the Great A. & P. Tea Co.; Dr. E. L. Nixon, Agricultural Counselor of the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council; Director and Co-chairman of the Meeting, J. A. Donaldson, Emlenton; Chairman, Fred W. Johnson, President Pennsylvania Chain Store Council, Philadelphia; Arthur Young, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Implement Dealers Association, Lancaster; A. H. Moll, of the Atlantic Commission Company, Youngstown; Mr. McCarthy, Superintendent, A. & P. Stores, Erie; C. F. H. Wuesthoff, General Manager, Pennsylvania Co-operative Potato Growers' Association, Williamsport.

supply a large part of the vegetables used in American homes. He spoke of the necessity of wise handling in easing down the victory garden movement after the emergency is over. He urged care in the use of containers because of a shortage in all industries. He urged close co-operation between growers and distributors if services to consumers are improved, and the way paved for competing with other foods made more effective. Such team work, he said, made possible the movement of surplus crops and prevents demoralized markets.

Fred W. Johnson, President of the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council, Philadelphia, was up to his high standard of eloquence and grace as a toastmaster. His part contributed to the splendid fellowship and good will which was created during the banquet program.

Dr. E. L. Nixon, State College, one of the country's foremost authorities on potatoes, as usual did the unusual and

unexpected thing of giving a speech that will long be remembered. Dr. Nixon, now Counselor for the Chain Store Council, brought to the banquet a copy of the old McGuffey's third reader from which he read as a boy in southern Ohio, and from which he taught other boys and girls to read. He read the fable of "The Bat," and added comments in his characteristic manner. The aim of his interpretation of this fable was that men should stand square on their feet, and be men regardless of the consequences. The fable was that of a bat which fell into the clutches of an owl. The bat passed himself off as a mouse, just at a time that the owl was troubled with indigestion over mice. The next night he fell into the paws of a cat, and he passed off as a bird since the cat was "full up" on birds at that time. The manner in which Dr. Nixon presented the fable would make it unforgettable, and it could be made a pattern of life.

HIGH-POWERED FERTILIZER

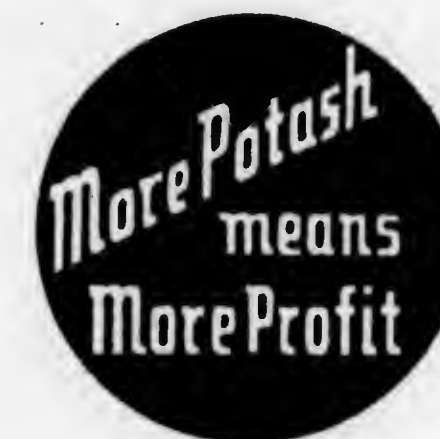
The American farmer, doing his "all-out" on the food front, is just as important in the winning of this war as the American soldier, fighting on the battle line with tank or machine gun. He deserves the best weapons, one of which is potash—a plant food essential to all plant growth.

The fertilizer manufacturer or mixer, in support of your best interests, will see to it that in the fertilizers he sells you there is enough potash to meet the recommendations of official agricultural advisers for the soils and crops of your section. If you do not already know just how much potash you need on your farm, consult your official agricultural advisers.

To get the best results from the high-potash fertilizer which you purchase for your potatoes this spring, broadcast before plowing or apply with a special fertilizer attachment to the plow at least one half of the total application. The remainder should be applied in the usual way in bands at planting time.

Outstanding results have been obtained from this method in numerous experimental demonstrations during 1942 and 1943, the increases ranging from 30-70 bushels per acre.

Write us for additional information
and free literature on how to fertilize
your crops.



American Potash Institute

INCORPORATED

1155 16th St., N. W.

WASHINGTON, 6, D. C.



At the Banquet Table—Left to right: Association Director, F. L. Dodd, Columbus; Earl French, National Marketing Advisor of the Great A. & P. Tea Co.; Dr. E. L. Nixon, Agricultural Counselor of the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council; Director and Co-chairman of the Meeting, J. A. Donaldson, Emlenton; Chairman, Fred W. Johnson, President Pennsylvania Chain Store Council, Philadelphia; Arthur Young, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Implement Dealers Association, Lancaster; A. H. Moll, of the Atlantic Commission Company, Youngstown; Mr. McCarthy, Superintendent, A. & P. Stores, Erie; C. F. H. Wuesthoff, General Manager, Pennsylvania Co-operative Potato Growers' Association, Williamsport.

supply a large part of the vegetables used in American homes. He spoke of the necessity of wise handling in easing down the victory garden movement after the emergency is over. He urged care in the use of containers because of a shortage in all industries. He urged close co-operation between growers and distributors if services to consumers are improved, and the way paved for competing with other foods made more effective. Such team work, he said, made possible the movement of surplus crops and prevents demoralized markets.

Fred W. Johnson, President of the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council, Philadelphia, was up to his high standard of eloquence and grace as a toastmaster. His part contributed to the splendid fellowship and good will which was created during the banquet program.

Dr. E. L. Nixon, State College, one of the country's foremost authorities on potatoes, as usual did the unusual and

unexpected thing of giving a speech that will long be remembered. Dr. Nixon, now Counselor for the Chain Store Council, brought to the banquet a copy of the old McGuffey's third reader from which he read as a boy in southern Ohio, and from which he taught other boys and girls to read. He read the fable of "The Bat," and added comments in his characteristic manner. The aim of his interpretation of this fable was that men should stand square on their feet, and be men regardless of the consequences. The fable was that of a bat which fell into the clutches of an owl. The bat passed himself off as a mouse, just at a time that the owl was troubled with indigestion over mice. The next night he fell into the paws of a cat, and he passed off as a bird since the cat was "full up" on birds at that time. The manner in which Dr. Nixon presented the fable would make it unforgettable, and it could be made a pattern of life.

HIGH-POWERED FERTILIZER

The American farmer, doing his "all-out" on the food front, is just as important in the winning of this war as the American soldier, fighting on the battle line with tank or machine gun. He deserves the best weapons, one of which is potash—a plant food essential to all plant growth.

The fertilizer manufacturer or mixer, in support of your best interests, will see to it that in the fertilizers he sells you there is enough potash to meet the recommendations of official agricultural advisers for the soils and crops of your section. If you do not already know just how much potash you need on your farm, consult your official agricultural advisers.

To get the best results from the high-potash fertilizer which you purchase for your potatoes this spring, broadcast before plowing or apply with a special fertilizer attachment to the plow at least one half of the total application. The remainder should be applied in the usual way in bands at planting time.

Outstanding results have been obtained from this method in numerous experimental demonstrations during 1942 and 1943, the increases ranging from 30-70 bushels per acre.

Write us for additional information
and free literature on how to fertilize
your crops.



American Potash Institute

INCORPORATED

1155 16th St., N. W.

WASHINGTON, 6, D. C.

Arthur Young, Lancaster, Pa., secretary of the Pennsylvania Farm Machinery Dealers' Association, explained the attitude of organized farm machinery men toward their customers. He said: "We are trying to do an honest job of keeping all farm machinery in operation, and we are working together to that end."

L. H. Brubaker, Lancaster County farm equipment man, explained how his new two-story building, 80x100 feet, was equipped on the basis of assembly line production for the overhaul of tractors and farm implements, at a low cost. The machine not only goes out in condition to render the best possible service, but also is newly painted and the owner takes a new interest in the machine.

Mr. Brubaker said that repair and maintenance of farm machinery is bound to become more and more important and that thousands of dollars in repair work was done every month in their shop or on farms.

Co-chairmen and honored guests seated at the banquet table included Lloyd D. Odhner, managing director of the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council, Philadelphia; F. L. Dodd, director of the Pennsylvania Co-operative Potato Growers, Inc., Columbus, Pa.; J. A. Donaldson, Emlenton, past president and present director of the Co-operative; A. H. Moll, Atlantic Commission Company, Youngstown, Ohio; W. H. McCarthy of the A&P Tea Company, Erie, and C. F. H. Wuesthoff, manager of the Pennsylvania Co-operative Potato Growers, Williamsport.

Mrs. Lynn Sill, Union City, was leader of group singing, during the banquet program.

A. C. Ramseyer, his son, A. C. Ramseyer, Jr., and son-in-law, Morris Musser, of Smithville, Ohio, were guests during the day and evening programs and added inspiration to the meeting. Mr. Ramseyer is known as America's largest potato grower. The Ramseyer party were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Miller, Corry. Mr. and Mrs. Miller during the past half dozen years have developed in southeast Erie county one of the largest and most profitable potato farms in this section of the state.

During the panel discussion the following ideas were brought out: Keep anti-freeze in motors. Get the potatoes out of the ground as quickly as possible. Plant cut seed before June 1, and after that whole potatoes. Attractive-

ness of packages influences buying. Start early and keep a steady flow of potatoes moving toward the market. Grade carefully.

Dr. Nixon, during the day's program, urged that some one highway should be chosen as an object of interest by civic-minded business, service and professional men, and that this should be developed as a hot spot for interest in farm improvement and farm living. He said this would change the attitude of the public toward rural life. He pointed to the fact that the great cities of the state are depending for their future, not on business, but on agriculture and that industry is decentralizing and going to rural sections where food is at the door of industry, and this movement is to the west rather than in Pennsylvania, and other eastern states. He declared that every business man and service organization man in Erie and adjoining sections should have been at this meeting.

J. A. Donaldson, Emlenton, was leader of the forenoon panel. Those who participated were Lynn Sill, Union City; Ivan Miller, Corry; Winston Donaldson, Emlenton; C. K. Phillips, Sligo; and Barrie Wilson, Union City. The afternoon: D. L. Crum, Crawford county vocational adviser was in charge of the panel, and participants were Frank L. Dodd, Columbus; John Jensen, Warren; Robert Harwood, Wattsburg; J. M. Hindman, Butler; Austin Donaldson, Emlenton, and Thomas Morrison, Linesville; James Hall, East Springfield. Dr. E. L. Nixon, State College, and Dr. R. U. Blasingame, Chief Agricultural Engineer, State College, were advisors. P. Daniel Frantz, president of the Association, was scheduled as presiding officer but due to the present critical marketing situation, was forced to be absent from the meeting.

**CERTIFIED
SEED POTATOES**
Maine and North Dakota
Carloads and Less
SPRING SHIPMENTS
E. A. TREXLER
Trexler, Pa.
Phone—Krumsville 36-12

Co-operation in Education—

Continued from page three

by American farmers. Before these and a "billion dollar" roofing and painting job can be purchased, a "billion dollar" fertilizer industry, a "billion dollar" farm implement industry and the food for a "billion dollar" food industry must be provided by the American farmer. To do all of this, all the farmer needs is the conversion of farm produce **equitably** into cash—Streamlined distribution from the nearest farm to the nearest kitchen table. The cash for farm produce is **new wealth** and a million of this cash puts 7-million to work in industry.

The bid for Pennsylvania's industry to more progressive agricultural areas will be enormous after the war.

One of the impressive things is that there is at least one potato grower in almost every county in Pennsylvania who has demonstrated the possibilities of growing potatoes for profit. This is due solely to the man and his methods. There are thousands of opportunities right next door waiting for the man with *aptitude* plus *attitude*, with talent in sufficient measure, if they *want* to—**ENOUGH.**—E.L.N.

All-Day Conference—

Third Conference and Panel Discussion will be held tomorrow, March 23, at Wilkes-Barre, to discuss Production, Machinery, and Marketing Problems as concerns the war effort and the potato industry.

President P. Daniel Frantz of Allentown will preside over the conferences morning and afternoon with James Hutchinson and Clemon Smith acting as panel discussion leaders.

Growers from the entire area will participate in all discussions with Messrs. Ellis Artley, Alvin Sutliff, Biron Breisch, A. T. Blakeslee, D. M. Barton, Robert Getz taking the major parts in the morning session and William High, Frank Rohe, Claude Roimick, Perry Knorr, George W. Rockwell, Roy Hess, Raymond Searfoss and Evon Abraczinskas will open the discussions on the various phases of Potato Production and Marketing.

The official advisors for the day are Dr. E. L. Nixon, Agricultural Counselor of the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council; J. B. R. Dickey and R. B. Donaldson, The Pennsylvania State College, and R. U. Blasingame, Agricultural Engineering Department of Penn State.

POTATOES ARE ESSENTIAL!

Both inexperienced and trained farm labor is scarce. Potato growers will cooperate and fully meet their responsibility by varying standard practices and utilizing all available help. They will plant in season and with confidence that labor from some source, whether rural, town, or city, because of patriotic motives, will be at hand for the peak digging and storing period.



You will want to make every acre produce its utmost. Demonstrations conducted in numerous field tests prove—certified seed, that has passed rigid inspections, direct from the producing areas of Maine and Michigan with their cool soils and climate, will play an important part to insure maximum yields with minimum grading waste.

Dougherty Seed Growers
WILLIAMSPORT PENNA.

A SAFETY MESSAGE FOR POTATO GROWERS

By Ralph A. Rohweder, National Safety Council

As a farmer your chances of being killed in an accident while performing your job are **three times as great** as a factory worker's. That seems unbelievable at first. However, when you consider the degree to which operations are systematized and controlled in a manufacturing plant as compared with a farm, the shocking statistics on farm accidents are understandable.

Last year about 4,400 agricultural workers were killed in accidents. Another 225,000 were injured. In addition to these accidents occurring to people doing farm work, approximately 7,500 rural residents were killed in accidents in their homes, and another 5,000 were killed in automobile accidents. About 2,000 more farm people were killed in miscellaneous accidents such as drownings, hunting mishaps, railroad accidents, etc. Altogether accidents took the lives of 18,000 country dwellers in 1943.

The home and traffic accident hazards that a potato farmer has to contend with are not in any way unusual. But the potato grower does meet some very special situations on the job. These dangers might be classified into five groups.

Draft Animals

First, there are a number of possibilities for accidents in handling horses or mules while doing the plowing, harrowing, fertilizing, planting, cultivating and digging. To a large extent the degree of hazard depends upon the training that the draft animals have received. They should have been taught to obey the command "whoa" instantly, and the command should never be used unless it is meant.

Horses are creatures of habit and are disturbed when any routine is broken. Therefore, it is advisable to develop a definite system for hitching and unhitching. Good strong harnesses should be used, and they should be kept in good repair. Clean harness with warm water and mild soap periodically. Oil them regularly. They will remain stronger, last longer and insure safety. It is also advisable to check yokes, tongues, singletrees and doubletrees and eveners periodically to see that they are strong and securely fastened.

Every once in a while you hear about someone who wrapped the reins around his body or wrist with the result that he was dragged and badly injured when the horses became frightened and broke. Don't let this happen to you.

Mechanical Hazards

The second group of hazards are mechanical. The man who uses a tractor must contend with the tendency of the machine, with its high center of gravity, to tip over on rough ground, on side hills or while turning. To keep the tractor right side up, the back wheels should be set as far apart as practical for the job being done. Liquid should be used in the tires to reduce bouncing. All drawn loads should be hitched to the draw bar to prevent the tractor from being pulled over on its back. And great care should be taken to choose a safe speed of operation.

There is some danger presented by the cleated wheels, chains and gears of potato diggers. They should be kept guarded whenever possible and operators should make every effort to stay clear.

Poisonous Chemicals

The third important danger that a potato farmer must face is the handling of chemicals for disinfecting seed potatoes and for spraying potato plants. All of the chemicals used for these purposes are poisonous and must be stored in a place where they will not be confused with other materials and out of the reach of children.

Seed Disinfectants

Cases have been reported where bichloride of mercury, which tastes like table salt, has been stored in the kitchen cupboard. A clue to the poisonous quality of bichloride of mercury is given by its nickname "corrosive sublimate."

Formaldehyde is coming into general use these days for disinfecting seed potatoes. The danger in handling formaldehyde is the possibility of spilling the concentrated solution or breathing the fumes. Formalin fumes will burn the lungs and breathing passages seriously.

The most dangerous seed disinfectants are the organic mercury compounds. However, they can be used with safety if reasonable precautions are taken. Be sure not to spill them on the skin. Do not breathe the fumes. And store the chemicals in a place where no one is liable to eat or drink them accidentally.

Plant Sprays

When spraying potato plants with Bordeaux mixture, an arsenical poison or nicotine sulphate, care must be taken to stand in a position so that the wind blows the spray away from the operator. As an additional precaution it is advisable to wear a "toxic fume and mist" type respirator approved by the United States Bureau of Mines.

To illustrate how poisonous one of these substances (nicotine sulphate) is, it might be well to recount the story of the chemistry student who accidentally drew a little of it into his mouth through a pipette. He immediately spit it out and washed his mouth out with water. Then he started for the stock room about fifty feet away to get an antidote. Half way to the stock room he collapsed, poisoned by the tiny amount of nicotine sulphate that had been absorbed during the few seconds that it was in his mouth.

Strains from Lifting

Farmers often hurt themselves by using the wrong technique to lift sacks of fertilizer and potatoes with resulting back sprains and aggravation of hernia conditions. You may be as strong as an ox, but be careful what you try to lift and how you do it. Size up the object to be lifted. Get help if necessary. Straining yourself may result in serious injury. When lifting, use your legs—not your back. Keep your back line as nearly straight up and down as possible and stoop down bending your knees to pick up the object. Then raise it by straightening your knees.

Cutting Seed Potatoes

A considerable number of minor accidents occur while cutting seed potatoes. Most of the accidents could be prevented if the potatoes were cut by laying them on a bench, holding them at the side and cutting through from the top. It is never safe to hold an object to be cut in your hand and cut toward yourself. When you are through with the knife put it in a knife rack, special drawer or section of a drawer where no one will come in accidental contact with it.

POTATOES

Are Essential to the
American Diet

★ ★ ★

"HAMMOND
BETTERBAGS"

Provide

Convenient - Attractive
Packaging For Your Potatoes

★ ★ ★

They Are
Economical - Strong - Durable



Manufactured by

**HAMMOND BAG &
PAPER COMPANY**
WELLSBURG, W. VA.

The Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers Assn.

Incorporated

Williamsport, Penna.



OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

P. Daniel Frantz, President—Coplay
Robert W. Lohr, Vice-President—Boswell

EASTERN AREA

Wm. W. Hayes, Jersey Shore
P. Daniel Frantz, Coplay
J. K. Mast, Elverson
Hugh McPherson, Bridgeton

WESTERN AREA

F. L. Dodd, Columbus
J. A. Donaldson, Emlenton
R. W. Lohr, Boswell

CENTRAL AREA

M. P. Whitenight, Bloomsburg
Ed. Fisher, Coudersport

Purposes—To bring together for mutual co-operative effort and service all agencies engaged or interested in the production, transportation, marketing and utilization of potatoes and the general promotion and advancement of the potato industry in all its phases.

Major Activities

1. An Educational Program in Production and Marketing.
2. A Youth Movement in the Promotion and Advancement of the Potato Industry.
3. Maintenance of Camp Potato as a Recreational and Inspirational Center Through the Development and Proving of Better Varieties and Practices.
4. Sustain an Informed Membership Through Sufficient Meetings and Timely Reminders Through the Associations Official Organ, The Guide Post.

The Annual Membership to this Association is \$1.00, which includes a year's Subscription to The Guide Post.

—BLUE LABEL—

1944!

We stand at the threshold of what may be recorded the most memorable year in American History.

The American farmer stands at the threshold of his most severe test in all history—never has he had so little to do so much. Today he is in the valley of decision. It will take a hundred per cent of the farmers utilizing one hundred per cent of their ability and one hundred per cent of the elements working in their favor to produce barely enough.

If even ten per cent of any of the above falls short, the "Days of Valley Forge" may be written in 1944!

The war may be over in 1944! A hap-

py thought—But happy thoughts do not feed people—it takes products of the farm—and now more than ever of all the farms working at capacity.

It is regrettable but nevertheless the truth that the farmer has lost somewhat his fight for what he feels is his essentials for necessary labor, equipment, gas, tires, and supplies to produce and market the maximum.

"Alright"—he is saying "if my technically skilled operator, my gas, my tires, etc., is more useful elsewhere, there is but one thing left for me to do—reduce production. The responsibility is on those in authority—but I know my limitations and capabilities and can and will do all I can with the facilities at hand."—E.L.N.

March, 1944

THE GUIDE POST

15

Farm Deferments

Draft Boards, generally, throughout the state, are fully aware of their responsibility to Industry, Agriculture and the Armed Forces. Production of food and war materials must go on at a high rate to maintain and support our present war successes. Farmers have a definite responsibility in maintaining high production of food stuff. Local Draft Boards must be given assistance in determining justifiable deferments. Selective Service has issued sattements to guide the Boards in their decisions but farmers must make every effort to advise with them concerning their need of men of draft age. Its a job and a big responsibility that both must accept for food is *just as critical now as ever*. The longer this war continues the more critical will food become. From the standpoint of farm labor many believe that 1944 will be the *Most Critical Year*. Labor must be left on our farms if maximum production is expected. May we suggest that farmers and draft board members *get together* in friendly conference to decide these weighty problems. The new Selective Service regulation effective February 14, 1944, re-establishes 16 War Units as the minimum base for deferment of any registrant engaged in agriculture. The latest standards fixed for this basis are briefly as follows:

Product	Number for 1 Unit
Crops—Potatoes	2 acres
Corn, Beans, etc.	5 acres
Small grains	15 acres
Vegetables	1 acre
Livestock—	
Beef Cattle—	
feed lot	20
herds	10
Dairy Cattle—	
Milk Cows	1
Young Stock	10
Hogs—	
Brood Sows	3
Feeders	20
Poultry—	
Laying Hens	75
Flock Replacements	300
Sheep—	
Farm Flock	30
Feeder Lambs	160

The registrants must be directly responsible for 16 units of production.

These need not necessarily be from any one product but may be a sum total from all products. It takes 32 acres of potatoes or 16 milk cows, or 1200 laying hens or 16 acres of acceptable vegetables, etc., to defer or justify a man's deferment.—C.F.H.W.

—BLUE LABEL—

Selling Potatoes 50 Years

Director R. W. Lohr, looks into the Record

It is well to occasionally take a retrospective view of the business in which we are engaged and note its history. With this thought in mind I submit the following:—

Average wholesale price which I received on the Johnstown market for potatoes during the past fifty years.

Five year period, 1894 to 1898 inclusive .41 cents per bushel.

Five year period; 1899 to 1903 inclusive .65 cents per bushel

Five year period; 1904 to 1908 inclusive .69 cents per bushel

Five year period; 1909 to 1913 inclusive .75 cents per bushel

Five year period; 1914 to 1918 inclusive 1.02 per bushel

Five year period; 1919 to 1923 inclusive 1.23 per bushel

Five year period; 1924 to 1928 inclusive 1.31 per bushel

Five year period; 1929 to 1933 inclusive .87 cents per bushel

Five year period; 1934 to 1938 inclusive .71 cents per bushel

Five year period; 1939 to 1943 inclusive 1.16 per bushel

Lowest price in 1894: .22 cents per bushel.

Highest price in 1925: \$4.00 per bushel.

Number of bushels of potatoes required to pay the taxes on my farm as follows:

1900	.....	110 bushel
1910	.....	108 bushel
1920	.....	123 bushel
1930	.....	256 bushel
1940	.....	410 bushel

Records show that prices were higher in March than in September and October, two years out of every five but the practice of consistent selling early in the Fall through to April has been found most desirable. The reason for this is obvious, that is, markets must be opened up and serviced regularly if it is to be

Continued on page twenty-four



A PERFORMANCE CALENDAR FOR POTATO GROWERS FOR APRIL

Dr. E. L. Nixon, Agricultural Counsellor,
Pennsylvania Chain Store Council

PERSONAL ATTRIBUTES

Nineteen forty-four will be a great year if **you make it so**. It will be a year of mediocrity if **you allow it to be**.

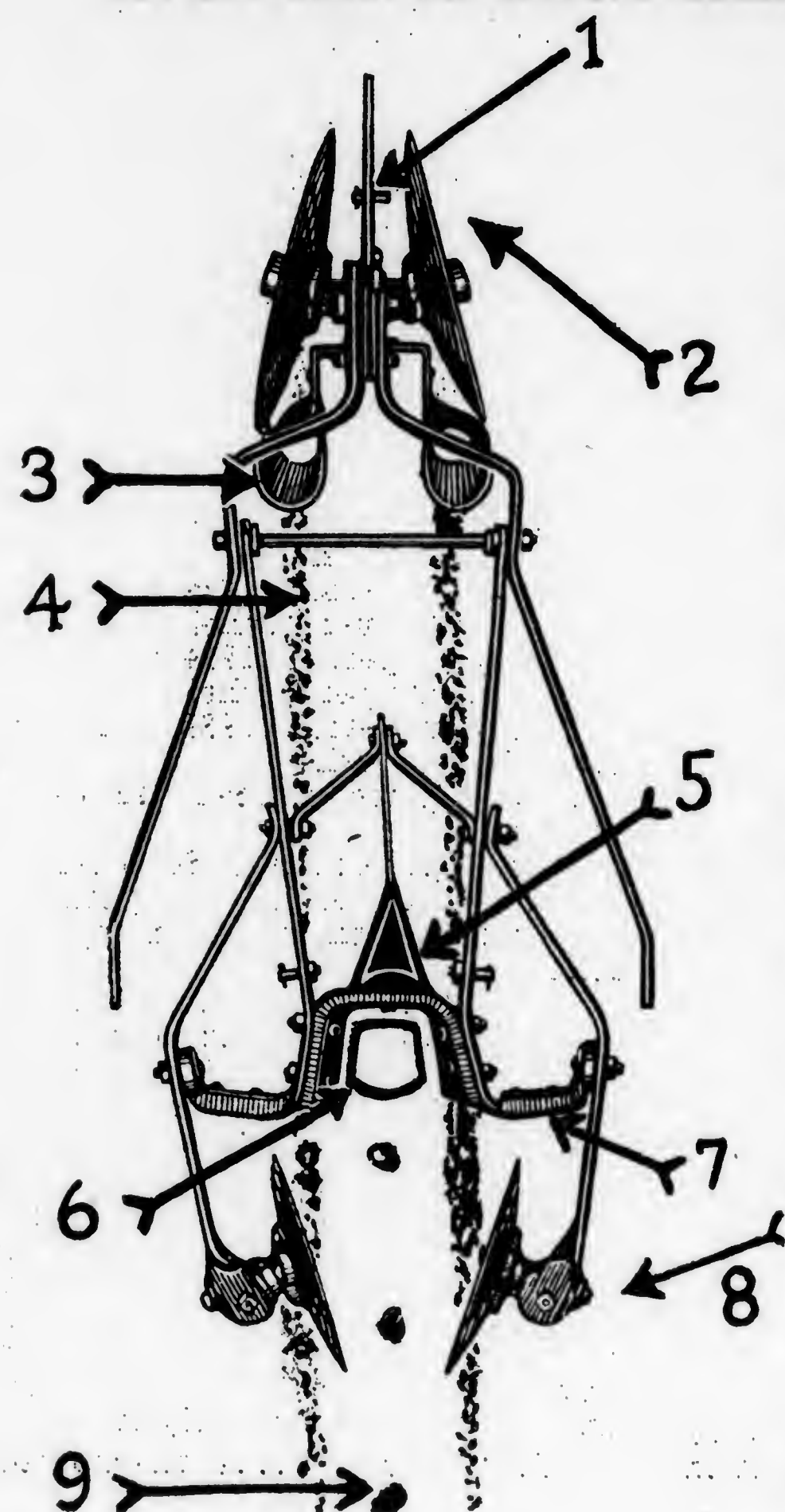
Ponder these two sentences for a moment. The one is active the other passive. The one suggests attack; the other suggests defense. The one involves doing something to succeed; the other involves doing nothing and failing.

Clearly, the question is not whether we **can** but whether we **will**. Of course we **can** achieve more if we want to. The question is—do we want to—**ENOUGH?**

ATTENTION TO DETAILS

So much has been said and written about **needed repairs** that one would think that every piece of Potato Equipment in America is ready to go. Mr. Ramseyer often says, "You are not ready until you are going." Of course the major framework is intact; more than likely the wheels will turn; but how about the detailed mechanism? Are the plow points on? Are there any spare bolts and nuts? Where are they? A few simple wrenches, picker points, cultivator teeth, screw driver, yard stick? In addition to all of these and many more which will be called for, most **detailed adjustments** can be made **only in the field**.

Consider the details of the planting mechanism in the illustration at the left—(make a similar analysis of your plow, disc, weed hog, chisel, and cutting box)



1. The point of attachment of the opening gang. Lengthening or shortening this attachment or raising or lowering the tongue or both determines the depth of applying the fertilizer, and to a large extent the depth of planting.

2. The disc. Is it worn? The size of the disc is also a factor in depth of fertilizer application, and of planting.

3. Refers to the fertilizer boots. It is these that are responsible for placing the fertilizer right at the **bottom** of the disc impression. These boots are easily bent and twisted. If they are out of line, the fertilizer is not placed where it **belongs** at the bottom of the disc impressions.

4. The bands of fertilizer—"on the level with or slightly below the seed piece." If 1, 2, and 3 are not properly adjusted these fertilizer bands will not be properly placed. **Fifty bushels of potatoes per acre can be knocked off right here.**

5. The planting shoe. See that it runs exactly equi-distant between the fertilizer bands. The tendency of growers is to run this shoe deeper than the opening discs go. The opening discs determine the depth of the fertilizer. The planting shoe determines the depth of the seed piece. The fertilizer should be "on a **level with or slightly below** the seed piece." The planting shoe wears off fast—watch it or you will be planting too shallow. It occasionally gets bent or twisted. This deflects the seed pieces often right onto one of the fertilizer bands. **Another fifty bushels might be lost here.**

6. The seed boot. This is easily bent, battered at the bottom or shoved full of soil in backing, deflecting the seed pieces. Keep it in 100 per cent condition.

7. An important place where the covering discs can be adjusted by spreading or closing the gangs. The covering discs should not be set to **dig up** the bands of fertilizer and **pile them on top of the seed pieces**. **Here might go still another fifty bushels!**

8. The place of changing the **angle** of the disc. Set this angle in relation to the adjustment made at 7. The angle of the disc determines how deep or how shallow the seed is covered.

9. The seed pieces properly planted—as to proper **depth**, as to its **position** in relation to the fertilizer bands, as to the per cent of **misses** reflecting the accuracy of the picking mechanism, as to proper **covering**. Follow up your planter closely examining the job it is doing by opening up a section of the planted rows until you have it adjusted to do the job the way you want it. Always with the question, **Just what do I want to accomplish with this operation?**

THE FARMER LOOKS AHEAD

Dr. E. L. Nixon participates in the Seventh Annual
National Farm Institute at Des Moines, Iowa



Conferring at the National Farm Institute—Left to right: Dean Buchanan, Iowa State College; Dr. Nixon, Pennsylvania Chain Store Council; and Mr. Chapman, of Successful Farming.

Increased use of surplus farm products and by products in industry are highly essential to a balanced agriculture, according to opinions expressed at a panel discussion of the National Farm Institute. The discussion was on the question of whether development of commercial products from farm raw materials is necessary to the future of the farmer. Dean R. E. Buchanan of Iowa State College presided.

Frank Robinson, Kearney, Nebr., a member of the chemurgy committee at the University of Nebraska, related experiences in the development of an industrial alcohol plant at Omaha. He pointed out that 75% of the synthetic rubber made in the United States in 1943 was from industrial alcohol, rather than petroleum. The Omaha plant, he said, has been able to develop feed by-products, which have returned a large quantity of protein feed to farmers.

E. L. Nixon, agricultural relations director of the Pennsylvania Chain Store

Council, discussed the necessity of more direct relationship between producers and distributors. He told of a program developing consumer packages of potatoes on the farm, for sale through Pennsylvania stores. In this process, he said, farmers were getting as much as 81% of the consumer's dollar.

Nixon discussed the development of a soy bean processing plant in Pennsylvania on a co-operative basis. Meal, he said, is all returned to the producers for use as feed on their dairy farms. He cited this as an example of more thorough utilization by the farmer of his own products.

Agriculture needs to get more actively into certain phases of the processing of farm products in order to obtain a greater share of the national income, according to D. Howard Doane, of Doane's Agricultural Service, St. Louis. Cotton ginning by farm operators in the south was cited as one example.

Erection of small plants for oil extraction, plants for making pulp for the paper industry, dehydration of milk, compression processes for making building board and refrigeration are among the possible fields for farmers and for small communities interested in post-war planning programs, he said. These would not only aid agriculture by giving the producer an additional income source but would aid in creating jobs in the smaller communities, Doane said.

There are good possibilities for expansion of the hemp industry in the United States to compete with foreign countries, Fred W. Butcher of the War Hemp Industries said. Due to the overcoming of the submarine menace, there is not the immediate need for huge hemp production as was the case last year, he added.

Interstate Commerce Commission has refused permission to ship table stock below 80 per cent U. S. No. 1 or to ship U. S. No. 1 Size B by refrigerator cars as of March 20, 1944.

WANTED — Story Telling Pictures. Get a cash price and The GUIDE POST for 12 months.

American Agriculture To Get More Potash

Good news for American farmers in their fight to meet war food goals is contained in the announcement being made by the War Production Board that approximately 200,000 tons additional potash salts are now being allocated for fertilizer use in the United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii. This Period 3 allocation is equivalent to about 100,000 tons K_2O and added to that previously allocated provides a total of 580,000 tons K_2O for American agriculture during the current crop year. This total exceeds by 25,000 tons K_2O the average of that delivered for agriculture during the preceding two crop years, the basis of allocations.

These additional supplies are the result of the cancellation of a part of Lend-Lease exports and added production through increased efficiencies on the part of the American Potash Industry.

The greatly expanded chemical industries have been allocated nearly 100,000 tons K_2O , a four-fold increase over pre-war usage.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

KATAHDIN

WHITE RURAL

SEBAGO

RUSSET RURAL

CHIPPEWA

POTTER SEED POTATO

COOPERATIVE

COUDERSPORT, PENNA.

THE FARMER LOOKS AHEAD

Dr. E. L. Nixon participates in the Seventh Annual
National Farm Institute at Des Moines, Iowa



Conferring at the National Farm Institute—Left to right: Dean Buchanan, Iowa State College; Dr. Nixon, Pennsylvania Chain Store Council; and Mr. Chapman, of Successful Farming.

Increased use of surplus farm products and by products in industry are highly essential to a balanced agriculture, according to opinions expressed at a panel discussion of the National Farm Institute. The discussion was on the question of whether development of commercial products from farm raw materials is necessary to the future of the farmer. Dean R. E. Buchanan of Iowa State College presided.

Frank Robinson, Kearney, Nebr., a member of the chemurgy committee at the University of Nebraska, related experiences in the development of an industrial alcohol plant at Omaha. He pointed out that 75% of the synthetic rubber made in the United States in 1943 was from industrial alcohol, rather than petroleum. The Omaha plant, he said, has been able to develop feed by-products, which have returned a large quantity of protein feed to farmers.

E. L. Nixon, agricultural relations director of the Pennsylvania Chain Store

Council, discussed the necessity of more direct relationship between producers and distributors. He told of a program developing consumer packages of potatoes on the farm, for sale through Pennsylvania stores. In this process, he said, farmers were getting as much as 81% of the consumer's dollar.

Nixon discussed the development of a soy bean processing plant in Pennsylvania on a co-operative basis. Meal, he said, is all returned to the producers for use as feed on their dairy farms. He cited this as an example of more thorough utilization by the farmer of his own products.

Agriculture needs to get more actively into certain phases of the processing of farm products in order to obtain a greater share of the national income, according to D. Howard Doane, of Doane's Agricultural Service, St. Louis. Cotton ginning by farm operators in the south was cited as one example.

Erection of small plants for oil extraction, plants for making pulp for the paper industry, dehydration of milk, compression processes for making building board and refrigeration are among the possible fields for farmers and for small communities interested in post-war planning programs, he said. These would not only aid agriculture by giving the producer an additional income source but would aid in creating jobs in the smaller communities, Doane said.

There are good possibilities for expansion of the hemp industry in the United States to compete with foreign countries, Fred W. Butcher of the War Hemp Industries said. Due to the overcoming of the submarine menace, there is not the immediate need for huge hemp production as was the case last year, he added.

Interstate Commerce Commission has refused permission to ship table stock below 80 per cent U. S. No. 1 or to ship U. S. No. 1 Size B by refrigerator cars as of March 20, 1944.

WANTED — Story Telling Pictures. Get a cash price and The GUIDE POST for 12 months.

American Agriculture To Get More Potash

Good news for American farmers in their fight to meet war food goals is contained in the announcement being made by the War Production Board that approximately 200,000 tons additional potash salts are now being allocated for fertilizer use in the United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii. This Period 3 allocation is equivalent to about 100,000 tons K_2O and added to that previously allocated provides a total of 580,000 tons K_2O for American agriculture during the current crop year. This total exceeds by 25,000 tons K_2O the average of that delivered for agriculture during the preceding two crop years, the basis of allocations.

These additional supplies are the result of the cancellation of a part of Lend-Lease exports and added production through increased efficiencies on the part of the American Potash Industry.

The greatly expanded chemical industries have been allocated nearly 100,000 tons K_2O , a four-fold increase over pre-war usage.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

KATAHDIN

WHITE RURAL

SEBAGO

RUSSET RURAL

CHIPPEWA

POTTER SEED POTATO

COOPERATIVE

COUDERSPORT, PENNA.

THE JUNIOR-GUIDE POST

Pennsylvania Junior
Cooperative Potato Growers Assn.

OFFICERS

Leo H. Stout, Shinglehouse... President
Calvin M. Will, Somerset... V.-President
Daniel W. Keener, Neffs... Secretary
Harold Henninger, Allentown... Treasurer

DIRECTORS

Calvin M. Will... Somerset, Somerset
John Wallas... New Castle, Lawrence
Harold Holmes... Waterford, Erie
Samuel Holubec... Bellefonte, Centre
Leo Rouzer... Laidig, Fulton
Leo H. Stout... Shinglehouse, Potter
Daniel W. Keener... Neffs, Lehigh
James Helwig... Catawissa, Columbia
Harold Henninger

Catasaugua, Northampton

Annual Membership—\$1.00 which includes 12 issues of The GUIDE POST.

Single Copies—25c.

All communications concerning the Junior Cooperative Potato Growers' Association should be addressed to either Secretary, Daniel W. Keener, Neffs, Penna., or C. F. H. Wuesthoff, Gen'l. Manager, 410 Campbell St., Williamsport, Penna.

Announcing:



A PROJECT PLAN CONTEST

for Junior Potato Growers
\$15 for the BEST, ORIGINAL,
WORKABLE—
POTATO PROJECT PLAN
for 1944

Submit your plan (typed and double spaced, on or before May 15th, 1944, to C. F. H. Wuesthoff, Exec. Sec'y and Gen. Mgr., Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Assn., 410 Campbell Street, Williamsport, 11, Pennsylvania.

For suggestions and ideas—consult page 25 of the March 1943 GUIDE POST and page 21 of the May 1943 GUIDE POST.

"The Project Plan"

We definitely are of the opinion that every worthwhile enterprise should have a definite *plan of action*. Such a plan might well be considered a Blue Print with specifications. To be effective and worthwhile it should be made carefully, thoughtfully and finally put down on paper in *black and white*, **BEFORE** the enterprise is launched.

To arrange a program or *Plan of Action*, the owner or manager of the potato project must have certain fundamentally basic ideas in mind. The scope of the project to be attempted, the investment involved, the possibilities of producing economically and the opportunities for marketing equitably—all are to be weighed carefully and given proportionate attention.

Students of Vocational Agriculture and 4-H Club members learn through study, research and finally through *Doing*. A potato project is a natural from the standpoint of education—it lends itself to the principle of *Learning to Do by Doing*. Managerial skills as well as technical and mechanical skills all are developed in no small measure by the junior potato grower. The questions that the interested student is constantly asking himself when formulating his plan is (1) What are the jobs to be done (2) When should these jobs be done and (3) Why should they be done? The editor of the GUIDE POST feels keenly that a *Project Plan of Action* should be developed by every student and club member interested in conducting a major farm enterprise. It is the only intelligent, businesslike approach to a practical farm problem. Make your plan definite as you see it now but sufficiently elastic, that adaptations at the time of the *doing* can be properly and practically made with good reason.

—BLUE LABEL—

ATTENTION — JUNIOR GROWERS

—The 1944 Potato Project Plan Contest is on. Send your Project Plan to us before May 15th. We will return all manuscripts immediately after the judges have made their decisions, viz., before June 1st.



The Halstead Boys—Howard fills sprayer with water while Clair gets set for another round.

Howard L. Halstead, a 21-year-old former 4-H Club member and his brother Clair, of Saxonburg, Butler County, have made an enviable record with their potato spray work.

After a rather unsuccessful attempt, by some local people, to start a potato spray ring in their community, Howard and Clair took on the job.

In 1942 the two brothers signed enough growers to give them more acreage than they could really handle. They then got two other men, one also a former 4-H Club member, to start the second spray ring. This allowed for a division of the 67 farms signed, between the two outfits. Howard and Clair sprayed 200 acres on 29 farms while the second outfit sprayed 171 acres on 38 farms.

The popularity and the demand for the spray service increased to such an extent in 1943 that a third ring was started. The operator of this outfit was likewise a former 4-H member.

During the 1943 season Howard and Clair sprayed 230 acres on 46 farms. Howard tells us their biggest day was 57 acres sprayed in 12 hours. This included time for travel to and from each place, for a total distance of about 24 miles.

At this point Clair informed us that the handling of 9500 gallons of water and 1275 pounds of spray material was a real chore to perform in addition to spraying the 57 acres in one day.

The Halstead boys used a total of 13 tons of Bluestone and 15 tons of lime for their season's work.

Organization plus good old-fashioned hard work form the keystone of the success of the Halstead spraying business. Clair the older brother, runs the spray outfit. Howard drives the truck, keeping water and spray materials to the sprayer at all times.

A 14-year-old boy was the third member, whose job it was to open and close gates, swing booms and do other odd jobs.

When they started a job in the morning they went right through, not stopping for lunch. Howard would spray while Clair ate, thereby keeping the equipment in constant use.

The Halsteads operate 275 acres of farm in Butler county. They do all of their farm work with three tractors and two trucks. The tractors are used to do the spring work before they start on the spray ring. Howard says the sprayer tractor is used 200 hours in the spring

THE JUNIOR-GUIDE POST

Pennsylvania Junior
Cooperative Potato Growers Assn.

OFFICERS

Leo H. Stout, Shinglehouse...President
Calvin M. Will, Somerset...V.-President
Daniel W. Keener, Neffs.....Secretary
Harold Henninger, Allentown

Treasurer

DIRECTORS

Calvin M. Will.....Somerset, Somerset
John WallasNew Castle, Lawrence
Harold HolmesWaterford, Erie
Samuel Holubec.....Bellefonte, Centre
Leo Rouzer.....Laidig, Fulton
Leo H. Stout.....Shinglehouse, Potter
Daniel W. Keener.....Neffs, Lehigh
James Helwig.....Catawissa, Columbia
Harold Henninger

Catasaugua, Northampton

Annual Membership—\$1.00 which in-
cludes 12 issues of The GUIDE POST.
Single Copies—25c.

All communications concerning the
Junior Cooperative Potato Growers' As-
sociation should be addressed to either
Secretary, Daniel W. Keener, Neffs,
Penna., or C. F. H. Wuesthoff, Gen'l.
Manager, 410 Campbell St., Williams-
port, Penna.

Announcing:



A PROJECT PLAN CONTEST

for Junior Potato Growers
\$15 for the BEST, ORIGINAL,
WORKABLE—
POTATO PROJECT PLAN
for 1944

Submit your plan (typed and double
spaced, on or before May 15th, 1944, to
C. F. H. Wuesthoff, Exec. Sec'y and Gen.
Mgr., Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato
Growers' Assn., 410 Campbell Street,
Williamsport, 11, Pennsylvania.

For suggestions and ideas—
consult page 25 of the March 1943
GUIDE POST and page 21 of the
May 1943 GUIDE POST.

"The Project Plan"

We definitely are of the opinion
that every worthwhile enterprise should
have a definite *plan of action*. Such a
plan might well be considered a Blue
Print with specifications. To be effec-
tive and worthwhile it should be made
carefully, thoughtfully and finally put
down on paper in *black and white*, **BE-
FORE** the enterprise is launched.

To arrange a program or *Plan of Ac-
tion*, the owner or manager of the pota-
to project must have certain funda-
mentally basic ideas in mind. The scope
of the project to be attempted, the in-
vestment involved, the possibilities of
producing economically and the oppor-
tunities for marketing equitably—all
are to be weighed carefully and given
proportionate attention.

Students of Vocational Agriculture
and 4-H Club members learn through
study, research and finally through
Doing. A potato project is a natural from
the standpoint of education—it lends
itself to the principle of *Learning to
Do by Doing*. Managerial skills as
well as technical and mechanical skills
all are developed in no small measure
by the junior potato grower. The ques-
tions that the interested student is con-
stantly asking himself when formu-
lating his plan is (1) What are the jobs
to be done (2) When should these jobs
be done and (3) Why should they be
done? The editor of the GUIDE POST
feels keenly that a *Project Plan of Ac-
tion* should be developed by every stu-
dent and club member interested in
conducting a major farm enterprise. It
is the only intelligent, businesslike ap-
proach to a practical farm problem.
Make your plan definite as you see it
now but sufficiently elastic, that adap-
tations at the time of the *doing* can be
properly and practically made with
good reason.

— BLUE — LABEL —

ATTENTION — JUNIOR GROWERS

—The 1944 Potato Project Plan Contest
is on. Send your Project Plan to us be-
fore May 15th. We will return all manu-
scripts immediately after the judges
have made their decisions, viz., before
June 1st.



The Halstead Boys—Howard fills sprayer with water while Clair
gets set for another round.

Howard L. Halstead, a 21-year-old
former 4-H Club member and his broth-
er Clair, of Saxonburg, Butler County,
have made an enviable record with their
potato spray work.

After a rather unsuccessful attempt,
by some local people, to start a potato
spray ring in their community, Howard
and Clair took on the job.

In 1942 the two brothers signed
enough growers to give them more
acreage than they could really handle.
They then got two other men, one also
a former 4-H Club member, to start the
second spray ring. This allowed for a
division of the 67 farms signed, between
the two outfits. Howard and Clair
sprayed 200 acres on 29 farms while the
second outfit sprayed 171 acres on 38
farms.

The popularity and the demand for
the spray service increased to such an
extent in 1943 that a third ring was
started. The operator of this outfit was
likewise a former 4-H member.

During the 1943 season Howard and
Clair sprayed 230 acres on 46 farms.
Howard tells us their biggest day was
57 acres sprayed in 12 hours. This in-
cluded time for travel to and from each
place, for a total distance of about 24
miles.

At this point Clair informed us that
the handling of 9500 gallons of water
and 1275 pounds of spray material was
a real chore to perform in addition to
spraying the 57 acres in one day.

The Halstead boys used a total of 13
tons of Bluestone and 15 tons of lime
for their season's work.

Organization plus good old-fashioned
hard work form the keystone of the
success of the Halstead spraying busi-
ness. Clair the older brother, runs the
spray outfit. Howard drives the truck,
keeping water and spray materials to
the sprayer at all times.

A 14-year-old boy was the third mem-
ber, whose job it was to open and close
gates, swing booms and do other odd
jobs.

When they started a job in the morn-
ing they went right through, not stop-
ping for lunch. Howard would spray
while Clair ate, thereby keeping the
equipment in constant use.

The Halsteads operate 275 acres of
farm in Butler county. They do all of
their farm work with three tractors and
two trucks. The tractors are used to
do the spring work before they start on
the spray ring. Howard says the sprayer
tractor is used 200 hours in the spring

before it even touches the sprayer. After the spray tractor finishes the plowing, it is then rigged up for spraying 10 rows at a time. When the spraying is completed, it is used to pull the digger.

Labor saving has been a necessity with these brothers in order to spray so many acres. The method used in bagging lime and bluestone is a very fine example of this. They measure rather than weigh the material. It is done by using two chutes, one for lime and the other for bluestone. In each of the chutes are a series of slots. A metal slide is placed in the bottom slot, the chute is then filled with the material. Another metal slide is inserted in one of the upper slots, depending on the amount of material wanted. The bottom slide is pulled out and the contents emptied into a paper bag. The bag is stapled rather than tied.

Enough bags of lime and bluestone are carried on the truck for the day's run.

An electric seed potato cutter is another important part of the Halstseed equipment, along with a two-row planter and two-row digger. Commenting on the electric seed cutter, Howard said, "The best we have been able to do is one bushel cut in two and one-half minutes." He also said that they had planted 8 acres in 7½ hours. They had no seed cut to start with; everything was from scratch.

Howard has been an active 4-H member for 8 years, carrying good strong projects each year. He was one who increased the size and number of his projects as he grew older. His 4-H work grew with him.

Howard has been president of his 4-H club as well as holding other positions in the club. Today he is the assistant leader of his own, the Ivywood 4-H club.

This young man is a representative of the many boys who have been trained through their 4-H work and are now taking their place in the important job of food production. He was chosen by the Extension Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to take part on the Farm and Home Hour radio program last fall. His potato spray work was so well done that he was chosen from many boys to broadcast, a well-deserved honor.—W.S.S.

Potato Project Story

1943 CONTEST WINNER



Lynn Karge—Vocational student of Sonestown High School and his brother.

Five years ago, when my brother was in high school, I became acquainted with potato projects for Vocational Agriculture. However since that time conditions on my home farm at Laport, have changed a lot. The only spraying equipment that we had at that time was a 5 gallon hand spray pump. It took about a day and a half to spray one acre, and at the same time was not very effective against Blight. We planted the potatoes by hand in those days and cultivated with a one horse cultivator. We dug the old hard way. These conditions were responsible for poor yields and very little profit.

The next step forward was the forming of a potato spray ring in our area; followed by custom planting. The yields were better but sprays were as much as 17 days apart.

Two years later my father purchased a 2 row cultivator; a one row, picker type planter; and a four row horse drawn, engine mounted sprayer. That year the yield started crowding 300 bushels per acre. My first year in Vocational Agriculture I took a capon project; this was not successful. Potatoes were my next interest.

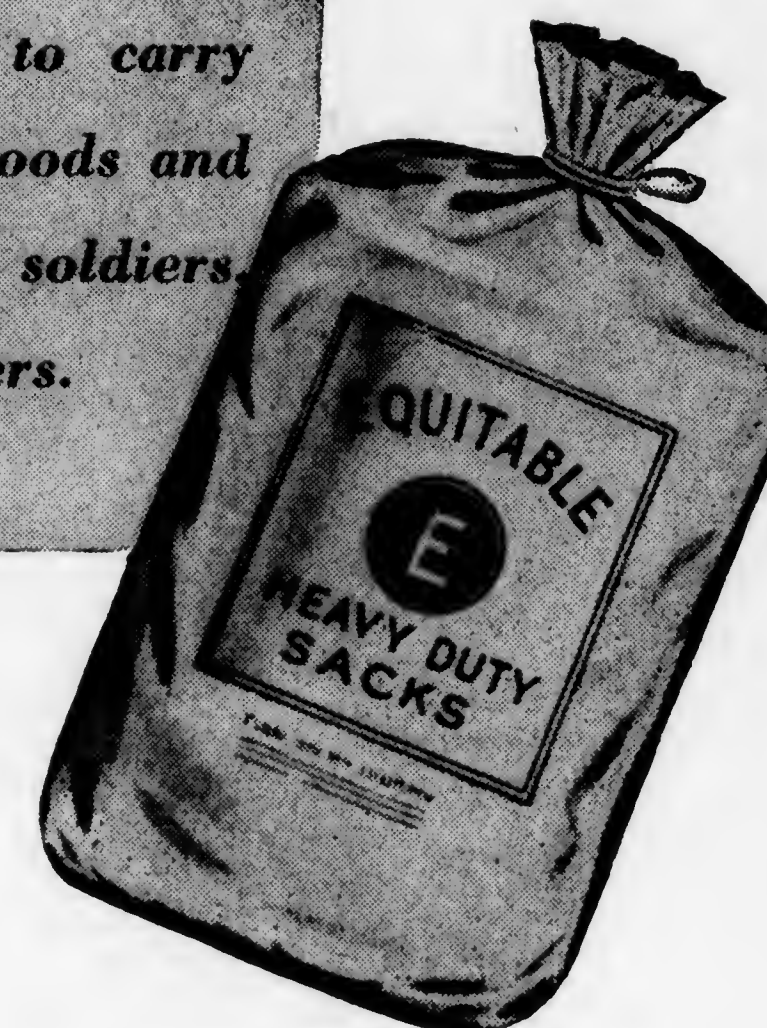
I took one acre of Russet Potatoes this past year. The seed was two years from

INDUCTION NOTICE

*For immediate action on the
war and civilian front!*

*Equitable Heavy-Duty
Kraft Sacks*

*report for duty prepared to carry
through all conditions the foods and
chemicals required by our soldiers,
allies and home front workers.*



We've answered the call with
the best sacks we've ever pro-
duced...designed especially for

**POTATOES . . . FERTILIZERS
SOYBEAN PRODUCTS, etc.**

EQUITABLE PAPER BAG Co.

Northern Plant: 4700 31st Place, Long Island City
Southern Plant & Paper Mills: Orange, Texas

WAREHOUSES IN:
Allentown, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., Boston, Mass., Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, Ohio, Columbus, Ohio,
Detroit, Mich., Indianapolis, Ind., Jacksonville, Fla., Kansas City, Mo., Los Angeles, Cal., Memphis, Tenn.,
Pittsburgh, Pa., Rochester, N. Y., St. Louis, Miss., St. Paul, Minn., Washington, D. C., Youngstown, Ohio.

before it even touches the sprayer. After the spray tractor finishes the plowing, it is then rigged up for spraying 10 rows at a time. When the spraying is completed, it is used to pull the digger.

Labor saving has been a necessity with these brothers in order to spray so many acres. The method used in bagging lime and bluestone is a very fine example of this. They measure rather than weigh the material. It is done by using two chutes, one for lime and the other for bluestone. In each of the chutes are a series of slots. A metal slide is placed in the bottom slot, the chute is then filled with the material. Another metal slide is inserted in one of the upper slots, depending on the amount of material wanted. The bottom slide is pulled out and the contents emptied into a paper bag. The bag is stapled rather than tied.

Enough bags of lime and bluestone are carried on the truck for the day's run.

An electric seed potato cutter is another important part of the Halstead equipment, along with a two-row planter and two-row digger. Commenting on the electric seed cutter, Howard said, "The best we have been able to do is one bushel cut in two and one-half minutes." He also said that they had planted 8 acres in 7½ hours. They had no seed cut to start with; everything was from scratch.

Howard has been an active 4-H member for 8 years, carrying good strong projects each year. He was one who increased the size and number of his projects as he grew older. His 4-H work grew with him.

Howard has been president of his 4-H club as well as holding other positions in the club. Today he is the assistant leader of his own, the Ivywood 4-H club.

This young man is a representative of the many boys who have been trained through their 4-H work and are now taking their place in the important job of food production. He was chosen by the Extension Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to take part on the Farm and Home Hour radio program last fall. His potato spray work was so well done that he was chosen from many boys to broadcast, a well-deserved honor.—W.S.S.

Potato Project Story

1943 CONTEST WINNER



Lynn Karge—Vocational student of Sonestown High School and his brother.

Five years ago, when my brother was in high school, I became acquainted with potato projects for Vocational Agriculture. However since that time conditions on my home farm at Laport, have changed a lot. The only spraying equipment that we had at that time was a 5 gallon hand spray pump. It took about a day and a half to spray one acre, and at the same time was not very effective against Blight. We planted the potatoes by hand in those days and cultivated with a one horse cultivator. We dug the old hard way. These conditions were responsible for poor yields and very little profit.

The next step forward was the forming of a potato spray ring in our area; followed by custom planting. The yields were better but sprays were as much as 17 days apart.

Two years later my father purchased a 2 row cultivator; a one row, picker type planter; and a four row horse drawn, engine mounted sprayer. That year the yield started crowding 300 bushels per acre. My first year in Vocational Agriculture I took a capon project; this was not successful. Potatoes were my next interest.

I took one acre of Russet Potatoes this past year. The seed was two years from

INDUCTION NOTICE

*For immediate action on the
war and civilian front!*

*Equitable Heavy-Duty
Kraft Sacks*

*report for duty prepared to carry
through all conditions the foods and
chemicals required by our soldiers,
allies and home front workers.*



We've answered the call with
the best sacks we've ever pro-
duced...designed especially for

**POTATOES . . . FERTILIZERS
SOYBEAN PRODUCTS, etc.**

EQUITABLE PAPER BAG Co.

Northern Plant: 4700 31st Place, Long Island City
Southern Plant & Paper Mills: Orange, Texas

WAREHOUSES IN:
Allentown, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., Boston, Mass., Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, Ohio, Columbus, Ohio,
Detroit, Mich., Indianapolis, Ind., Jacksonville, Fla., Kansas City, Mo., Los Angeles, Cal., Memphis, Tenn.,
Pittsburgh, Pa., Rochester, N. Y., St. Louis, Miss., St. Paul, Minn., Washington, D. C., Youngstown, Ohio.

certification but appeared to be free from all disease. I planted these potatoes whole since they were No. 2 seed.

I put 12 loads of manure on the acre before it was plowed. The field was plowed with a Farmall tractor, using two way plows. The field was harrowed 5 times to make a good, loose seed bed. The potatoes were planted June 6; occasionally the planter placed two potatoes in the same hill otherwise the planting was perfect.

The field had a northern slope, the soil is a sandy loam, the elevation of our farm is about 1985 feet above sea level. There was a light sod on the field.

I put 800 lbs. of 4-10-10 fertilizer in bands with the planter. The bands were about 2 inches from the seed piece. The rows were three feet apart and the potatoes were planted about 12 inches apart in the row.

Before the potatoes came up I went over the field with a weeder twice to take the stones and weeds from between the hills. I cultivated the potatoes every week from the time they came up until the tops would have been damaged.

I sprayed every week, starting when the potatoes were only a few inches high until the tops were dead. This took 8 sprays. Our sprayer holds 125 gallons and develops a pressure of 350 lbs. I used the regular 8-8-100 Bordeaux mixture. I mixed the spray as needed. First I mixed the bluestone and put it in the sprayer, after some water was in, then added water to the tank and finally putting in the lime; filled the tank with water and was ready to spray.

The potatoes were dug October 21 and 23 after we had some rainy weather. I used an elevator digger; had my brothers helping me, hauled the crop to the cellar for storage. My total yield was exactly 350 bushels of field run potatoes. They were nice. Our cellar does not freeze during the winter and makes a fine storage. I will sell my crop toward spring.

My total labor expense on my project was \$121.92; total expenses on the project \$204.84. My total receipts (inventoried) will be \$625.00, leaving a profit of nearly \$400.00. My total labor income is \$432.70.

I am interested in potatoes. It may be due to the fact that the improvements and machinery has taken a lot of hard hand work from potato growing. My plans include more potato projects in Vocational Agriculture.

Selling Potatoes 50 Years—

Continued from page fifteen

our market throughout the season. A break in the steady flow to market means a definite slowing up of sales. **Buyers must have potatoes.** If we fail to supply them, make no mistake, **they will be bought somewhere and perhaps in quantity.** The result will be that we will be waiting on the side-line until foreign purchased stock is worked off. Average prices from September to April year after year, level off to profitable returns for the producer. Years of experience prove this with a certainty.

Pennsylvania Blue Labels

FEBRUARY SALES GOOD BUT NOT
SUFFICIENT TO CLEAN UP OUR
STORAGES AND WAREHOUSES

Co-operating growers could have doubled this movement had the Markets been able to absorb them. March's sales expected and anticipated will overshadow this total considerably.

Counties	Peck Equivalents
Lehigh	97,014
Lancaster	59,033
Chester	36,287
Northampton	29,877
Somerset	28,226
Erie	24,200
Columbia	22,103
Potter	20,378
York	18,970
Cambria	12,250
Luzerne	11,167
Monroe	10,256
Tioga	7,916
Clarion	7,292
Northumberland	7,232
Berks	6,000
Carbon	5,189
Lycoming	4,575

Fifteen counties moving less than 4,000 Peck Equivalents are Crawford, Sullivan, Wyoming, Schuylkill, Bedford, Centre, Clearfield, Elk, Indiana, Adams, Bucks, Lebanon, Warren, Venango, and McKean.

February's grand total is 437,143 Peck Equivalents.

Areas Summarized

Southeastern	257,243
Northeastern	64,032
Western	49,388
Central	66,480

The western counties are moving their potatoes into stores and terminals in a most orderly fashion. The sales began early and continued quite consistently throughout the marketing season. Somerset, Cambria, Potter, Luzerne, Columbia, and Schuylkill counties still have considerable stocks on hand. Government buying at floor prices through the War Food Administration and the Commodity Credit Corporation is expected to relieve these congested areas. This activity on the part of Uncle Sam is measuring up to obligations and promises to clear the way for Pennsylvania Blue Label potatoes through regular channels.—CFHW

NOTICE!

NOTICE!

A PICTURE CONTEST

We want more pictures that tell a STORY for The GUIDE POST. This Association is anxious to secure snapshots and pictures showing growers, both Junior and Senior, in action. Pictures telling a story of interesting activities on the production and marketing *fring line*. For every picture used in The GUIDE POST we will be glad to pay \$2.00 and an annual membership to the Association, this last will entitle the sender to a copy of The GUIDE POST for a year, free of charge. Dig through your albums and files for those timely story-telling pictures for the good of *Potato Growers* and *The War Effort*.

NOTICE—Send us that Story-Telling Picture and get a cash price and a year's subscription to The GUIDE POST.

BUY WAR BONDS



EVERY AMERICAN FARMER

SHOULD DO HIS UTMOST TO

INCREASE PRODUCTION

Outstanding Growers of 21 different states use

**Chief Petoskey Brand
Certified Seed Potatoes**

grown under the rigid certification requirements
of Michigan

Only the **BEST SEED** can produce the
BEST RESULTS

Order now while good stock is available

**MICHIGAN POTATO
GROWERS EXCHANGE, Inc.**

CADILLAC . . . MICHIGAN

THE POTATO AND GOOD NUTRITION

FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM

Our Government tells us "Food is a weapon, use it wisely." See that your family gets the food it needs for sturdy health and abundant energy. Conserve scarce and rationed foods, serve more of the plentiful, unrationed ones. **AND DON'T WASTE FOOD.** For if you do, another may go hungry.

THE MEANING OF THE BASIC 7 FOODS

Three constant needs of the human body are fulfilled by food: the need for ample building material for growth and repair; the need for a generous supply of fuel for warmth and energy; the need for the varied regulating materials which keep the complex body mechanism functioning smoothly.

All foods make some contribution to these needs, but the nutritive value of certain foods is greater than others.

The Government's Official Nutrition Rules recommend that everyone eat foods from each of 7 basic food groups every day. The foods in these seven groups have been chosen for their outstanding contributions to good nutrition and a generous serving from each group daily will go a long way toward fulfilling all of the body's basic food needs.

WHY POTATOES ARE A BASIC 7 FOOD

A food must have something important in nutritive value to earn a place on this list. The brief summary below shows some of the outstanding reasons why potatoes have a prominent place in Group 3 of the Basic 7 Foods and why the generous use of fine potatoes will make up for some of the shortages in other scarce and rationed foods.

GOOD NUTRITION

1. A small amount (2.5 per cent) of easily digested and completely absorbed protein of exceptionally high quality for growth and repair of tissues.
2. An important source of highly available iron for red blood.
3. An outstanding source of essential Vitamin C when eaten regularly.
4. Substantial amounts of two other needed Vitamins, B₁ and G.
5. Healthful, regulating bulk for normal elimination.
6. Neutralizing alkalinity to combat acidity.

PRESERVING HIGHEST NUTRITIVE VALUE

1. Cook before peeling whenever

Continued on page twenty-eight

SPRAY and DUST

with

MILLARD MODERN LIMES

Rotary Kiln Products

Crop Protection - Service - Reasonable Cost

H. E. MILLARD

Phone 7-3231

Annaville, Pa.

Let Agrico Help You Get More No. Ones Per Acre

FOOD fights for freedom — and potatoes are a basic food. So it's important to make every acre do its best — and that's where Agrico for Potatoes can help.

Year-after-year results clearly prove Agrico's EXTRA crop-producing power . . . 20, 30, 45 bushels MORE No. Ones per acre with Agrico in side-by-side field tests . . . record crops in every potato section from Maine to Florida.

Agrico for Potatoes is specially formulated for potato production . . . exactly suited to local soils and growing conditions . . . kept abreast of the changing needs of the changing soil . . . always out in front as the Nation's No. 1 crop-producer.

Never before have the extra yields and extra quality — this all-important *difference* Agrico makes — meant so much as right now. This year let Agrico help you get more No. Ones — clean, high-quality, true-to-type stock — from every acre. Use Agrico and see how much your land REALLY can produce.

Don't risk delays due to wartime uncertainties. Be on the safe side and get Agrico NOW from your nearby Agrico Dealer. You'll be glad you did!

Agrico is Manufactured ONLY by

**The AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL
CHEMICAL Co.**

Baltimore, Md. • Buffalo, N. Y. • Carteret, N. J.

THERE'S AN AGRICO FOR EACH CROP



AGRICO THE NATION'S LEADING
FERTILIZER

The Potato and Good Nutrition

Continued from page twenty-six

possible. Baking and cooking with "jackets" on are nutritionally preferred methods.

2. When potatoes must be peeled before cooking:

- Avoid soaking in water.
- Steam or cook in smallest amount of water possible.
- Save left-over cooking water for use in gravy, soup, sauce, or add to milk when mashing. It is rich in soluble protein, minerals and vitamins.

3. Avoid overcooking to preserve food value and flavor.

4. Potatoes fried raw, rather than pre-cooked, contain more vitamin destruction in all twice-cooked methods of preparation.

POTATOES AND GOOD EATING IN WARTIME

In a wartime world of shortages and substitutes, potatoes can claim to be unique for several reasons. They are not only unrationed but abundant. Instead of a limit on purchase, homemakers who have space are being asked

to buy more than their immediate needs to help the growers with their storage problem. And best of all, there is the better-than-ever quality this year. For Nature and the growers have outdone themselves both in quantity and quality.

So here's a wartime food edict which will be a pleasure, because everyone likes good potatoes—Buy and eat more nutritious, delicious, abundant Russet potatoes for better point-saving meals. They will extend scarce rationed foods in the best possible way—by being so downright good in themselves that smaller servings of meat, cheese, eggs, butter, etc., become completely satisfying.

Good cooks know that potatoes differ widely in their cooking quality and in countless home, restaurant and institutional tests. Pennsylvania Russets have been found superior in cooking quality and flavor. And they are all-purpose potatoes, equally as good for boiling, mashing and frying as for their world-famous baking quality.

Russets may be recognized by their smooth oval shape and shallow eyes which result in less peeling waste; and by their distinctive russet color, net-textured skins.



for BIGGER PROFITS on Potatoes

EUREKA POTATO MACHINES lower the cost per acre in potato growing. Save time. Save labor. Increase yields. Make more money for you and free you from the hardest work. They're modern, improved, dependable machines, built right to fit each job, and used by successful potato growers for over a quarter century.

<p>Potato Cutter Cuts uniform sized. Operates with both hands free for feeding.</p> <p>Riding Moleher or Weeder Breaks crust, mounds soil, and kills weeds when potato crop is young and tender. 11 and 13 ft. sizes. Many other uses, with or without seeding attachment.</p>	<p>Potato Planter One man machine. Opens furrows, drops seed, covers fertilizer, if desired, covers and marks next row—all in one operation.</p> <p>Potato Digger Famous for getting all the potatoes, separating and standing hard ones. With or without engine attachment or tractor attachment.</p>	<p>Sprayers Traction or Power. Insects the crop. Sizes, 4, 6 or more rows. 60 to 150 gallon tanks. All styles of booms.</p>
--	--	--

Send for free Catalog showing all the Eureka Machines. Write today.



Eureka Potato Machines





Also the
**COCKSHUTT
DISC PLOW**

and the
**BABCOCK
WEED HOG**

**Eureka
Mower Co.**
UTICA, N. Y.

MEMBERSHIPS

New and Renewals since last Issue

Herbert Zook, Lawrence
Walter Jarrett, Lehigh
Howard Matteson, Crawford
Elmer K. Landis, Lancaster
Thomas Morrison, Crawford
Arthur S. Young, Lancaster
Sherman Lilley, Erie
Ed Fisher, Potter
F. J. Lindner, Schuylkill
Elwood E. Handwerk, Lehigh
Norman J. Kline, Lehigh
Nathan Wanamaker, Lehigh
R. A. Butterwick, Lehigh
K. K. McCreary, Lawrence
Homer A. Grubb, Centre
J. A. Bausch, Erie
A. T. Larson, McKean
Lawrence D. Smale, Monroe
C. H. Campbell, Centre
Arlen F. Seitzer, Schuylkill
H. R. Snoberger, Bedford
Eugene Fetterman, Columbia
C. W. Williams, Northampton
Wilmer German, Lehigh
Robert Henninger, Northampton
Albert C. Garr, Northampton
Vernon King, Ohio
Clinton Bastian, Lehigh
Cornelius Fisher, New York
L. H. Brubaker, Lancaster
James W. Hook, Lancaster
John McDowell, Mercer
C. W. Fisher, Erie
H. P. Yonkin, Sullivan
Homer P. Koenigh, Lehigh
Harold Osborne, Erie
Robert W. Lohr, Somerset
Warren A. Herber, Lehigh
Raymond Hoffman, Lehigh
Barrie Wilson, Erie
Hickory Twp. High School, Lawrence
L. E. Sentz, York
Harry Brown, McKean
Clarence Hoffman, York
Steward W. Semmel, Lehigh
John S. Grimison, Montgomery
Clark C. Pollock, Indiana
S. Quay Overdorff, Indiana
E. R. Royer, Lancaster
H. L. Bashore, Lebanon
George D. Henninger, Northampton
Reuben H. Ringer, Lehigh
H. M. Bartter, Ohio
C. W. Aungst, Northumberland

F. W. Brokenshire, Luzerne
Elmer A. Gibbel, Lebanon
Perry Troyer, Erie
Morgan Yonkin, Eullivan
C. Harry Miller, York
Daniel Mulligan, Monroe
LeRoy Shutt, Bucks
Rex Haagen, Indiana
Ted Beishline, Columbia
J. S. Ziegler, Union
Orval Baer, Luzerne
Willard Wagner, Snyder
William C. Snyder, York
Clark Zimmerman, Berks
John C. Kenderdine, Bucks
John Megargell, Columbia
Ben Naunczek, Luzerne
Delbert Hoagland, Columbia
Abram J. Young, Lycoming
Howard Smith, Lycoming
Lewis Buss, Lycoming
Raymond Westrick, Cambria
George Benshoff, Cambria
Howard T. Ziegler, Montgomery
William Ringler, Somerset
Ellis Friedline, Somerset
Lloyd S. Keafer, Cambria
Victor C. Geiger, Lehigh
Wilmer M. Hill, Lehigh
Arthur Jarrett, Montgomery
Allan D. Miller, Susquehanna
Waterford High School, Erie
R. U. Blasingame, Centre
Claude Clark, Bradford
D. C. Cooper, Columbia
H. B. Low & Son, Columbia
Robert Chapin, Luzerne
Clarence Benscoter, Luzerne
Wilbur A. Harter, Columbia
Kermit Griffith, Somerset
John P. Moyer, Berks
Walter S. Hamme, York
William H. Koller, York
A. R. Hastings, Lehigh
Harry F. Roth, Northampton
John A. Smith, Lycoming
Harley Snyder, Lycoming
Miss Ellen J. Bennett, Lycoming
Ward B. Meyers, Somerset
Robert Lohr, Jr., Somerset
Gladden Walker, Somerset
H. G. Fritz, Somerset
Harrison Settlemyer, Bedford

EUREKA MOWER COMPANY

Potato Machinery Babcock WEED HOG Spring Tooth Harrows

COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY

Hay Machinery Harvesting Machinery

FROST AND WOOD COMPANY

Hay Machinery Harvesting Machinery

ORKIL INCORPORATED

CLARK Disc Harrows

DUANE H. NASHDistrict Representative
HADDONFIELD, NEW JERSEY**Wartime Meal Planning Ideas You're
Sure to Like****FEATURE**

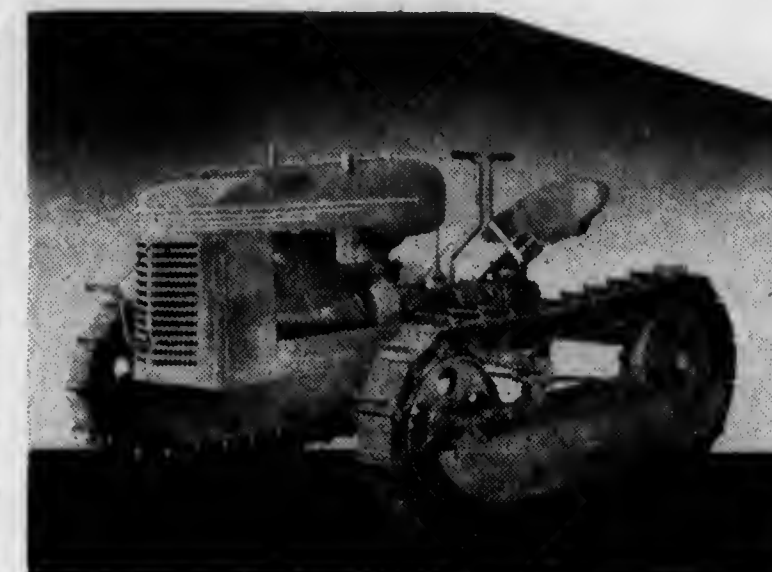
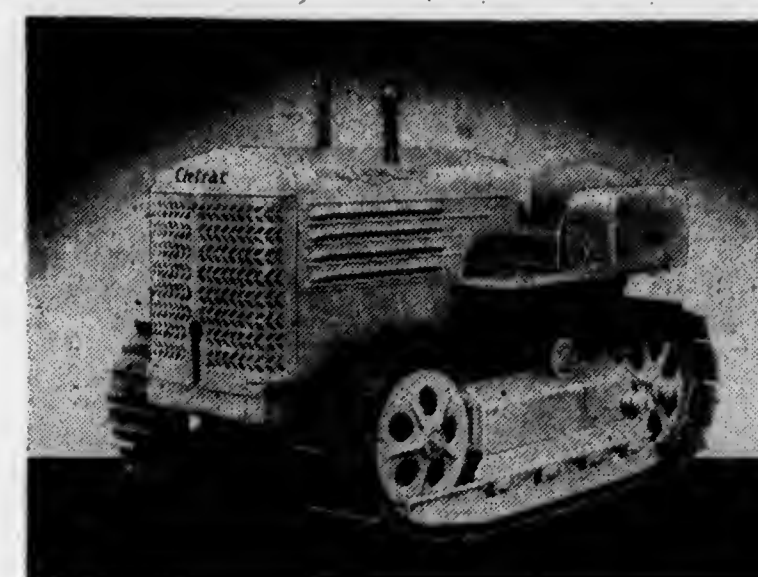
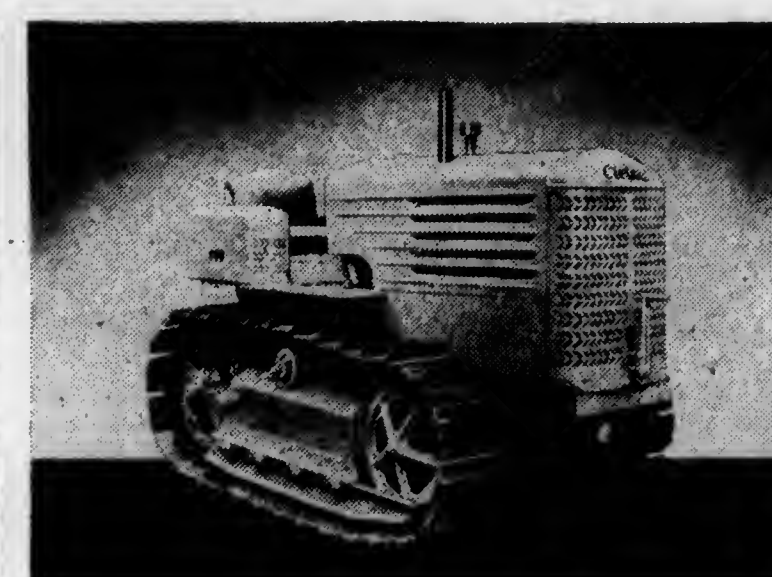
- fluffy mounds of mashed potatoes, topped with rich brown gravy in which small pieces of left-over meat are diced.
- crusty baked potatoes with stuffed baked lamb or veal hearts and rich pan gravy.
- mealy baked potatoes, tubbed, scrubbed and oiled, so they can be eaten skin and all, with small point-wise steaks or chops.
- stuffed baked potatoes, or any of the delicious variations, with a salad for luncheon or supper.
- a mellow, rich casserole of Scaloped Potatoes with thin slice of cold meat.
- crisp French Fries for very special occasions, because of the frying fat required. But think what a long way they would make a small steak go!
- homey Hashed Browned Potatoes to make one breakfast egg as satisfying as two.
- mellow, Creamed Potatoes with piping hot plump wieners and mustard sauce.
- fragrant, steaming Potato Chowder with toasted cheese sandwiches.
- satisfying, economical Potato Hash made with corned beef or any left-over meat for family supper.
- tantalizing Potato Salad and lunch meat, asparagus roll-ups for easy wartime entertaining.
- piquant, different Hot Potato Salad

in bologna cups for a hearty luncheon.

—fluffy Mashed Potatoes, seasoned with minced parsley and onion, sandwiched between slices of canned luncheon meat and baked 'till piping hot.

—“frosted” meat loaf (just turn your favorite meat loaf out on a platter and coat with fluffy Mashed Potatoes) for company dinner.

—Duchess Potato cases filled with creamed left-over poultry, fish or meat.

FOR SALE**Certified Mason
Seed Potatoes****GLADEN WALKER**
Somerset R.D. 5, Penna.**FOR SALE****Size B Seed — 1 Year Removed
from****CERTIFIED****Cobblers Katahdins
Russets****WM. W. HAYES****Jersey Shore Lycoming Co.****CLETRAC***Tru-Traction* **TRACTORS**
FOR AGRICULTURE**MODEL HG-GAS**
A gas-powered Cletrac of 18 drawbar horsepower, 22 belt horsepower. Designed for the smaller farmer.**MODEL A SERIES**
Gasoline and diesel engine of 30 drawbar and 38 belt horsepower. For average farms.**MODEL B SERIES**
Powered by gasoline or diesel engine of 38 drawbar and 50 belt horsepower. For large farms and farmers who do custom work.**Only CLETRAC Provides***Tru-Traction* **Agricultural Tractors**

With Cletrac Tru Traction the tractor is under control at all times because Tru-Traction provides power on both tracks at all times. There's no job on the farm—on any farm—that can't be done better with a Cletrac Tru-Traction outfit. And only Cletrac gives Tru-Traction.

Under government regulations, a limited number of Cletrac Tru-Trac-

tion agricultural tractors is being produced. These tractors may be purchased by farmers who can qualify and prove their need for new tractors. There's a Cletrac dealer near you who will gladly assist you in every way in keeping your Cletrac in continuous use or give you his aid, if you can qualify under government regulations, in buying a new agricultural Cletrac.

THE CLEVELAND TRACTOR CO.

19300-212 EUCLID AVE., CLEVELAND 17, OHIO

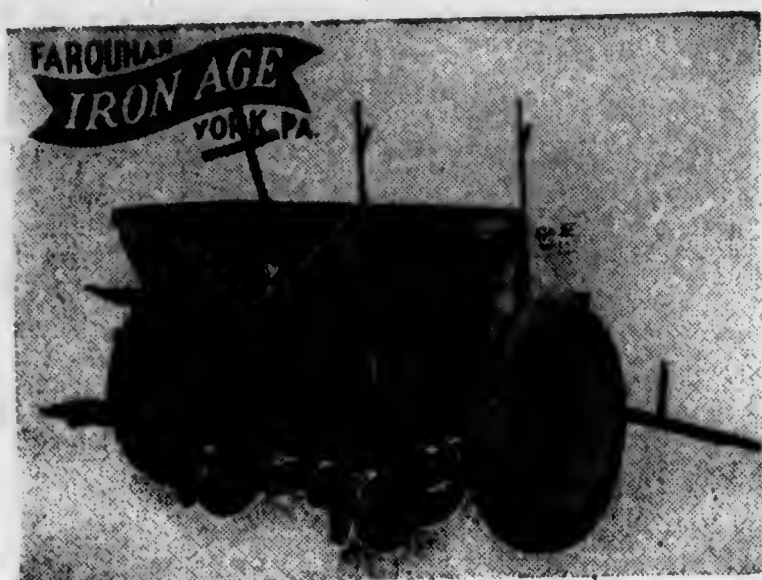
*Tru-Traction is power on both tracks at all times

**CLETRAC** *Tru-Traction* **TRACTORS**

THIS FREE BOOK FULLY EXPLAINS CLETRAC TRU-TRACTION—Write for a copy



5 VITAL POINTS TO LOOK FOR IN CHOOSING A POTATO PLANTER



Reasons why Farquhar Iron Age is first choice among all planters.

Farquhar Iron Age has based the success of the Iron Age Potato Planter on many different reasons, but consider these five points most important from any growers point of view. Study all five before you buy your next planter.

2-Row Farquhar Iron Age Automatic Potato Planter in Action

1. **ACCURATE PICKER MECHANISM ON THE AUTOMATIC PLANTER**—Iron Age only, gives you multi-way adjustable pickers. These mechanical hands are automatic, accurate and sure.
100% **ACCURATE FEED ON THE ASSISTED FEED PLANTER**—No doubles. No misses. No bruises. Iron Age only gives you the 100% accurate planter with exclusive feed and seed placement mechanism.
2. **FERTILIZER ATTACHMENT**—Only Iron Age gives you positive, uniform delivery and **BANDWAY** fertilizer placement. Will handle all kinds of fertilizer in the amounts desired under all planting conditions. Field tested and proven to bring better yields with greater fertilizer economy.
3. **OPENING AND COVERING GANGS**—Only Iron Age offers choice of five different types of opening plows—choice of three sizes of covering disks—and five different planting shoes. Iron Age experience with all types of soil enables you to get the exact opening and covering mechanism you need with complete flexibility in planting methods.
4. **GENERAL CONSTRUCTION**—Rugged strength and dependability are built into every Iron Age Planter as a result of more than fifty years of research and strenuous field tests. Any user will tell you that his Iron Age Planter can take it and hold up year after year.
5. **SERVICE**—Iron Age factory trained specialists work closely with both dealer and farmer. A well balanced stock of replacement parts shorten and eliminate costly delays from breakdown.

Only Iron Age offers all five of these vital features in 1, 2, 3 and 4 row sizes. They are explained in full in the Farquhar Iron Age Potato Planter Catalog.

GET THIS CATALOG NOW—

A. B. FARQUHAR CO.

DUKE ST., YORK, PA.



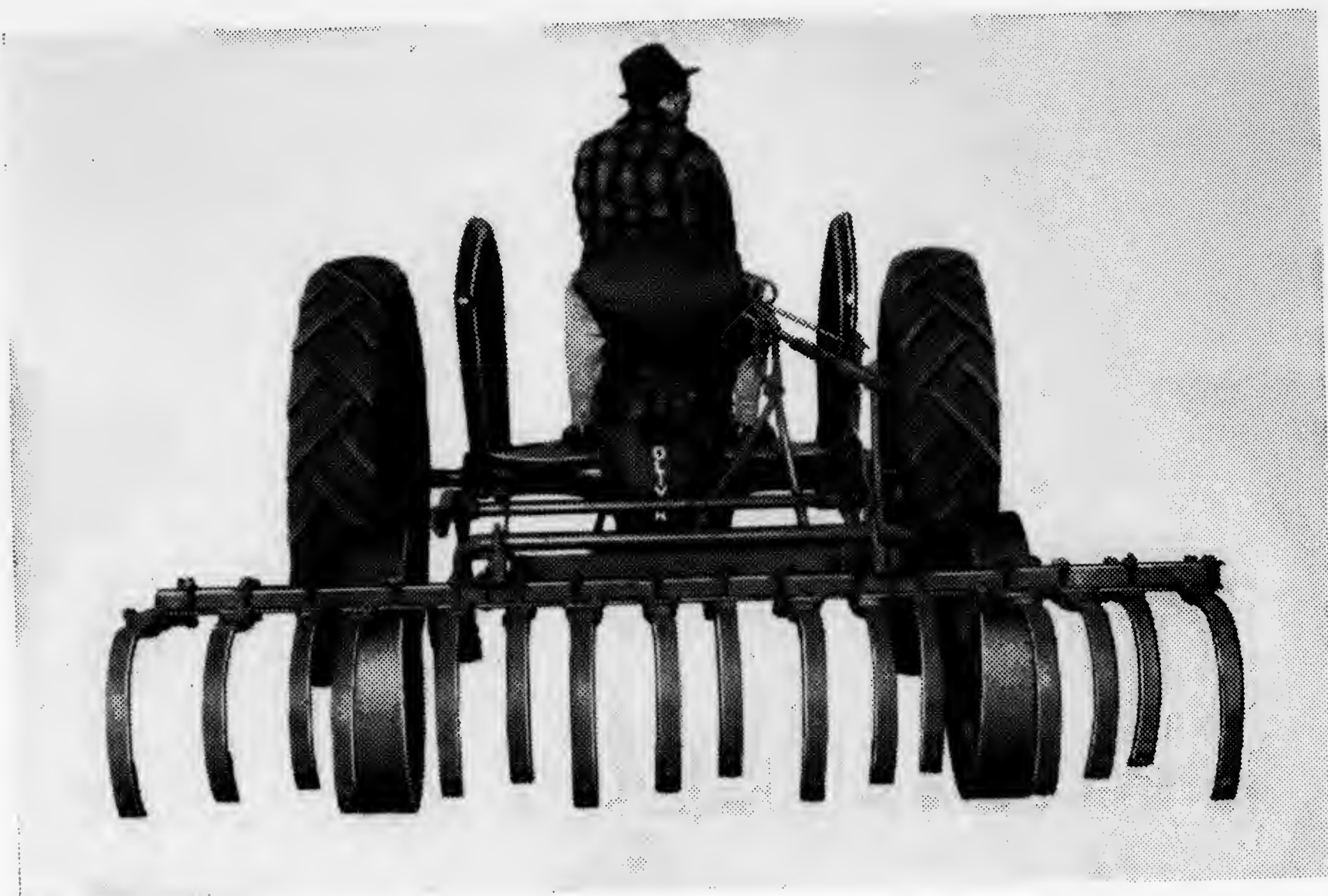
FIRST ROW CULTIVATION: Deep Blind Cultivation Several Weeks Earlier
Note: Rough appearance of the surface and weeder following behind.

APRIL — 1944

VOLUME XXI

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY
THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

NUMBER 4



OLIVER'S NEW NO. 1 FALLOVATOR

ALWAYS a leader in farm machinery manufacture, Oliver announces a distinctly new spring tooth field cultivator to keep abreast of modern tillage tools—the No. 1 FALLOVATOR. This new tool embodies many improvements that make it one of the most effective, yet simplest farm implements ever built to meet special field conditions.

It is ideal for stirring up alfalfa fields and mint beds and for refining the ground for all kinds

of crops—grain, corn, potatoes and vegetables of all varieties. Its full sweeps stir every particle of soil plow depth, rooting or lifting from the bottom, cutting off weed roots and leaving narrow, shallow furrows to catch and conserve every drop of moisture.

Its sturdy, streamlined construction, power lift on both wheels, adjustable drawbar and vertical clevis and light draft are the features of this fallovator that appeal most to farmers. Built in 6½ and 8-foot sizes.

STURDY *THE OTHER WORD FOR* **OLIVER**

THE GUIDE POST

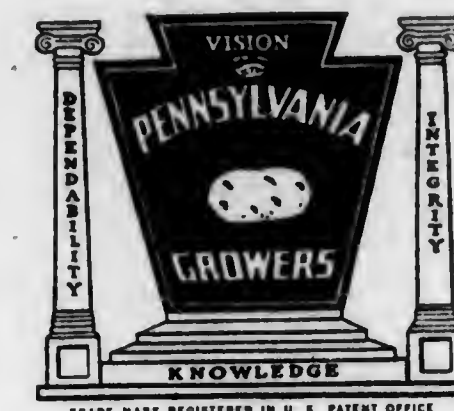
Published monthly by

THE PENNSYLVANIA COOPERATIVE POTATO GROWERS ASSOCIATION, INC.

Address all communications to

C. F. H. WUESTHOFF, SECRETARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
410 Campbell Street, Williamsport, Pa.

Branch Office
P. DANIEL FRANTZ
720 N. EIGHTH STREET
ALLENTOWN



Branch Office
J. M. HINDMAN
MAIN STREET EXT.
BUTLER

Volume XXI

April, 1944

Number 4

INTERNAL DISCOLORATION

STEM-END BROWNING, STEM-END ROT, BLUE STEM, NET-NECROSIS, COOKING BLACK, CHIPPING BROWN, BOILING OFF

You may bet your bottom dollar that if during the critical stage in the growth of the potato plant the stolons lose their turgidity (become wilted), you are in for a peck of trouble.

The critical stage in the life of the potato is when the tubers are about the size of hen eggs. It is at about this time that the patch is "laid by." Laying them by is always preceded by a "good working."



Fig. 1—A typical example of Net Necrosis.

A feeling of guilt overtakes us in that we think up to now they have been neglected. Now we will "work them up" and, of course, to do this, soil polluted with fine roots is gouged out of the middle of the rows. (see Center-spread-last cultivation).

Often fifty per cent of the plant's root system is destroyed. Accompany this root pruning with the seasonal dry spell, wilting of plants results and the stage is all set for an epidemic of stem-end discoloration, stem-end rot, blue stem, (Fig. 4), and/or net necrosis, (Fig. 1).

This observation has been proven experimentally. During a hot dry spell 100 plants were pulled by hand to loosen them in the ground, the aim being to disconnect enough roots to cause severe wilting but not enough to cause death of the plants. Weather conditions remained dry and hot for almost two weeks. Twelve of the plants died, the rest made sufficient recovery to produce an average crop of tubers.

At maturity, all tubers from the 88 remaining plants were examined and 89 per cent were too badly discolored to be marketable.

A similar number of unmolested hills adjacent to the pulled plants were all free from stem end discoloration.

To test this out further, one-half of the tubers were planted over buried steam pipes, the other half was planted in adjacent unheated or normal conditions. When the plants had produced a set of small tubers the steam was turned on the buried pipes long enough to produce considerable wilting. At digging time 92 per cent of the tubers from the heated area showed marked discoloration. All from the unheated area were clean.

In southwestern Pennsylvania, the past season, a "hot dry spell" occurred just about the time a lot of growers were "laying their fields by." Too shallow planting, too severe root pruning, (Fig. 2), in getting the soil from the row middles to hill up which resulted in the worst stem-end discoloration in years.

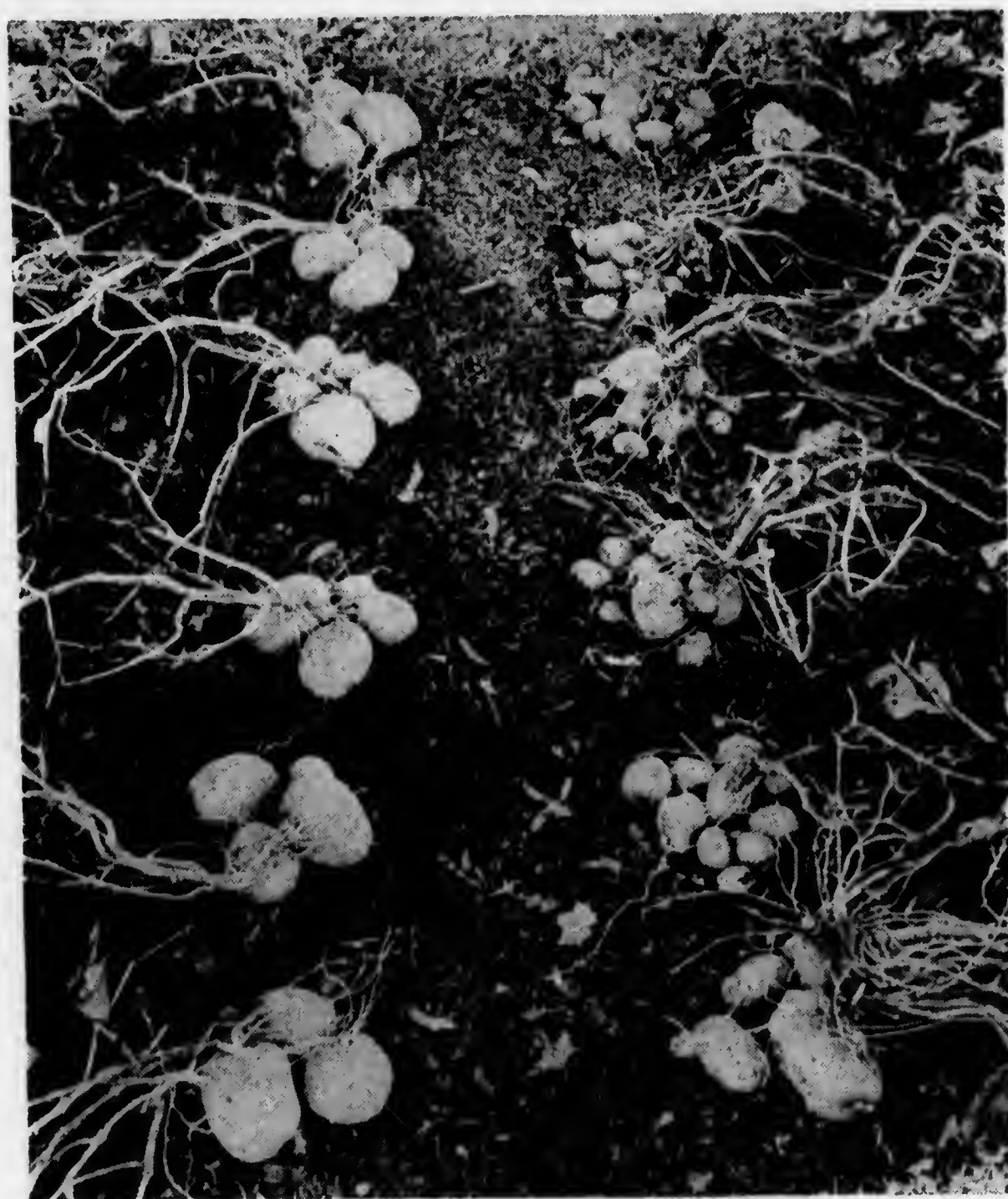


Fig. 2.—Deep vs. Shallow Planting—Tubers to right show abnormal development and shape, due to heat.



Fig. 3.—Influence of proper and improper weeding and cultivation on tuber set and formation. Weeder has not only eradicated weeds but prevented shallow rooting and also placed the vine down the row serving as shade and keeping the soil cool.

If the mountainous area had the annual heat of the southeast to contend with most growers would modify their culture, (Fig. 3) to compensate for heated soils and go out of business due to internal discoloration. (See center spread.)

A survey conducted in 1917 showed an annual loss of almost 1,000,000 bushels to the potato crop of Pennsylvania from what was then called "fusarium wilt." This name has since been added the terms stem rot, stem-end discoloration, and blue stem.

No investigator in Pennsylvania has ever been able to produce a potato disease with a species of fusarium.

So-called blue stem plants produce a large percentage of stem-end discolored tubers if the weather is hot and dry.

Stem-end discoloration and stem rot are descriptive terms which merely indicate the location, type and extent of the tuber abnormality from whatever cause. None of these abnormalities, experiments have proved, are transmitted in the seed. Experiments have also proved that they are not transmitted in the soil. No experiments have proved that they can be transmitted in any manner.

All of the experiments of investigators and all the experience of practical growers go to show that they are best controlled by the best cultural practices and if the season is cool and moist the worst cultural practices will not induce them. The recommendation in any area, in any climate, for the most economical yield are also best for minimizing internal discoloration, such as:

Good seed

An abundance of humus

Unfortunately—

a fellow's epitaph comes along a little too late
for him to live up to it.

ALBERT C. ROEMHILD

Commission Merchant

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables

Phone, Lombard 1000

122 Dock St., Philadelphia

A feeling of guilt overtakes us in that we think up to now they have been neglected. Now we will "work them up" and, of course, to do this, soil polluted with fine roots is gouged out of the middle of the rows. (see Center-spread-last cultivation).

Often fifty per cent of the plant's root system is destroyed. Accompany this root pruning with the seasonal dry spell, wilting of plants results and the stage is all set for an epidemic of stem-end discoloration, stem-end rot, blue stem, (Fig. 4), and/or net necrosis, (Fig. 1).

This observation has been proven experimentally. During a hot dry spell 100 plants were pulled by hand to loosen them in the ground, the aim being to disconnect enough roots to cause severe wilting but not enough to cause death of the plants. Weather conditions remained dry and hot for almost two weeks. Twelve of the plants died, the rest made sufficient recovery to produce an average crop of tubers.

At maturity, all tubers from the 88 remaining plants were examined and 89 per cent were too badly discolored to be marketable.

A similar number of unmolested hills adjacent to the pulled plants were all free from stem end discoloration.

To test this out further, one-half of the tubers were planted over buried steam pipes, the other half was planted in adjacent unheated or normal conditions. When the plants had produced a set of small tubers the steam was turned on the buried pipes long enough to produce considerable wilting. At digging time 92 per cent of the tubers from the heated area showed marked discoloration. All from the unheated area were clean.

In southwestern Pennsylvania, the past season, a "hot dry spell" occurred just about the time a lot of growers were "laying their fields by." Too shallow planting, too severe root pruning, (Fig. 2), in getting the soil from the row middles to hill up which resulted in the worst stem-end discoloration in years.

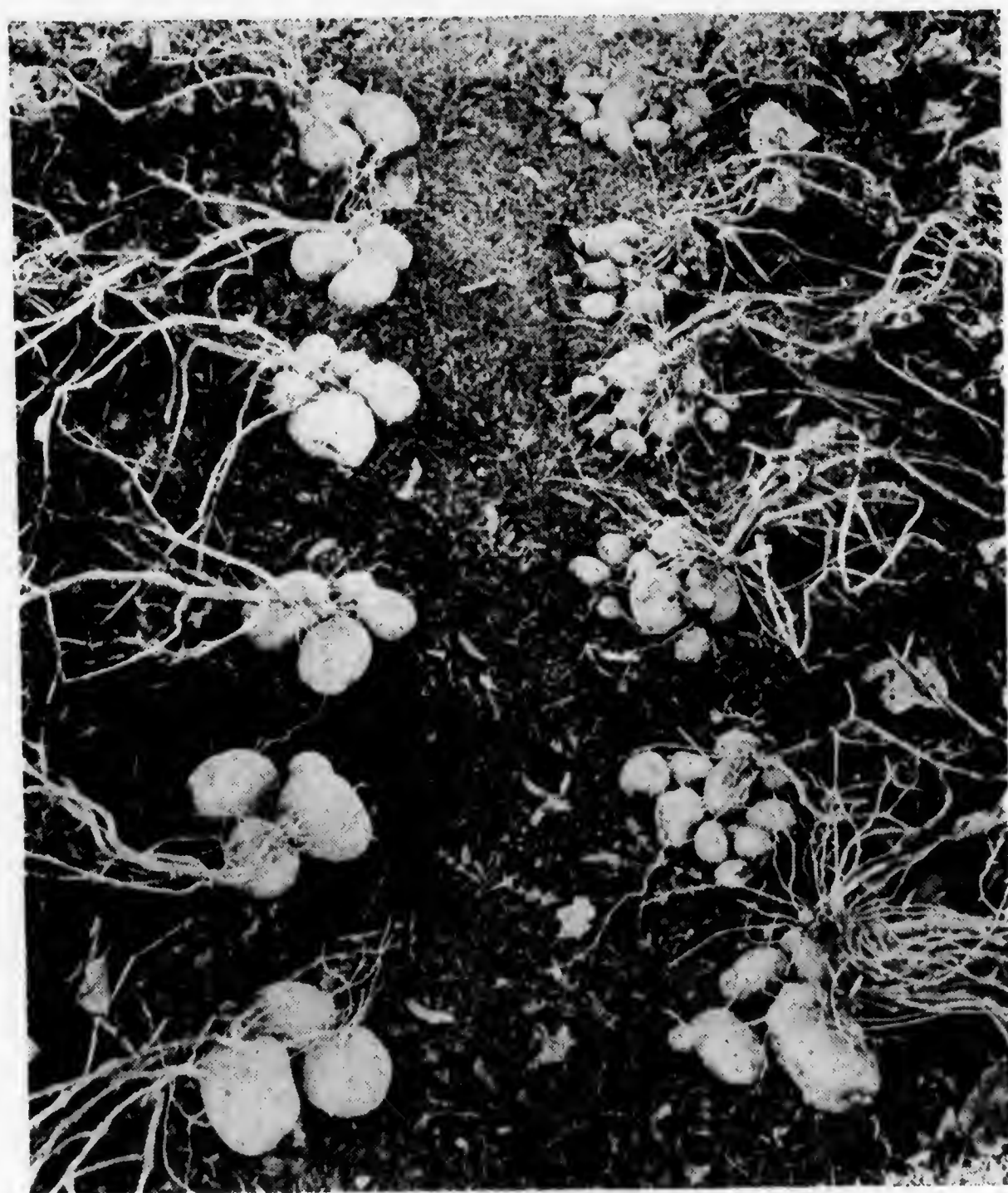


Fig. 2.—Deep vs. Shallow Planting—Tubers to right show abnormal development and shape, due to heat.



Fig. 3.—Influence of proper and improper weeding and cultivation on tuber set and formation. Weeder has not only eradicated weeds but prevented shallow rooting and also placed the vine down the row serving as shade and keeping the soil cool.

If the mountainous area had the annual heat of the southeast to contend with most growers would modify their culture, (Fig. 3) to compensate for heated soils or go out of business due to internal discoloration. (See center spread.)

A survey conducted in 1917 showed an annual loss of almost 1,000,000 bushels to the potato crop of Pennsylvania from what was then called "fusarium wilt." This name has since been added the terms stem rot, stem-end discoloration, and blue stem.

No investigator in Pennsylvania has ever been able to produce a potato disease with a species of fusarium.

So-called blue stem plants produce a large percentage of stem-end discolored tubers if the weather is hot and dry.

Stem-end discoloration and stem rot are descriptive terms which merely indicate the location, type and extent of the tuber abnormality from whatever cause. None of these abnormalities, experiments have proved, are transmitted in the seed. Experiments have also proved that they are not transmitted in the soil. No experiments have proved that they can be transmitted in any manner.

All of the experiments of investigators and all the experience of practical growers go to show that they are best controlled by the best cultural practices and if the season is cool and moist the worst cultural practices will not induce them. The recommendation in any area, in any climate, for the most economical yield are also best for minimizing internal discoloration, such as:

Good seed

An abundance of humus

Unfortunately—

a fellow's epitaph comes along a little too late
for him to live up to it.

ALBERT C. ROEMHILD

Commission Merchant

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables

Phone, Lombard 1000

122 Dock St., Philadelphia

An ideal root bed
 Deep planting
 Deep root system
 No root pruning at the "critical stage."
 Cover the tubers as deeply as practicable.

Cooking black is a complaint that comes only from the consumer. It has been attributed—like "boiling off"—almost exclusively to the Russet. Extreme storage conditions as too hot or too cold are undoubted factors in contributing to this condition.

The only other control measure which I have observed, experienced, and experimented with, which helps is a 1-3-3 ratio of fertilizer.

The other internal discoloration which has been named is net necrosis. Here again are several causes to a similar effect. It makes the fresh cut surface of a tuber look like it had been sprinkled with black pepper.

Frost or low temperature will cause it—hence the name frost necrosis, (Fig. 1). Heat in field or storage will cause it—hence the name heat necrosis. It is said that leaf roll will also cause it, hence the name leaf roll necrosis. Good growing, good storing is the best control.

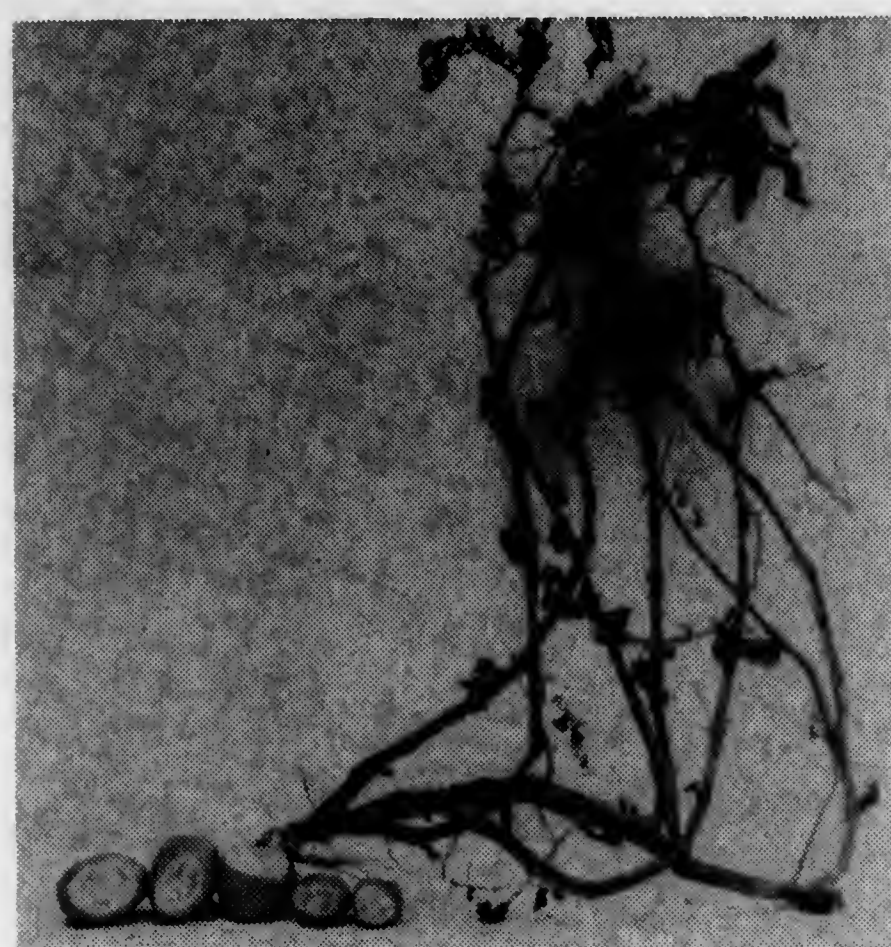


Fig. 4.—A typical example of Blue Stem and Stem-End tuber discoloration. Hundreds of carloads of potatoes have been rejected this year due to a high percentage of this abnormal condition. Climatic conditions and improper cultural methods are the prevailing causes.

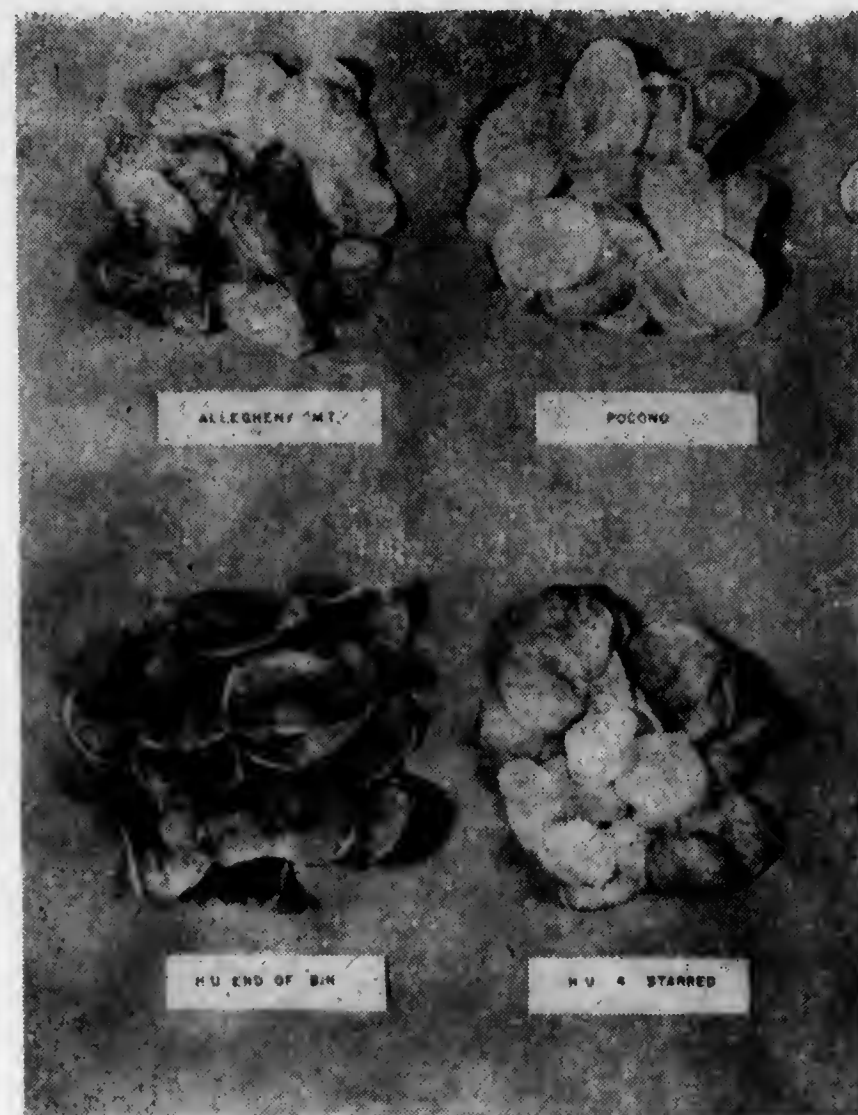


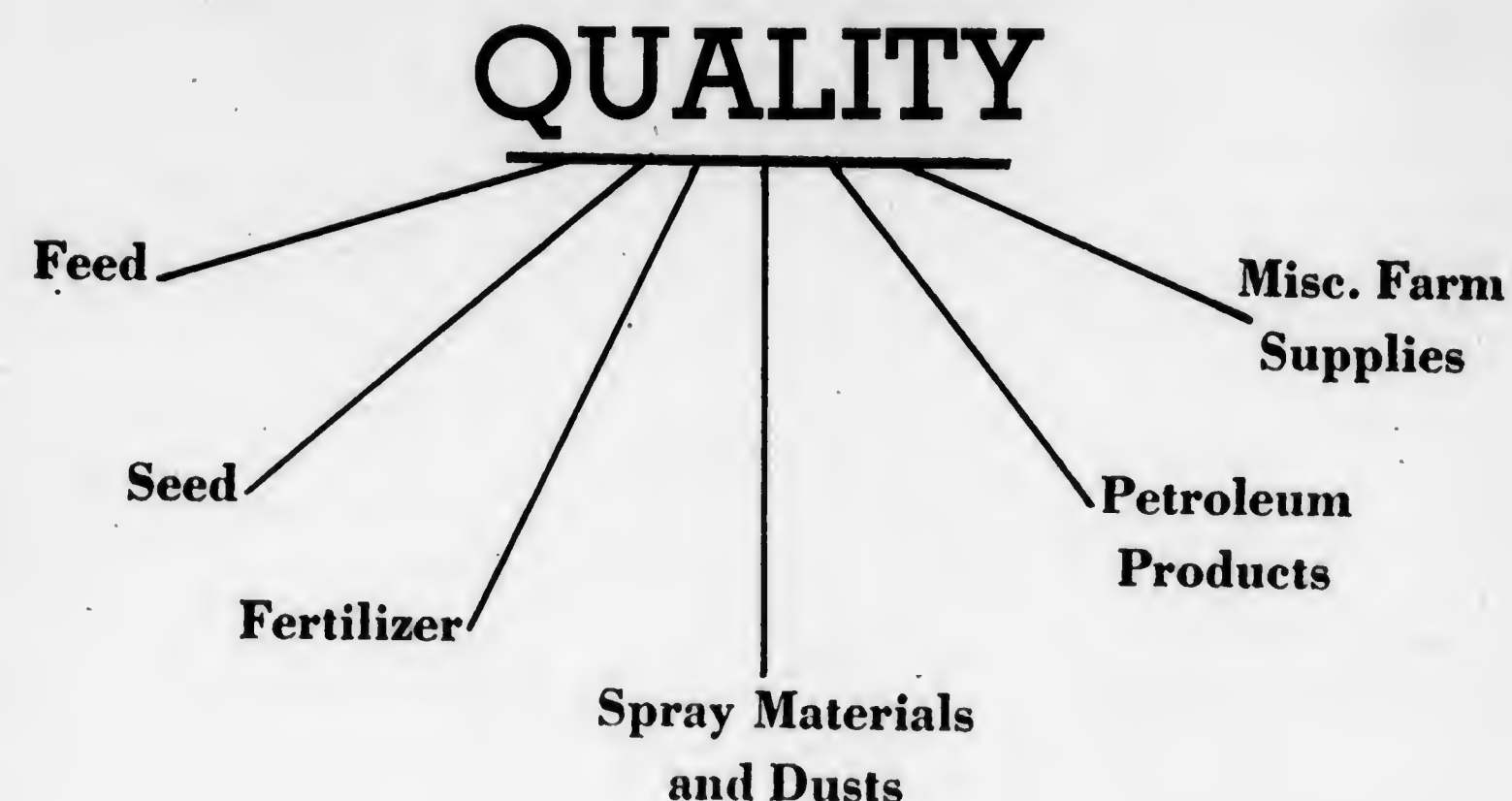
Fig. 5.—Four varieties of potatoes subjected to same chipping test, the one on upper right 100% chippable, the variety at the lower left was wholly unfit for chips due to their sugar scorching. The other two varieties chip fairly well. All were grown and stored alike.

It has been proved quite definitely by now that not all varieties of potatoes will chip, (Fig. 5). It has been proved just as definitely that the Rural group of potatoes possesses the most dependable chipping varieties and of these the Russet Rural is tops under the greatest variation of circumstances.

Undoubtedly chippability is a varietal characteristic. The rural russet has the inherent ability to go through a greater variety of storage changes without changing the sugar or starch radicle than any other variety tested. Most other varieties subjected to the same changes very quickly lose their chippability if they ever possessed it.—Dr. E. L. Nixon.

Serving PENNSYLVANIA FARMERS

with



Penna. Farm Bureau Co-Operative Association

3607 Derry Street

Harrisburg, Penna.

See Your Nearest Farm Bureau Co-op or Service Agent

An ideal root bed
 Deep planting
 Deep root system
 No root pruning at the "critical stage."
 Cover the tubers as deeply as practicable.

Cooking black is a complaint that comes only from the consumer. It has been attributed—like "boiling off"—almost exclusively to the Russet. Extreme storage conditions as too hot or too cold are undoubted factors in contributing to this condition.

The only other control measure which I have observed, experienced, and experimented with, which helps is a 1-3-3 ratio of fertilizer.

The other internal discoloration which has been named is net necrosis. Here again are several causes to a similar effect. It makes the fresh cut surface of a tuber look like it had been sprinkled with black pepper.

Frost or low temperature will cause it—hence the name frost necrosis, (Fig. 1). Heat in field or storage will cause it—hence the name heat necrosis. It is said that leaf roll will also cause it, hence the name leaf roll necrosis. Good growing, good storing is the best control.



Fig. 4.—A typical example of Blue Stem and Stem-End tuber discoloration. Hundreds of carloads of potatoes have been rejected this year due to a high percentage of this abnormal condition. Climatic conditions and improper cultural methods are the prevailing causes.

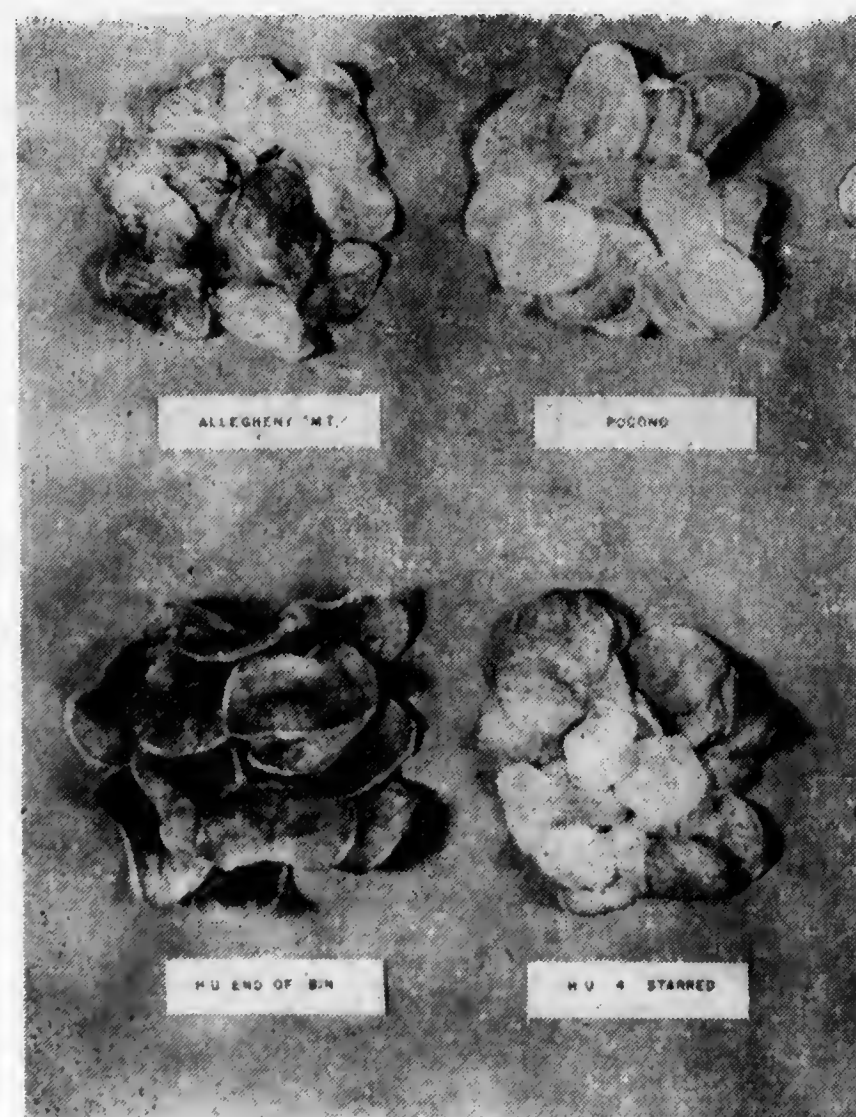


Fig. 5.—Four varieties of potatoes subjected to same chipping test, the one on upper right 100% chippable, the variety at the lower left was wholly unfit for chips due to their sugar scorching. The other two varieties chip fairly well. All were grown and stored alike.

It has been proved quite definitely by now that not all varieties of potatoes will chip, (Fig. 5). It has been proved just as definitely that the Rural group of potatoes possesses the most dependable chipping varieties and of these the Russet Rural is tops under the greatest variation of circumstances.

Undoubtedly chippability is a varietal characteristic. The rural russet has the inherent ability to go through a greater variety of storage changes without changing the sugar or starch radicle than any other variety tested. Most other varieties subjected to the same changes very quickly lose their chippability if they ever possessed it.—Dr. E. L. Nixon.

Serving PENNSYLVANIA FARMERS

with



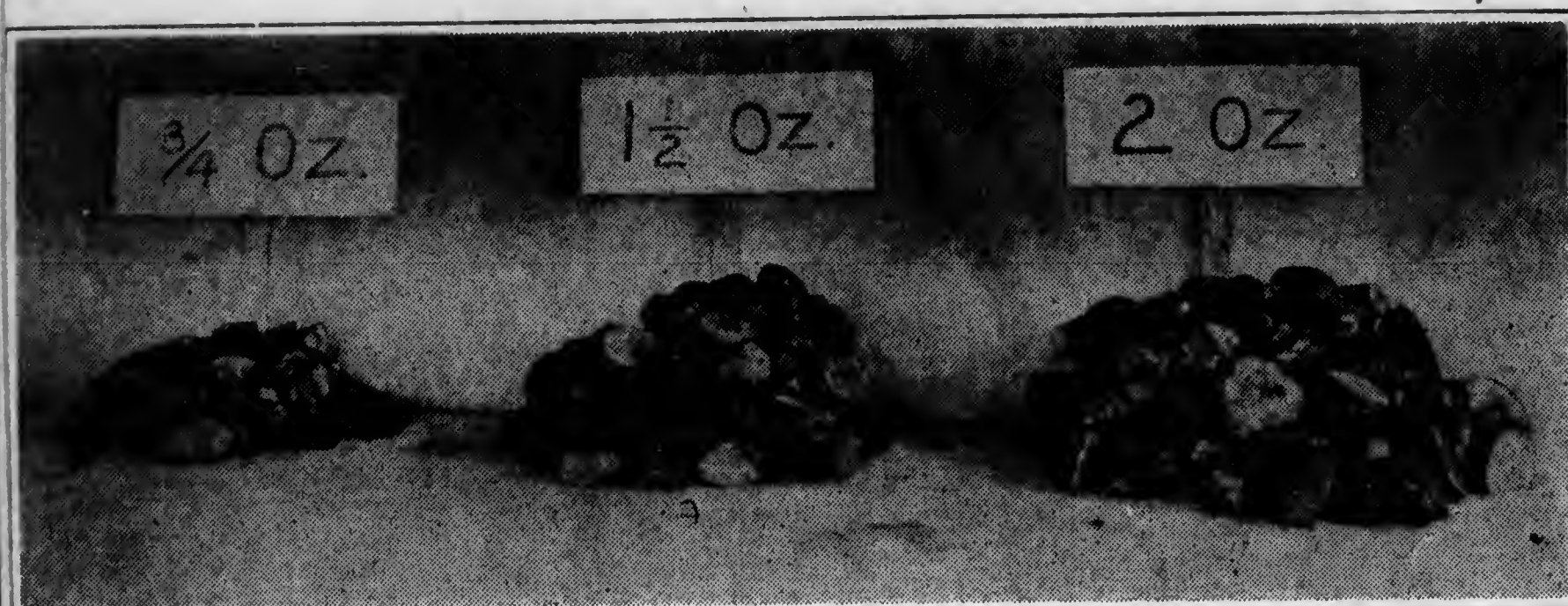
Penna. Farm Bureau Co-Operative Association

3607 Derry Street

Harrisburg, Penna.

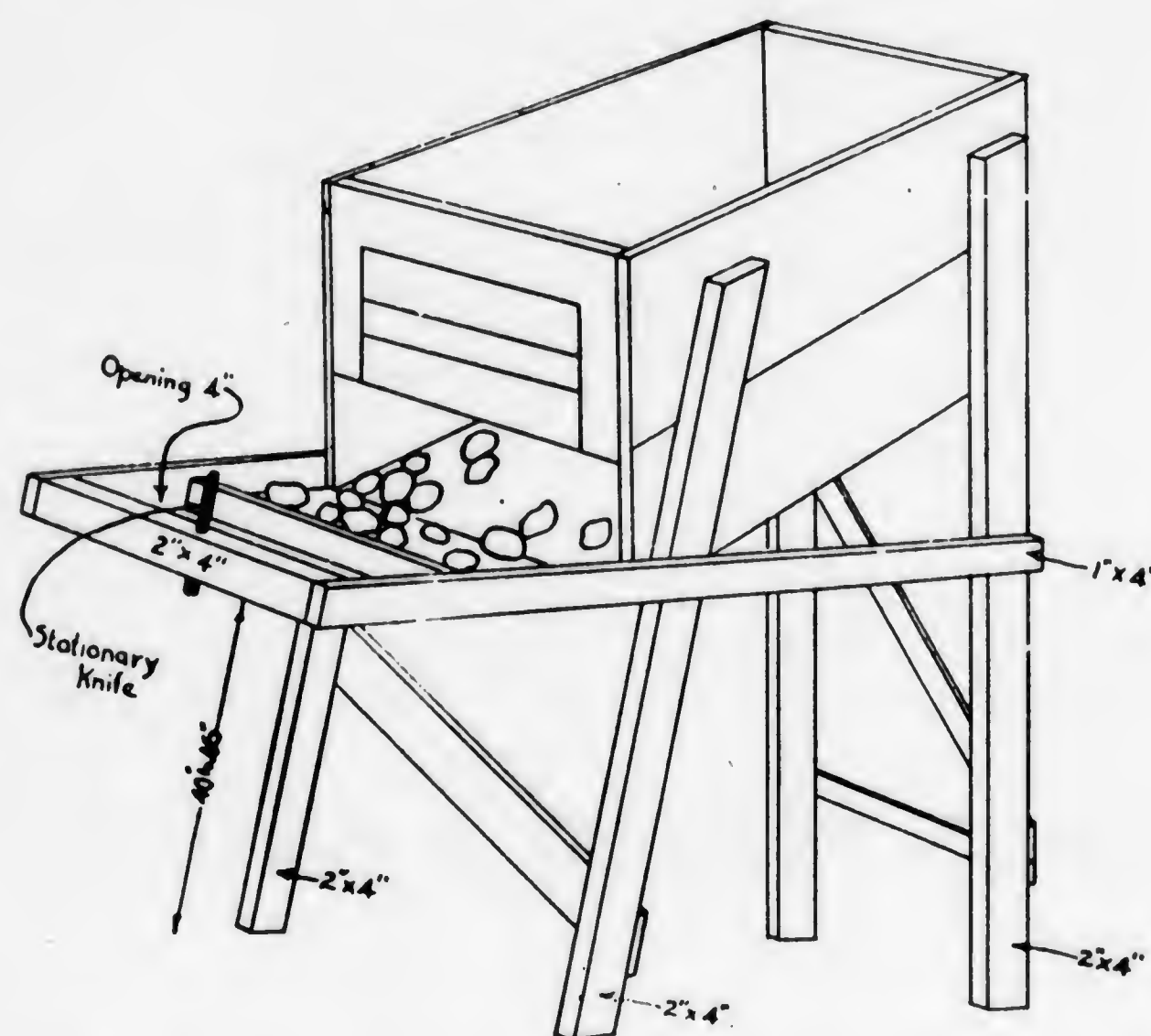
See Your Nearest Farm Bureau Co-op or Service Agent

— That Seed Cutting Job —



Illustrating the difference in the relative amount of seed required when cut into the three sizes or weights. From the table below you can determine the amount required per acre.

$\frac{3}{4}$ Oz.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Oz.	2 Oz.
$10 \times 30 = 16$ bu. per A.	32 bu. per A.	43 bu. per A.
$14 \times 30 = 12$ bu. per A.	23 bu. per A.	31 bu. per A.
$10 \times 32 = 15$ bu. per A.	29 bu. per A.	40 bu. per A.
$14 \times 32 = 11$ bu. per A.	22 bu. per A.	30 bu. per A.



The Cutting Box. A great improvement over the old "Bag and Stool" method where gran-dad cut his eight to 10 bushels per day. A record shows that a man cut 81 bushels in nine hours using the above simplified "Cutting Box." There are many patented cutting machines on the market none of which are fool-proof.

HIGH-POWERED FERTILIZER

The American farmer, doing his "all-out" on the food front, is just as important in the winning of this war as the American soldier, fighting on the battle line with tank or machine gun. He deserves the best weapons, one of which is potash—a plant food essential to all plant growth.

The fertilizer manufacturer or mixer, in support of your best interests, will see to it that in the fertilizers he sells you there is enough potash to meet the recommendations of official agricultural advisers for the soils and crops of your section. If you do not already know just how much potash you need on your farm, consult your official agricultural advisers.

To get the best results from the high-potash fertilizer which you purchase for your potatoes this spring, broadcast before plowing or apply with a special fertilizer attachment to the plow at least one half of the total application. The remainder should be applied in the usual way in bands at planting time.

Outstanding results have been obtained from this method in numerous experimental demonstrations during 1942 and 1943, the increases ranging from 30-70 bushels per acre.

Write us for additional information
and free literature on how to fertilize
your crops.



American Potash Institute

INCORPORATED

1155 16th St., N. W.

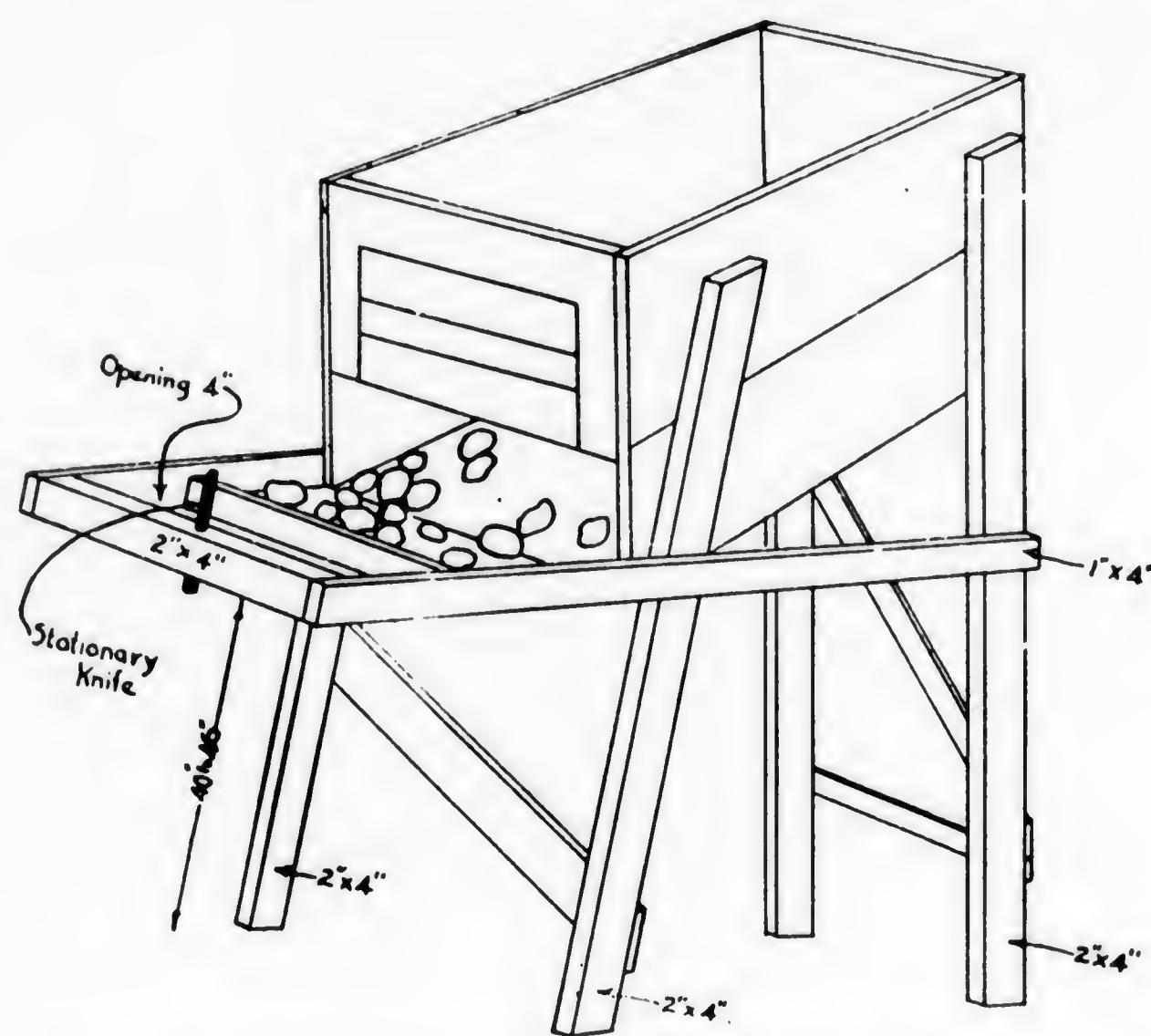
WASHINGTON, 6, D. C.

— That Seed Cutting Job —



Illustrating the difference in the relative amount of seed required when cut into the three sizes or weights. From the table below you can determine the amount required per acre.

$\frac{3}{4}$ Oz.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Oz.	2 Oz.
$10 \times 30 = 16$ bu. per A.	32 bu. per A.	43 bu. per A.
$14 \times 30 = 12$ bu. per A.	23 bu. per A.	31 bu. per A.
$10 \times 32 = 15$ bu. per A.	29 bu. per A.	40 bu. per A.
$14 \times 32 = 11$ bu. per A.	22 bu. per A.	30 bu. per A.



The Cutting Box. A great improvement over the old "Bag and Stool" method where grand-dad cut his eight to 10 bushels per day. A record shows that a man cut 81 bushels in nine hours using the above simplified "Cutting Box." There are many patented cutting machines on the market none of which are fool-proof.

HIGH-POWERED FERTILIZER

The American farmer, doing his "all-out" on the food front, is just as important in the winning of this war as the American soldier, fighting on the battle line with tank or machine gun. He deserves the best weapons, one of which is potash—a plant food essential to all plant growth.

The fertilizer manufacturer or mixer, in support of your best interests, will see to it that in the fertilizers he sells you there is enough potash to meet the recommendations of official agricultural advisers for the soils and crops of your section. If you do not already know just how much potash you need on your farm, consult your official agricultural advisers.

To get the best results from the high-potash fertilizer which you purchase for your potatoes this spring, broadcast before plowing or apply with a special fertilizer attachment to the plow at least one half of the total application. The remainder should be applied in the usual way in bands at planting time.

Outstanding results have been obtained from this method in numerous experimental demonstrations during 1942 and 1943, the increases ranging from 30-70 bushels per acre.

Write us for additional information and free literature on how to fertilize your crops.



American Potash Institute

INCORPORATED

1155 16th St., N. W.

WASHINGTON, 6, D. C.

J. Lewis Reitz; Leading Potato Grower of Union County, Passed Away April 8, 1944

Those of you who have not heard until this notice will be shocked to learn of the passing of J. Lewis Reitz, of Lewisburg.

Not many growers of Pennsylvania are more widely known. Louie built the first and largest solid concrete common farm storages in the country.

Louie was the wit of the potato growers. He was right at home in a sort of embarrassed way, before a large assembly of Pennsylvania Potato Growers. He kept them roaring with laughter. He did more than any other grower to take the drudgery out of potato growing. He always gave the impression that he was doing it just for fun.

Louie was one of the first members of the 400-bushel Potato Club.

When the depression struck, Louie was also caught between the upper and nether millstone and they ground exceedingly fine. He never lost faith or courage, and proved again the philosophy that if one "really grows potatoes over a ten-year period he is bound to win."

The industry owes a lot to J. Louie Reitz.—E.L.N.

John Lewis Reitz, member of one of Northumberland County's oldest families and a leading potato grower of Pennsylvania, died Saturday afternoon, April 8, at 2:05 o'clock in his home at Lewisburg. He was 68 years of age.

Taken ill early in the winter, he underwent an operation in the Williamsport Hospital in January, returning to his home in February. He rallied and continued to improve until a few days ago when he suffered a relapse.

He was born at Rebeck, February 26, 1876, the son of William and Susan Raken Reitz. In young manhood he engaged in the wholesale fruit and produce business at Mt. Carmel.

He purchased a farm as a hobby, and gradually became more interested in farming than in the produce business. Twenty-seven years ago he moved to

his farm in Buffalo Valley, concentrating all his energy and business ability on it.

He never lost his enthusiasm for agriculture, nor his constant urge toward greater and greater food production.

He concentrated his efforts on potato production, overcoming many obstacles particularly in blight, insects, and diseases which make successful potato growing most difficult in Pennsylvania.

He extended his farming program until, at the time of his death, he owned ten farms. In many seasons, he leased areas which were not under cultivation, and set them out in potatoes. He had fine spraying and dusting equipment and his potatoes received continuous attention during the growing season, when the plants are particularly susceptible to blight and insects.

He built an immense storage cellar with capacity for many thousands of bushels awaiting sale and shipment. He carried on the enterprise in years of prosperity and in years of depression when prices of potatoes and other produce sometimes fell far below the cost of production and farming on a commercial scale brought bankruptcy and ruin throughout the nation. In passing years he became widely known as Union County's "Potato King."

Expansion of his farming enterprises in Buffalo Valley, one of Pennsylvania's choicest garden spots, brought fame to the area, with large numbers of visitors each year. In harvesting the huge crops, he employed many persons in Lewisburg and vicinity. Some of these have assisted in every harvest since his early years of potato growing. Labor shortage in the war years added difficulties to planting, care and harvest of crops, but he continued his high production records.

Mr. Reitz was a member of St. John's Reformed Church, Lewisburg, and was a director of the Union National Bank and the Citizens' Electric Company of Lewisburg.

Combating Manpower Difficulties



— THE FIRST CLASS —

American Stores Company inaugurated its plan to overcome difficulties created by manpower shortage. Already over 4700 of its employees are in the armed forces. This plan is in co-operation with the Apprentice Training Program of the War Manpower Commission as presented by Mr. John N. Patterson, Philadelphia Area Manpower Director, and Mr. Frederick B. Stetser, Area Training Representative, and the Vocational Training Program of the Philadelphia Board of Education.

Recognizing its first obligation is to the public, American Stores is expanding its training program so that all newly employed store personnel will be instructed how to maintain the company's standards in the proper handling and care of all merchandise, particularly fresh fruits and vegetables. Mr. Charles Pyle, Personnel Manager, is in charge of this program.

Mr. William Park, President, said: "We not only want to fulfill our obligations to the consuming public, but we also are vitally interested in doing everything we can in the war effort. By this class we are contributing to our government's program for the elimination of spoilage and wastage of all kinds, particularly that due to inexperienced handling."

The first group assembled in the company's 69th and Chestnut Streets Acme Super Market, where the Instructor, Mr. Joseph Kearney, gave a practical demonstration of proper methods, step by step, to be used in the display and care of fresh fruits and vegetables. As was pointed out, fruits and vegetables are an excellent source of vitamins and minerals, important to the health of war workers and the general public.

Those present at the demonstration were John N. Patterson, Area Director, War Manpower Commission; Dr. Frank Bauder, Director of Vocational Education, School District of Philadelphia; John G. Kirk, Director of Distributive Education, School District of Philadelphia; Frederick B. Stetser, Area Training Supervisor, W.M.C.; Clarence Cone, Deputy Regional Representative, T.W.I.; Thomas Kenney, Area Supervisor, Apprentice Training Service, W.M.C.; Fred S. Davis, Executive Secretary, Food Distributors' Association; William Park, President, American Stores Company; Fred W. Johnson, Vice President in charge of Public Relations, American Stores Company; Charles Pyle, Personnel Director, American Stores Company; H. D. Williamson, in charge of Produce Department, American Stores Company; Spencer Heaney, Sales Manager, American Stores Company.

J. Lewis Reitz; Leading Potato Grower of Union County, Passed Away April 8, 1944

Those of you who have not heard until this notice will be shocked to learn of the passing of J. Lewis Reitz, of Lewisburg.

Not many growers of Pennsylvania are more widely known. Louie built the first and largest solid concrete common farm storages in the country.

Louie was the wit of the potato growers. He was right at home in a sort of embarrassed way, before a large assembly of Pennsylvania Potato Growers. He kept them roaring with laughter. He did more than any other grower to take the drudgery out of potato growing. He always gave the impression that he was doing it just for fun.

Louie was one of the first members of the 400-bushel Potato Club.

When the depression struck, Louie was also caught between the upper and nether millstone and they ground exceedingly fine. He never lost faith or courage, and proved again the philosophy that if one "really grows potatoes over a ten-year period he is bound to win."

The industry owes a lot to J. Louie Reitz.—E.L.N.

John Lewis Reitz, member of one of Northumberland County's oldest families and a leading potato grower of Pennsylvania, died Saturday afternoon, April 8, at 2:05 o'clock in his home at Lewisburg. He was 68 years of age.

Taken ill early in the winter, he underwent an operation in the Williamsport Hospital in January, returning to his home in February. He rallied and continued to improve until a few days ago when he suffered a relapse.

He was born at Rebuck, February 26, 1876, the son of William and Susan Raken Reitz. In young manhood he engaged in the wholesale fruit and produce business at Mt. Carmel.

He purchased a farm as a hobby, and gradually became more interested in farming than in the produce business. Twenty-seven years ago he moved to

his farm in Buffalo Valley, concentrating all his energy and business ability on it.

He never lost his enthusiasm for agriculture, nor his constant urge toward greater and greater food production.

He concentrated his efforts on potato production, overcoming many obstacles particularly in blight, insects, and diseases which make successful potato growing most difficult in Pennsylvania.

He extended his farming program until, at the time of his death, he owned ten farms. In many seasons, he leased areas which were not under cultivation, and set them out in potatoes. He had fine spraying and dusting equipment and his potatoes received continuous attention during the growing season, when the plants are particularly susceptible to blight and insects.

He built an immense storage cellar with capacity for many thousands of bushels awaiting sale and shipment. He carried on the enterprise in years of prosperity and in years of depression when prices of potatoes and other produce sometimes fell far below the cost of production and farming on a commercial scale brought bankruptcy and ruin throughout the nation. In passing years he became widely known as Union County's "Potato King."

Expansion of his farming enterprises in Buffalo Valley, one of Pennsylvania's choicest garden spots, brought fame to the area, with large numbers of visitors each year. In harvesting the huge crops, he employed many persons in Lewisburg and vicinity. Some of these have assisted in every harvest since his early years of potato growing. Labor shortage in the war years added difficulties to planting, care and harvest of crops, but he continued his high production records.

Mr. Reitz was a member of St. John's Reformed Church, Lewisburg, and was a director of the Union National Bank and the Citizens' Electric Company of Lewisburg.

Combating Manpower Difficulties



— THE FIRST CLASS —

American Stores Company inaugurated its plan to overcome difficulties created by manpower shortage. Already over 4700 of its employees are in the armed forces. This plan is in co-operation with the Apprentice Training Program of the War Manpower Commission as presented by Mr. John N. Patterson, Philadelphia Area Manpower Director, and Mr. Frederick B. Stetser, Area Training Representative, and the Vocational Training Program of the Philadelphia Board of Education.

Recognizing its first obligation is to the public, American Stores is expanding its training program so that all newly employed store personnel will be instructed how to maintain the company's standards in the proper handling and care of all merchandise, particularly fresh fruits and vegetables. Mr. Charles Pyle, Personnel Manager, is in charge of this program.

Mr. William Park, President, said: "We not only want to fulfill our obligations to the consuming public, but we also are vitally interested in doing everything we can in the war effort. By this class we are contributing to our government's program for the elimination of spoilage and wastage of all kinds, particularly that due to inexperienced handling."

The first group assembled in the company's 69th and Chestnut Streets Acme Super Market, where the Instructor, Mr. Joseph Kearney, gave a practical demonstration of proper methods, step by step, to be used in the display and care of fresh fruits and vegetables. As was pointed out, fruits and vegetables are an excellent source of vitamins and minerals, important to the health of war workers and the general public.

Those present at the demonstration were John N. Patterson, Area Director, War Manpower Commission; Dr. Frank Bauder, Director of Vocational Education, School District of Philadelphia; John G. Kirk, Director of Distributive Education, School District of Philadelphia; Frederick B. Stetser, Area Training Supervisor, W.M.C.; Clarence Cone, Deputy Regional Representative, T.W.I.; Thomas Kenney, Area Supervisor, Apprentice Training Service, W.M.C.; Fred S. Davis, Executive Secretary, Food Distributors' Association; William Park, President, American Stores Company; Fred W. Johnson, Vice President in charge of Public Relations, American Stores Company; Charles Pyle, Personnel Director, American Stores Company; H. D. Williamson, in charge of Produce Department, American Stores Company; Spencer Heaney, Sales Manager, American Stores Company.

The Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers Assn.

Incorporated

Williamsport, Penna.



OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

P. Daniel Frantz, President—Coplay
Robert W. Lohr, Vice-President—Boswell

CENTRAL AREA

M. P. Whitenight, Bloomsburg
Ed. Fisher, Coudersport
Wm. W. Hayes, Jersey Shore

WESTERN AREA

F. L. Dodd, Columbus
J. A. Donaldson, Emlenton
R. W. Lohr, Boswell

EASTERN AREA

P. Daniel Frantz, Coplay
J. K. Mast, Elverson
Hugh McPherson, Bridgeton



Purposes—To bring together for mutual co-operative effort and service all agencies engaged or interested in the production, transportation, marketing and utilization of potatoes and the general promotion and advancement of the potato industry in all its phases.

Major Activities

1. An Educational Program in Production and Marketing.
2. A Youth Movement in the Promotion and Advancement of the Potato Industry.
3. Maintenance of Camp Potato as a Recreational and Inspirational Center Through the Development and Proving of Better Varieties and Practices.
4. Sustain an Informed Membership Through Sufficient Meetings and Timely Reminders Through the Associations Official Organ, The Guide Post.

The Annual Membership to this Association is \$1.00, which includes a year's Subscription to The Guide Post.

BLUE LABEL

Pennsylvania Blue Labels Movement Gratifying

March sales through the Association exceeded sales of any one month during the 1943-44 marketing season. Normally this movement should have been reversed for sales running through March must be checked and double checked on quality and shrinkage. Co-operating buyers prefer that Pennsylvania potatoes be pretty well off the market in early March. This has been our aim but the generally slow market demand and the unheard-of out-of-state supply made it impossible this year. Many bushels were condemned during March because of shrinkage and sprouting. It is the fond hope of the managers of this Association that *supplies* next season

be offered for sale gradually beginning early and continuing steadily throughout the marketing season.

The following are the eighteen highest counties in sales volume. Approximately 30 carloads went in 50's to Chippers and Dehydrators.

County	Peck Equivalents
Lancaster	100,935
Lehigh	85,507
Erie	75,420
Columbia	44,553
Somerset	40,853
Chester	36,866
Potter	29,350
Northampton	25,314
Luzerne	24,277
Schuylkill	22,530
York	20,490
Monroe	16,739

April, 1944

THE GUIDE POST

13

Cambria	14,160
Lebanon	13,094
Carbon	5,583
Crawford	4,500
Tioga	4,266
Venango	4,330

Sixteen counties moving less than 4,000 Peck Equivalents this month are Bradford, Centre, Clearfield, Elk, Lycoming, Sullivan, Northumberland, Wayne, Bradford, Wyoming, Adams, Berks, Butler, Warren, Crawford and Jefferson.

March's grand total is 636,989 Peck Equivalents.

AREAS SUMMARIZED (Approximate)

Southeastern	285,826 Peck Equivalents
Northeastern	105,165 " "
Central	124,748 " "
Western	121,250 " "

The Cause of Slow, Weak Markets?

Merchantable Potato Stocks, March 1, 1944

Stocks of merchantable potatoes in hands of growers and local dealers on March 1, 1944 were 70 per cent larger than stocks on hand March 1, 1943. Estimates of the Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture show holdings of 77,000,000 bushels on March 1 this year, compared with 45,300,000 bushels on March 1, 1943. These holdings comprise potatoes that are available for marketing for food, seed, processing, etc. on and after March 1. They exclude potatoes held on farms for consumption and for planting on producers' own farms. Most of the March 1 holdings were in the 18 surplus late potato States.

PRESENT POTATO OUTLOOK

Reports from early and intermediate potato growing states show that weather conditions have definitely hampered plantings to date. Extreme southern states report rains not only held up planting but have caused poor stands and blight epidemics. The Carolinas, Virginia, Maryland, and New Jersey are weeks behind in their planting with indications that many acres will never be planted. As of April 15th, these states report that 50% of their usual potato plantings are still to be made. Cold, wet weather seems to be nature's way to offset last year's bumper crop. This being the case—what might be the conclusion of northern potato growers? To make

1944 Potato Goals

Summarized to give growers a "Bird's Eye" picture of what the U. S. Department of Agriculture expects of them in maintaining production requirements.

The 1944 potato acreage increase expected of Pennsylvania potato growers is 11 per cent over 1943. This increase will be met in many sections while on the average growers are somewhat dubious as to their **ability** to meet their goals. The acute farm labor situation; the generally unsatisfactory price stabilization program, the gasoline and tire status together with the truck and machinery outlook, definitely contribute to this uncertainty. Faith in and loyalty to the War Effort compels all growers to do their utmost, to a man they vow they cannot let us down.

Sullivan, Wyoming, Warren, Potter, Crawford and Carbon counties are expected to increase their 1944 planting 25 to 36 per cent over and above last year's acreage.

Cambria, Elk, Erie, McKean, Philadelphia, Venango, Westmoreland and Clarion counties are being asked to step-up their plantings 15 to 25 per cent over 1943 acreage.

The following counties are expected to plant from 10 to 15 per cent more acres of potatoes in 1944 than they planted in 1943—Armstrong, Butler, Clearfield, Columbia, Forest, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lawrence, Lehigh, Luzerne, Mercer, Monroe, Somerset, Tioga and Wayne.

Fourteen counties not mentioned are asked to plant the same acreage as last year while Berks, Blair, Bradford, Bucks, Centre, Clinton, Dauphin, Delaware, Fayette, Lebanon, Lycoming, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Pike, Schuylkill, Snyder, Susquehanna, Washington and York counties are to increase planting one to ten per cent.

Wanted—Those Story Telling pictures. Get a cash prize and a year's subscription to **The Guide Post**. The story should concern **modern production and marketing methods**. Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association, Williamsport, Pa.

every possible effort to plant as **extensively as conditions will permit** or to "let up" on their planting intentions? Food is still vital to the War Effort, other opinions notwithstanding.



A PERFORMANCE CALENDAR FOR POTATO GROWERS FOR MAY

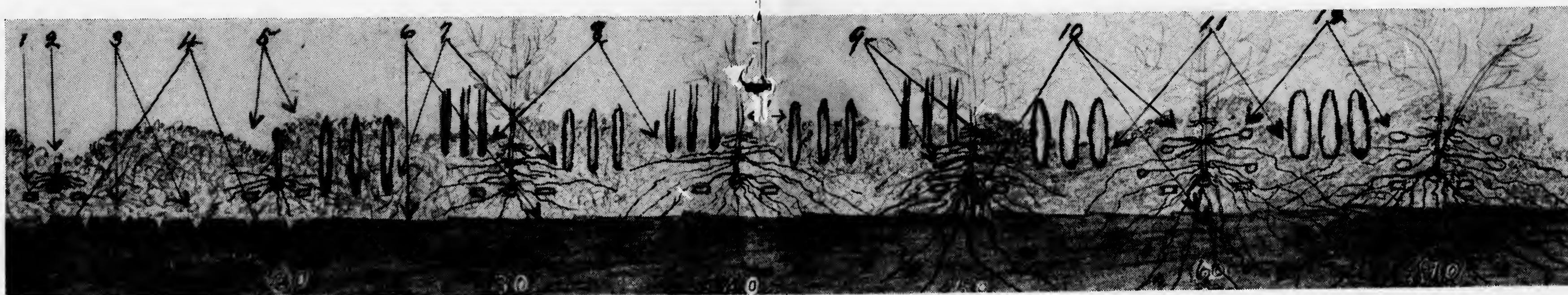
Dr. E. L. Nixon, Agricultural Counsellor
Pennsylvania Chain Store Council

A FEW BASIC PRINCIPLES

- (a) The ideal root bed for potatoes is one having a uniform distribution of humus, fine soil, clods, stones and air spaces throughout the plowed area.
- (b) The subsoil is a vast storehouse of moisture, which travels upward into the root medium, provided the plowed area is handled in the proper way.
- (c) The ultimate aims in root bed preparation and subsequent cultivation are (1) weed control, (2) retention and distribution of water that falls as rain, (3) a deep root system, (4) uniformity in tuber set and development through maintaining as uniform soil moisture and soil temperature as is possible under the changing weather, (5) erosion control, and (6) the highest per cent of marketable tubers.

ATTENTION TO DETAILS

The accompanying illustration was made by sketching what was exposed by digging across seven rows of potatoes properly planted, weeded and cultivated from time of planting (and at ten-day intervals) until "laid by." The sketch is drawn to scale. The diameter of the seed piece equals one inch.



1. The fertilizer bands are symbolized by the squares.
2. The sprouted seed piece, shallow covered ten days after planting.
3. Marks of the chisel teeth, and the new fertilizer placement.
4. Ten and twenty, etc., indicates days after planting, note the mass of roots developing right at the base of the sprouts.
5. The first deep cultivation, showing the soil rolled over on the sprout barely above ground. Sprouts which develop in light have short internodes. Hence the joints from which roots and stolons spring are closer together.
6. The mark made by a 16-inch plow sole. In some soils this becomes a plow pan or hard pan.
7. Compare the first with the second cultivation, as to depth and closeness to the plants.
8. The weeder teeth; note that they have a tendency to smooth and make the surface fine, while the cultivator teeth roughen it up. Which will collect and hold more rain?

9. Note that at this stage, 50 days after planting, the stolons are just beginning to develop, too early to hill such varieties as Katahdins.
10. Note the tremendous development of deep roots, and the absence of shallow roots which the weeder kept off.
11. Note that the shovels are wider and are throwing up more soil around the plants, weeding has ceased.
12. There is plenty of soil on the tubers even though they have set up three or four nodes above the seed piece. Observe also that the soil which is making the ridges is coming from the center of the row which had been previously worked to the same depth at ten-day intervals. This is the critical stage in the life of the potato. If the cultivator shovels were tearing through a root system which has grown naturally fifty per cent of the plants' roots would have been destroyed. A hot, dry spell accompanying or following such a cultivation would result in an "epidemic" of stem-end discoloration. Read article beginning on page 3.

A PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION

Further proving of methods of applying fertilizer is decidedly necessary to the potato industry.

In the December 1943 issue of *The Guide Post* Mr. S. D. Gray of the American Potash Institute reported results of his cooperative fertilizer tests on potatoes. Later in a talk at the Harrisburg Farm Show he gave to the potato growers a more personal discussion of his observations and experiences. This work having been carried on in cooperation with the Potato Growers' Association and covering a period of seven years has been of such wide interest it seems logical to suggest that more of our growers study the results, and if reasonably possible, conduct on their farms this year the simple fertilizer test outlined under the heading "More Farmer Tests Needed."

The outstanding feature of the studies on potatoes in this State has been the emphasis on method of application. In contrast to the band method of application which has been the standard practice for years, significant increases have been secured where part of the total fertilizer has been plowed under. Results of the 1943 tests given below admirably serve to illustrate this point.

1. The plowing under of from one-half to three-fourths of the total fertilizer application with the balance in bands at planting time has greatly reduced injury from fertilizer burning and in the majority of trials increased the yields significantly.
2. The proportions of the fertilizer to plow under and apply in the row must be determined by the concentration as well as the total amount used. With a standard grade such as 4-12-12 the optimum amount for applying in bands at planting time appears to be about 500 pounds per acre which on the proportion basis would be one-half for a 1,000 pound application and one-third and one-fourth for 1,500 and 2,000 pound totals respectively. All fertilizer in excess of the so-called 500 pounds optimum suggested, should be plowed under.

Results of the numerous approaches on fertilizer application on potatoes were summarized by Mr. Gray in the Harrisburg talk about as follows: "Briefly it might be concluded that with

FARM	ANALYSES	AMOUNT lbs.	METHOD	YIELD BU. PER A.	YIELD BU. PER A.
A	6-18-18	1600	Band	196.58	
		1000	Band and Plowed		
		600	Under	291.53	94.95
B	6-18-18	900	Band	234.56	
		300	Band and Plowed		
		600	Under	305.45	70.89
C	4-12-12	1600	Band	283.70	
		800	Band and Plowed		
		800	Under	352.60	68.90
D	4-12-12	1000	Band	121.63	
		500	Band and Plowed		
		500	Under	153.00	31.37
E	4-12-12	1200	Band	209.10	
		300	Band and Plowed		
		600	Under	250.10	41.00

From these 1943 results as well as those secured in previous years, it is clear that as larger amounts of fertilizers are used for potatoes and particularly the higher analysis mixtures, it becomes increasingly important to employ the plow-under principle of fertilizer application. The practical conclusions which this work amply justifies are summarized as follows:

ideal moisture conditions during the early growth period, the equal depth band placement of fertilizer is entirely satisfactory. However, since no one can anticipate or predict ideal moisture conditions, the modified Hi-Lo band placement method is more certain and should certainly be employed **where the soil conditions permit**. Because the Hi-Lo method does not work too satisfactorily

where there are many stones or roots, the plowing under of one-half to three-fourths of the total fertilizer with the balance in bands at planting time would seem to offer the best opportunity for securing increased yields under average conditions of soil and rainfall."

More Farmer Tests Needed

Farmers, generally speaking, are slow to change from one practice to another. The best way to effect a desired change is usually through means of a demonstration on his own farm. It is hoped therefore that every member of both the Senior and Junior Potato Growers' Association will make an effort to lay out a plow-under demonstration this year. To facilitate this activity, the following outline is suggested as a guide.

Outline of Fertilizer Project

Object: To determine the merits of the plow-under method in comparison with band method.

PLOT I	PLOT II
TOTAL FERTILIZER APPLICATION IN BANDS AT PLANTING TIME	ONE-HALF TOTAL FERTILIZER APPLICATION PLOW-UNDER—BALANCE IN BANDS AT PLANTING TIME

For demonstration purposes the plots should be at least one acre in size. Where

larger than one acre plots are used, as would most likely be the case on commercial fields, the plots should be wide enough to accommodate about twenty rows of potatoes. Regardless of the length of rows or size of plots, the areas should be carefully staked so that at harvest time an accurate check of yields can be made.

The more Pennsylvania potato growers, both Senior and Junior, we have participating in this activity, the more convincing will be the results and the easier it will be to change our fertilizer practices if this is dictated by the results. An expression of your interest and intention to participate in this demonstration activity will be greatly appreciated by the writer, in other words, let us know if you are making a comparison test. This association is definitely interested.—C.F.H.W.

That **Story Telling Picture** might tell your fellow grower what **not to do** as well as what **to do** in the interest of Better Production and Orderly Marketing. Send it in, if we use it you will be awarded a cash prize and a year's subscription to *The Guide Post*. Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association, Williamsport, Pa.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

KATAHDIN

WHITE RURAL

SEBAGO

RUSSET RURAL

CHIPPEWA

POTTER SEED POTATO

COOPERATIVE

COUDERSPORT, PENNA.

THE JUNIOR-GUIDE POST

Pennsylvania Junior
Cooperative Potato Growers Assn.

OFFICERS

Leo H. Stout, Shinglehouse...President
Calvin M. Will, Somerset...V.-President
Daniel W. Keener, Neffs...Secretary
Harold Henninger, Allentown...Treasurer

DIRECTORS

Calvin M. Will...Somerset, Somerset
John Wallas...New Castle, Lawrence
Harold Holmes...Waterford, Erie
Samuel Holubec...Bellefonte, Centre
Leo Rouzer...Laidig, Fulton
Leo H. Stout...Shinglehouse, Potter
Daniel W. Keener...Neffs, Lehigh
James Helwig...Catawissa, Columbia
Harold Henninger

Catasaugua, Northampton

Annual Membership—\$1.00 which includes 12 issues of The GUIDE POST.

Single Copies—25c.

All communications concerning the Junior Cooperative Potato Growers' Association should be addressed to either Secretary, Daniel W. Keener, Neffs, Penna., or C. F. H. Wuesthoff, Gen'l. Manager, 410 Campbell St., Williamsport, Penna.

The Last Call:

A PROJECT PLAN CONTEST

for Junior Potato Growers
\$15 for the BEST, ORIGINAL,
WORKABLE—
POTATO PROJECT PLAN
for 1944

Submit your plan (typed and double spaced, on or before May 15th, 1944, to C. F. H. Wuesthoff, Exec. Sec'y and Gen. Mgr., Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Assn., 410 Campbell Street, Williamsport, 11, Pennsylvania.

For suggestions and ideas—consult page 25 of the March 1943 GUIDE POST and page 21 of the May 1943 GUIDE POST.



THE POTATO PROJECT PLAN

A Few Timely Suggestions to Junior Growers

Have you included within the year's potato project plan the selection of an appropriate tract of land, one that has possibilities for the production of good, marketable potatoes? Old sod, wet fields, quack grass patches are to be avoided. Does your plan include deep plowing with the furrow slice on edge rather than turned completely over? Growers are advised that a neat job of plowing does not always mean a good job for the rougher the field, provided it is plowed well, the better your chances for conserving moisture and controlling weeds. Potato ground can easily be overfitted, that is, worked too hard with the result that the planter equipment fails to place the seed and fertilizer at least 3½ inches below the ground level. Planting operations should include repeated checks on depth of fertilizer and seed placement. Too many half crops of mediocre quality have resulted from shallow fitting and shallow planting. Don't forget, too, it takes from 25 to 28 bushels of seed to plant an acre; there is no need of putting this amount of seed on an acre and a half as often done. One acre can and will do the job of one and one-half if your rows are 32 inches apart and your seed pieces spaced about 10 inches in the row. The distance between rows should largely be influenced by the spray boom adjustment particularly if you are a member of a community spray ring.

Now, how about your cultivation and weeding plans? Consult this month's (April) GUIDE POST. Deep, blind cultivation is the last word in cultivation. Arrange to do this job before many of the plants show in the row. Deep cultivation for the first time around aerates that soil and makes room for the new roots. Weeding with a regular tool or an improvised one is essential to keep those little weeds from getting a start. When weeding it is not always wise to look back, it might make you stop—but we say "go ahead" if you've planted right. The weeder, shallow set spring-tooth harrow or the sloping spike-tooth har-

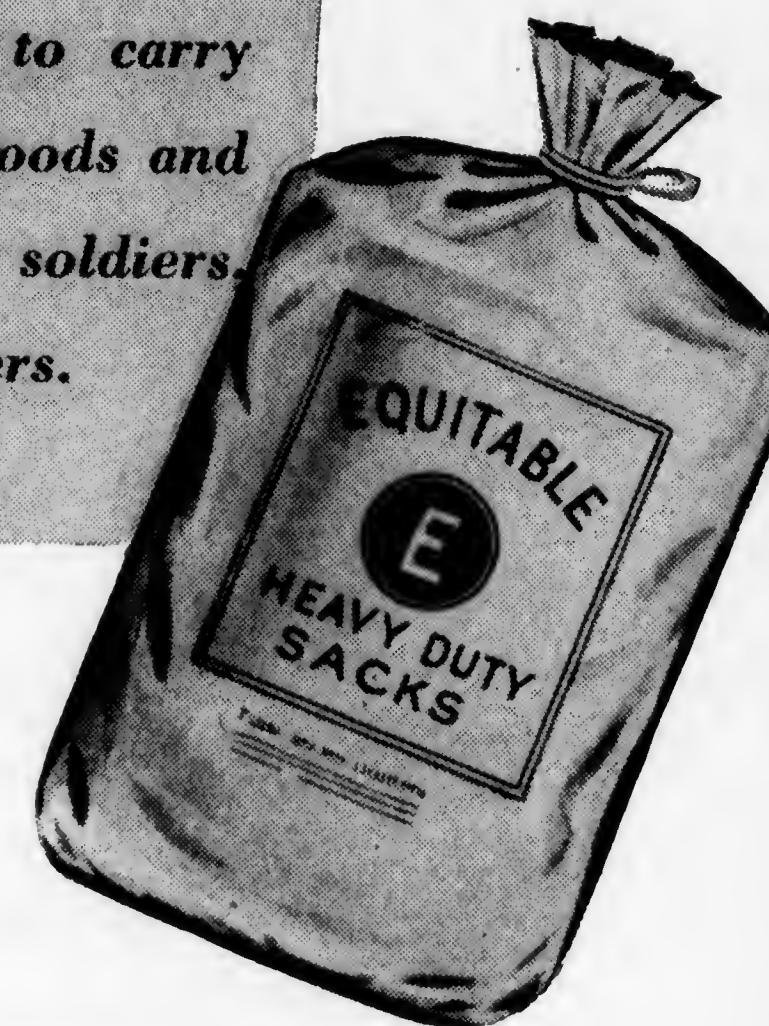
Continued on page twenty

INDUCTION NOTICE

*For immediate action on the
war and civilian front!*

*Equitable Heavy-Duty
Kraft Sacks*

*report for duty prepared to carry
through all conditions the foods and
chemicals required by our soldiers,
allies and home front workers.*



We've answered the call with
the best sacks we've ever pro-
duced...designed especially for

**POTATOES . . . FERTILIZERS
SOYBEAN PRODUCTS, etc.**

EQUITABLE PAPER BAG Co.

Northern Plant: 4700 31st Place, Long Island City

Southern Plant & Paper Mills: Orange, Texas

WAREHOUSES IN:

Allentown, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., Boston, Mass., Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, Ohio, Columbus, Ohio, Detroit, Mich., Indianapolis, Ind., Jacksonville, Fla., Kansas City, Mo., Los Angeles, Cal., Memphis, Tenn., Pittsburgh, Pa., Rochester, N. Y., St. Louis, Miss., St. Paul, Minn., Washington, D. C., Youngstown, Ohio.

POTATO PROJECT PLAN—

Continued from page eighteen

ow will do no harm. What if a few are pulled out? If they were that shallow they might better be exposed.

What spray schedule have you adopted in your plan? A thorough application from the time the rows are visible until well into the Fall has proven desirable. Insecticides for sucking or chewing insects are seldom necessary if your ordeaux (fungicide) has been regularly applied with 350 pounds plus pressure and at 125-gallon average rate per acre. There is no better insurance than the old reliable 8-8-100 mixture. New mixtures are being and have been experimented with but the conclusions have always pointed to Bordeaux 8-8-100 as the answer to effective blight control.

Presuming that you have included every possible detail in your project plan and specifications, it would be wise to recheck on essential jobs. One of the jobs often carelessly executed is the digging operation—after spending good money and conscientious effort in producing a good crop, let's not fall down on the digging and handling job. Keep in mind, potatoes are not pig iron, they must be handled carefully. Would you think of walking on a pile of apples? Of course not. How about potatoes when first out of the ground? They too are green, tender and easily bruised in the field or when dumping into the bin. The writer has seen more culls and pickings due to poor digging and handling than seems possible. Digger adjustments and picker supervision could easily have saved millions of bushels of potatoes in Pennsylvania, from the refuse pile last year.

Now as to proper storage, remember potatoes should be protected from freezing weather and should be given some humidity—the straw-loft type of storage is the answer. Temperature around 40 to 42 degrees and a relatively high humidity.

How about your grading, packing and marketing plans? There is no better way than the Pennsylvania Co-operative Potato Growers' way—U. S. No. 1, 1 1/2 inch minimum in paper pecks or in paper 50's. Your market must be supplied regularly. Plan to move a certain percentage of your crop each month and keep in touch with market conditions and the Pennsylvania Co-operative Potato Growers' Association.

Suggested outline of a good Potato Project Plan. Each job listed below should be thoroughly studied from all angles and the conclusions written down in detail.

- I. Selection of the plot—previous rotation, drainage, etc.
- II. Fitting the root-bed—time, depth, working.
- III. Seed—source, variety, quantity, cutting, etc.
- IV. Planting and Fertilizing—spacings, depth, etc.
- V. Cultivation and Weeding—time, equipment.
- VI. Spraying—materials, schedule, etc.
- VII. Digging—time, machinery, handling.
- VIII. Storing—method, insulation, humidity.
- IX. Grading and Packaging—market demand.
- X. Marketing—method co-operative or otherwise.
- XI. Possible Expenses and Returns—itemized.
- XII. Records and Accounts—kind, completeness.

—BLUE LABEL—

Facts on New Draft Regulations

Mr. Hershey, director of Selective Service says, "you have had two or three years to train a technical operator to take the place of the young man of draft age," who was born and grew up with the job. Where do you find a man to work along with this skilled boy and learn the boy's business?

Farming is not on a Cost Plus basis. 66,821 commercial potato growers average over 200 bushels per acre producing over 226,000,000 bushels while the other 3,102,231 who grow potatoes average less than 40 bushels per acre, producing less than 180,000,000 bushels. Which is desired—acreage or production?

If each of the 3,000,000 odd who grow less than 40 bushels per acre increased their acreage by 50%, which they could do, it would total 113,000,000 bushels. On the other hand if one-half of the 66,000 growers would be compelled to reduce by 30 acres each the total reduction would be 190,000,000 bushels or a net loss of 85,000,000 bushels. Is it acres or production that is needed?

4,000,000 FARM WORKERS NEEDED IN 1944

By M. L. Wilson, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The food front is a vital front this year of the war. It looks as if we might have a somewhat larger production than last year if yields are normal, and we need it to meet war food goals. Both military and lend-lease requirements are also larger, and some of the limiting factors such as labor shortage are even more in evidence; so the farm-production problem is a difficult one.

The regular farm labor force, numbering around 8,000,000 persons, consists of farm family members regularly employed in farm work, plus their hired help.

Although farm people provide the backbone of the farm labor force, it is necessary for them to call in outside help at certain seasons, particularly during the harvest. Last year it is estimated that 3,500,000 such workers were used, and this year probably 4,000,000 will be needed—an increase of 500,000 persons needed to work on farms.

To help meet this problem, a law setting up a farm labor program was signed by the President on Feb. 13. This law

was assigned to the War Food Administrator and designates the Extension Service for heavy responsibilities.

The farm labor program will carry on intensive campaigns to meet local emergencies, canvassing every possible source of local labor. The emphasis will be on utilizing every local labor resource first. The plans also call for special recruiting of women in a Women's Land Army, for organization and training of school youth through the Victory Farm Volunteers, and an educational program for efficient utilization of all labor available to farmers.

A survey of State directors made at the end of 1943 showed that no appreciable loss of food occurred through lack of harvest labor. There were some crop losses, of course, but these are to be expected in any year, due to uncertain weather conditions and other factors. It is generally believed, however, that the percentage of crop losses in 1943 was less than average.

Continued on page twenty-six

PACK YOUR POTATOES IN ATTRACTIVELY PRINTED HAMMOND BETTERBAGS

"Protection All the Way from Farm to Table"



HAMMOND BAG & PAPER CO.
WELLSBURG, W. VA.

AGRICULTURAL DEFERMENTS

The following telegram from National Headquarters is republished for the information and compliance of all concerned:

"The war unit plan for measuring agricultural activities by Selective Service Agencies is withdrawn effective immediately.

"Local Boards will apply strictly the provisions of the Tydings Amendment (Section 5 (k), Selective Training and Service Act). The application of the provisions of the Tydings Amendment will be made by the Selective Service System with full consideration of the extreme need for men; particularly for physically fit young men in the armed forces.

"The President in his memorandum to the director of Selective Service, pointing out the need for making available to the armed forces young men under the age of twenty-six years, stated:

"WE ARE WELL EQUIPPED IN FOOD AND MUNITIONS, BUT THEIR PRODUCTION HAS DRAWN OVERHEAVILY ON OUR STOCK OF MANPOWER * * * AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY SHOULD RELEASE THE YOUNGER MEN WHO ARE PHYSI-

CALLY QUALIFIED FOR MILITARY SERVICE. THE PRESENT SITUATION IS SO GRAVE THAT I FEEL THAT THE TIME HAS COME TO REVIEW ALL OCCUPATIONAL DEFERMENTS WITH A VIEW TO SPEEDILY MAKING AVAILABLE THE PERSONNEL REQUIRED BY THE ARMED FORCES."

"Local Boards in classifying and Appeal Boards in deciding appeals should consider:

First: Is the registrant necessary to an agricultural occupation or endeavor?

Second: Is the registrant regularly engaged in his agricultural occupation or endeavor?

Third: Is the registrant's agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the war effort?

Fourth: Even though the registrant is necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the War Effort, can a replacement for him be obtained?

"Irreplaceability of such registrants must be established by affirmative information.

Continued on page twenty-four

SPRAY and DUST

with

MILLARD MODERN LIMES

Rotary Kiln Products

Crop Protection - Service - Reasonable Cost

H. E. MILLARD

Phone 7-3231

Annville, Pa.

WFA 1944 PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM FOR IRISH POTATOES

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture—War Food Administration

The following detailed announcements are the **basic price schedules** which apply to the 1944 crops by areas, grades, varieties and periods and information on the different price-support methods that will be employed for early, intermediate, and late-crop potatoes which are not suitable for storage, and late-crop storage potatoes. The price-support methods **do not include** price-supporting contracts with potato dealers or distributors as used for the 1943 crop.

Prices for early, intermediate and late-crop potatoes other than storage potatoes will be supported by purchase and other arrangements for diverting potatoes to canners, dehydrators, and other processors.

The WFA points out, however, that **commodity loans** to producers, associations of producers, and certified dealers, which will be made available from about September 14 through December 15, supplemented by diversion operations, will constitute the **only** price-support method to be employed for 1944 late-crop storage potatoes.

The basic schedules of prices set forth relate to carloads of U. S. No. 1 grade potatoes, sacked and loaded f.o.b. carrier at country shipping points, with appropriate differentials for potatoes of specified lower grades. **Actual returns** to producers from loan or other support operations **will be below** the basic prices if any of the shipping point services covered by the scheduled prices are not required.

Late-Crop Storage Potatoes

Prices for late-crop potatoes for which loans are made available will be supported **only by commodity loans and by diversion operations**. Loans will be made available to producers, associations of producers, and certified dealers beginning about September 15 and extending through December 15, 1944. The loan rates, including rates for bulk potatoes, will be at appropriate differentials **under** the basic prices in schedule B to allow for the estimated average costs of local marketing services not actually performed in putting the potatoes under loan but for which an allowance is made in the basic prices.

The specific loan rates and diversion payments, together with the detailed procedure for obtaining loans and diversion payments will be released at an early date to enable producers, dealers and processors in the late-potato producing areas to make their plans for participating in the price-support program.

WFA officials state that **purchase operations will not be undertaken** to support prices for 1944 late-crop storage potatoes. Potatoes which WFA acquires as a result of the loan operations will be used to meet WFA's wartime procurement requirements and may be diverted to starch, dehydration plants, or any other non-commercial market outlet which is available.

In commenting on the basic prices for the late crop storage potatoes in schedule B, WFA officials emphasize that these prices are intended only to serve as a **basis** for calculating its commodity loan rates and diversion payments, and, at the same time, let producers know the shipping point f.o.b. prices from which such loans and diversion payments are to be calculated.

War Food Administration emphasizes that growers and shippers are **expected to assume their normal responsibility for the sale** of their potatoes since price-support programs are aimed only at establishing a "floor" under prices to growers and are not intended to disrupt or replace regular marketing operations. Since it is impractical to assure potato growers the benefits of this price-support program, except where there are established storage or marketing facilities, growers in planting potatoes should, therefore, be sure that such facilities, are available.

The schedules of basic prices for the 1944 late-crop potatoes are as follows:

SCHEDULE B

Basic Prices, 1944 Crop Late Potatoes

NOTE: Basic prices shown below are per 100 pounds for U. S. No. 1 grade potatoes in new bags, sacked and loaded f.o.b. carrier in car lots.

Actual returns to producers from loans and other price-support operations will

be below the basis prices to allow for local services included in such prices but not required in placing potatoes under loans or in other price-support operations. (Loan rates will be announced later.)

State	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Maine	1.95	2.00	2.10	2.20	
Michigan	2.05	2.10	2.20	2.30	
New Jersey	2.20	2.25	2.30	2.35	2.45
New York	2.15	2.15	2.20	2.30	2.40
Ohio	2.15	2.15	2.20	2.30	2.40
Pennsylvania	2.15	2.15	2.20	2.30	2.40

For 85 per cent U. S. No. 1 quality or better, deduct 25 cents per cwt.; for U. S. Commercial grade, deduct 40 cents per cwt.; for U. S. No. 1 grade size B, and U. S. No. 2 grade 1½ inches minimum, deduct 50 per cent of the applicable price for U. S. No. 1 grade.

AGRICULTURAL DEFERMENTS

Continued from page twenty-two

"In applying the foregoing tests Local Boards should bear in mind the present necessity for young men in the army and navy. Local Boards should balance the essentiality of agricultural occupations or endeavors with the necessity for providing adequate manpower to attain the military objectives adopted by the joint chiefs of staff. The Boards

should compare the sources of manpower available to replace registrants in agriculture with the limited sources of young men from which suitable replacements for the army and the navy can be drawn.

"Registrants now in classes II-C and III-C who are physically disqualified or found fit for limited military service only will be retained in class II-C or will be classified therein. Any registrant in class II-C who is physically disqualified for military service or accepted for limited service and who leaves his agricultural employment without the permission of his Local Board will be reported by name to state headquarters. Registrants heretofore rejected for military service and in class IV-F or accepted for limited service and in class I-A (L) will be reclassified in class II-C if they are now or subsequently become engaged in an agricultural occupation or endeavor, unless the Local Board finds that such registrants at the time of such reclassification are qualified for general military service.

"The co-operative relationship which has been maintained with the county and State War Boards and by which so much valuable information has been made available to the Selective Service system will be continued.



for BIGGER PROFITS on Potatoes

EUREKA POTATO MACHINES lower the cost per acre in potato growing. Save time. Save labor. Increase yields. Make more money for you and free you from the hardest work. They're modern, improved, dependable machines, built right to fit each job, and used by successful potato growers for over a quarter century.

Potato Cutter Cuts uniform seed. Operates with both hands free for feeding.	Potato Planter One man machine. Opens furrow, drops seed, sows fertilizer, if desired, covers and marks next row—all in one operation.	Sprayers Traction or Power. Insures the crop. Sizes, 4, 6 or more rows. 60 to 150 gallon tanks. All styles of booms.
---	--	--

Riding Mulcher or Weeder
Breaks crusts, mulches soil, and kills weeds when potato crop is young and tender. 11 and 12 ft. sizes. Many other uses, with or without seeding attachment.

Potato Digger
Famous for getting all the potatoes, separating and standing hard use. With or without engine attachment or tractor attachment.

Eureka—A name that means Success on Potato Machines. All machines in stock near you.



Potato Machines







POTATO DIGGER TRACTION SPRAYER RIDING MULCHER

Also the
**COCKSHUTT
DISC PLOW**

and the

**BABCOCK
WEED HOG**

**Eureka
Mower Co.
UTICA, N. Y.**

MEMBERSHIPS

New and Renewals Since Last Issue of Guide Post

Kenneth Masser, Schuylkill
Charles Masser, Schuylkill
Lyle Schreffler, Schuylkill
L. A. Kimmel, Schuylkill
Howard H. Henrer, Schuylkill
Lee Paul, Northumberland
William H. Rebuck, Northumberland
Lawrence Ramberger, Schuylkill
Allen L. Dieter, Schuylkill
Raymond F. Snyder, Schuylkill
Allen M. Snyder, Schuylkill
Clyde Klouser, Schuylkill
Harry R. Brosius, Northumberland
Leon Maurer, Schuylkill
Clarence M. Klinger, Schuylkill
John J. Masser, Schuylkill
Frank Dodd, Warren
C. J. Frantz, Warren
Howard Fox, Warren
Lloyd Hedges, Warren
Carl Allen, Warren
John Jensen, Warren
Henry Ward, Warren
Carl Spelling, Warren
Harry Wenzel, Warren
Harry Long, Warren
Richard Loper, Warren
Stanley Platt, Warren
Homer Lindell, Warren
J. M. Sterk, Schuylkill
Clarence W. Reitz, Northumberland
W. E. Eshelman, Schuylkill
I. E. Artz, Schuylkill
John Reed, Schuylkill
John Schrope, Schuylkill
J. A. Rothermel, Schuylkill
L. W. Kiesling, Schuylkill
Raymond Leshner, Schuylkill
Peter S. Stehr, Schuylkill
Victor Snyder, Schuylkill
William H. Schwartz, Jr., Schuylkill
Alvin Huntsinger, Schuylkill
William Kauffman, Schuylkill
Roy A. Gessner, Northumberland
W. C. Leofsky, Warren
Rouse Hospital, Warren
W. D. Finzer, Warren
Robert Meabon, Warren
Paul Duntley, Warren
J. P. Fenstermacher, Warren
R. B. Perrin, Warren
Ralph Way, Warren
Leslie Dodd, Warren
George Keller, Warren
O. E. Loper, Warren

John Pierson, Warren
Charles Camp, Warren
Homer Gibson, Warren
Merle C. Dodd, Warren
Alvin Sutliff, Columbia
Frank Kobillis, Columbia
Harry N. Miller, Columbia
Paul Levan, Columbia
Chas. D. Hornberger & Son, Columbia
H. H. Hayman, Columbia
Carl Miller, Columbia
Delmar Fairman, Columbia
Perry Knorr, Columbia
Fred Rarig, Columbia
Ross R. Miller, York
Kemerly Conner, Sullivan
William H. Altemose, Monroe
Doyle F. Hess, Columbia
John A. Bachman, Lehigh
Earl A. Jackson, Fulton
Robert A. Drescher, Schuylkill
William J. D. Heintzelman, Lehigh
Ivan G. Martin, Lancaster
John Oliver, Ohio
A. J. Troyer, Ohio
G. C. Morgan & Sons, Michigan
Harwood Martin, New York
Stanley E. Brown, New York
H. J. Evans, New York
H. W. Conarro, Warren
Ellis Artley, Columbia
David George, Columbia
Joseph Levan, Columbia
Wilmer Mench, Columbia
D. E. Thomas, Columbia
S. C. Feese, Columbia
Evon Abraczinskas, Columbia
A. D. Knorr, Columbia
Clarence Bittner, Columbia
Harry G. John, Columbia
Raymond Snyder, Lehigh
Irwin Behm, Indiana
Dan Troyer, Crawford
Paul Litzelman, Sullivan
Clarence T. Fink, Lehigh
George W. Buss, Northampton
A. H. Shaub, York
Henry Wedde, Schuylkill
Morris Musser, Ohio
R. V. Dancey, Michigan
Walter Atwood, Ohio
Percy Smith, Ohio
Prescott Cox, Ohio
G. W. Heinle, Jr., Ohio
R. V. Dancey, Michigan

PROSPECTIVE WHITE POTATO PLANTINGS FOR 1944

Reported by Bureau of Agricultural Economics,
United States Department of Agriculture

Potato growers' present plans point to a planted acreage in 1944 which will be 7.3 per cent smaller than the acreage planted in 1943. According to March 1 reports, the prospective acreage for the United States in 1944 is 3,180,000 acres, compared with 3,429,700 acres planted in 1943 and the 10-year (1933-42) average of 3,135,800 acres. Although smaller than the acreage of 1943, the prospective 1944 acreage would be 14 per cent larger than the 2,788,800 acres planted in 1942.

Contemplated decreases are rather general among the late and intermediate producing areas, with 33 of the 37 states showing smaller acreages for 1944 than in 1943. Of these 37 states, only California, Nevada, New Jersey, and Maryland show the probability of larger plantings than in 1943. For the 18 surplus late states as a group, growers' reports point to a 9.3 per cent decrease; for the 12 other late states, an 8 per cent decrease; and for the 7 intermediate states, a 4.7 per cent decrease. The early

potato states (California and 11 Southern States) appear to be maintaining their 1944 acreage near the level of 1943, with a decrease of only 1.6 per cent indicated for the group. However, states in this early group show variations in prospective acreages ranging from a 25 per cent decrease in Oklahoma to a 30 per cent increase in California.

Decreased plantings in the late states reflect difficulties in harvesting and marketing the bumper 1943 crop and uncertainty of obtaining sufficient labor in 1944.

If a yield per acre about in line with the 5-year (1937-41) average is assumed for 1944, the prospective acreage would produce a crop of about 410,000,000 bushels. In 1943, when growing conditions were somewhat better than average, 464,656,000 bushels were harvested from the unusually large acreage. In 1942, production was 370,489,000 bushels; the 5-year (1937-41) average production was 361,218,000 bushels.

STATE GROUPS	AVERAGE 1933-42		ACREAGE PLANTED 1944		
	ACREAGE (Thousand Acres)	YIELD Bushels	1943	INDICATED	PER CENT OF 1943
Early	459.3	93.5	650.6	639.9	98.4
Intermediate	290.7	109.0	312.9	298.3	95.3
Western	494.1	164.5	600.6	534.8	89.0
Central	318.0	92.0	269.0	248.0	92.2
North Central	938.0	81.8	902.0	791.0	87.7
New England	60.8	150.9	77.6	71.8	92.5
Southwestern	6.8	89.0	13.0	11.2	86.2
Surplus Eastern	568.0	166.4	604.0	585	96.9
Maine	157	273	212	206	97.0
New York	219	131	213	209	98.0
Pennsylvania	192	119	179	170	95.0
Total United States	3135.8	116.8	3429.7	3180.0	92.7

4,000,000 FARM WORKERS

Continued from page twenty-one

To get these results, more than 6,000 recruitment and placement offices were set up throughout the 3,000 agricultural counties in the United States. These offices will again be in operation in 1944.

Neighborhood leaders did a good job last year, often surveying the labor situ-

ation in their own neighborhood and community and arranging for an exchange of labor and machinery which saved the day in many places.

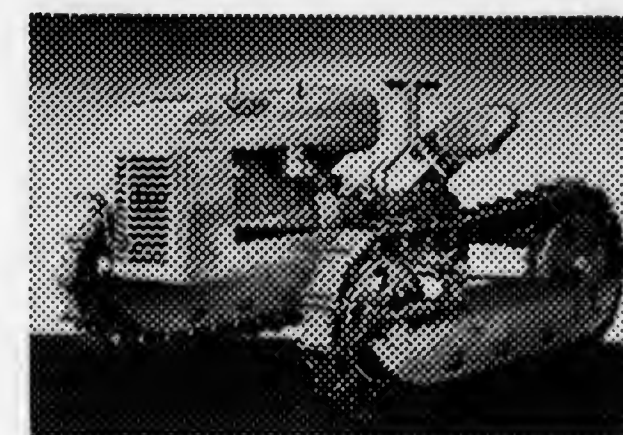
This year, the program is off to a good start, with the law passed in February instead of April as last year and a foundation of experience which enables us to face our problems this year.

FOR SMALL FARMS...

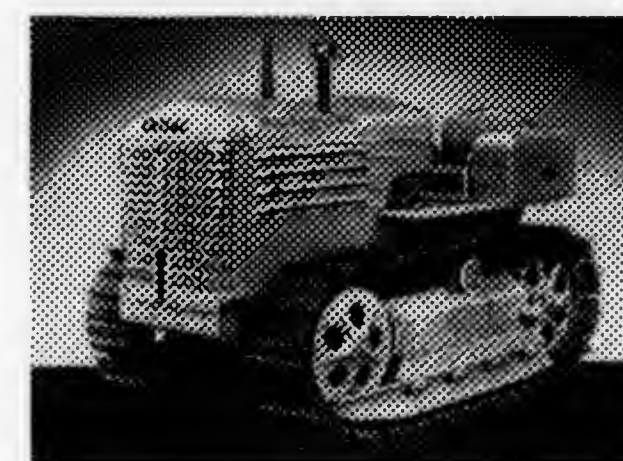
FOR AVERAGE FARMS

FOR LARGE FARMS...

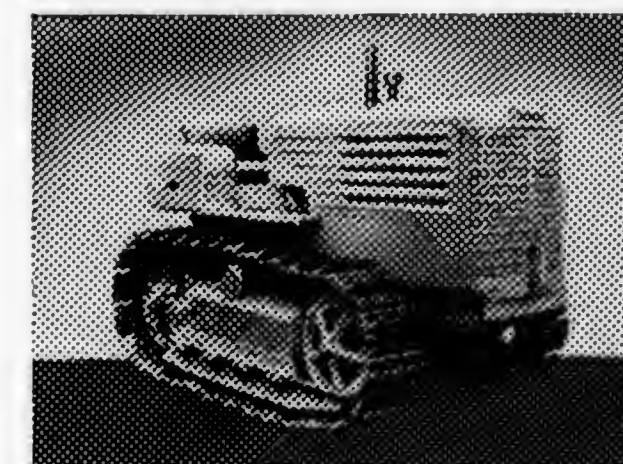
there's a CLETRAC
Tru-Traction[®] TRACTOR
to fit every
agricultural need



Model H—Gas powered Cletrac of 18 drawbar and 22 belt horsepower. For the small farmer. . . Write for free booklet.



Model A — Powered by either gasoline or diesel engine of 30 drawbar and 38 belt horsepower. For average farms. Write for free booklet.



Model B—Powered by gasoline or diesel engine of 38 drawbar and 50 belt horsepower. For large farms and farmers who do custom work. Write for free booklet.

Under government regulations, a limited number of Cletrac Tru-Traction tractors for agriculture are being produced. These tractors range from the 18 horsepower Model HG, designed for smaller farms to Cletrac Model B of 38 horsepower for use on large farms. Not all farmers can purchase these Cletracs. However, those farmers who believe they can qualify and prove their need for new tractors may make application for the tractor they need.

If the application is approved the tractor will be delivered.

In considering the purchase of a new tractor, remember that only Cletrac provides Tru-Traction—power on both tracks at all times. And there's no job on the farm—on any farm—that can't be done better with a Cletrac Tru-Traction outfit.

See the Cletrac dealer near you who will gladly assist you in every way, keeping your present Cletrac in continuous use with complete parts and service or give you his aid, if you can qualify, in securing a new Cletrac Tru-Traction Model H, A, B, or D for agricultural use.

The Cleveland Tractor Co.

19300-214 Euclid Avenue,
Cleveland, Ohio

*Tru-Traction is power on both tracks at all times

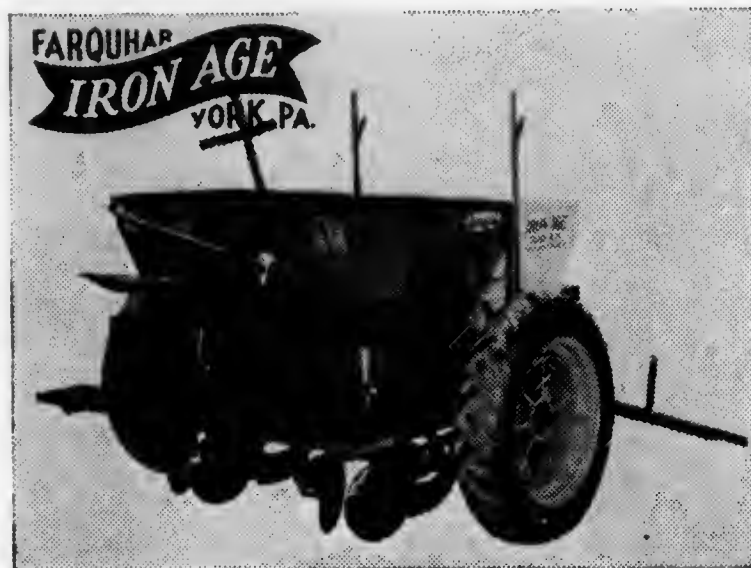


CLETRAC Tru-Traction[®] TRACTORS

THIS FREE BOOK FULLY EXPLAINS CLETRAC TRU-TRACTION—Write for a copy



5 VITAL POINTS TO LOOK FOR IN CHOOSING A POTATO PLANTER



Reasons why Farquhar Iron Age is first choice among all planters.

Farquhar Iron Age has based the success of the Iron Age Potato Planter on many different reasons, but consider these five points most important from any growers point of view. Study all five before you buy your next planter.

2-Row Farquhar Iron Age Automatic Potato Planter in Action

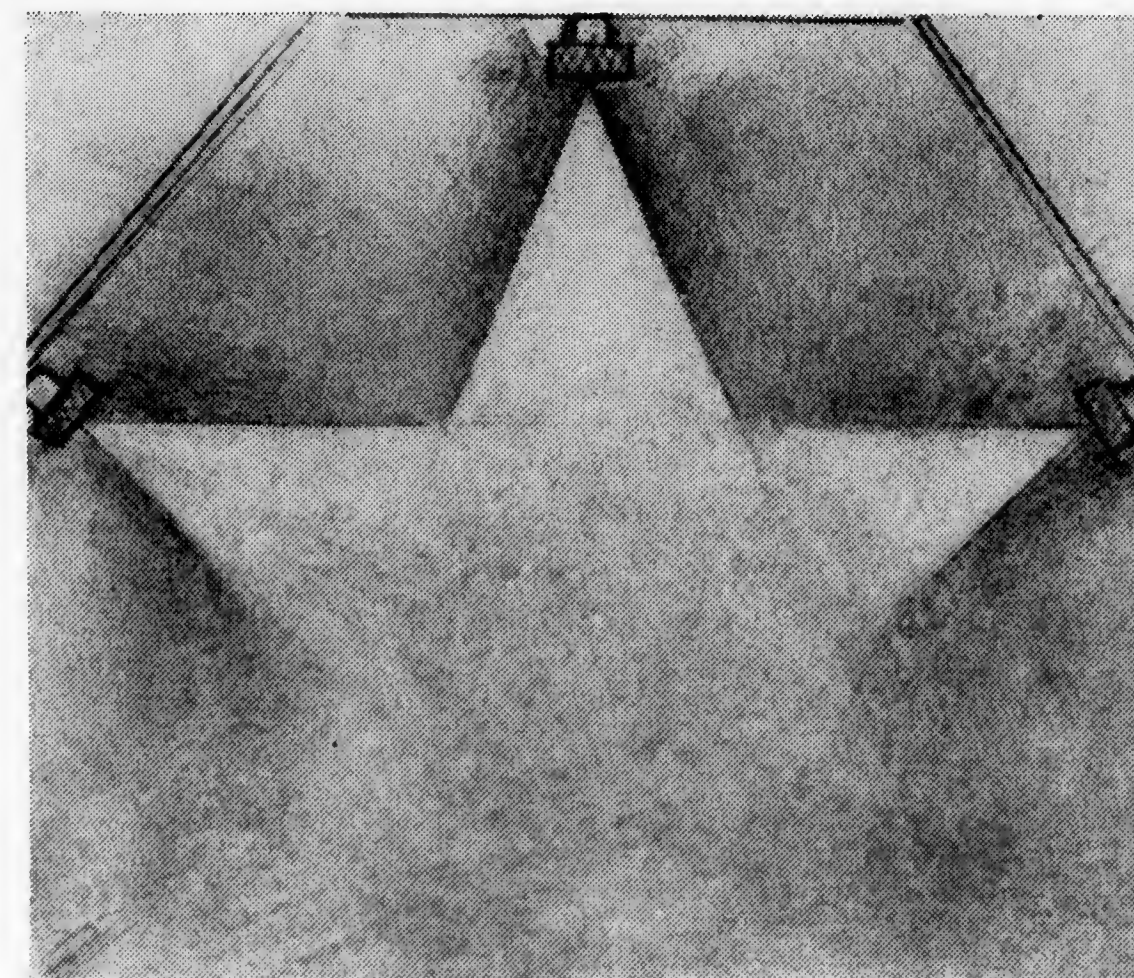
1. **ACCURATE PICKER MECHANISM ON THE AUTOMATIC PLANTER**—Iron Age only, gives you multi-way adjustable pickers. These mechanical hands are automatic, accurate and sure.
100% ACCURATE FEED ON THE ASSISTED FEED PLANTER—No doubles. No misses. No bruises. Iron Age only gives you the 100% accurate planter with exclusive feed and seed placement mechanism.
2. **FERTILIZER ATTACHMENT**—Only Iron Age gives you positive, uniform delivery and BANDWAY fertilizer placement. Will handle all kinds of fertilizer in the amounts desired under all planting conditions. Field tested and proven to bring better yields with greater fertilizer economy.
3. **OPENING AND COVERING GANGS**—Only Iron Age offers choice of five different types of opening plows—choice of three sizes of covering disks—and five different planting shoes. Iron Age experience with all types of soil enables you to get the exact opening and covering mechanism you need with complete flexibility in planting methods.
4. **GENERAL CONSTRUCTION**—Rugged strength and dependability are built into every Iron Age Planter as a result of more than fifty years of research and strenuous field tests. Any user will tell you that his Iron Age Planter can take it and hold up year after year.
5. **SERVICE**—Iron Age factory trained specialists work closely with both dealer and farmer. A well balanced stock of replacement parts shorten and eliminate costly delays from breakdown.

Only Iron Age offers all five of these vital features in 1, 2, 3 and 4 row sizes. They are explained in full in the Farquhar Iron Age Potato Planter Catalog.

GET THIS CATALOG NOW—

A. B. FARQUHAR CO.

DUKE ST., YORK, PA.



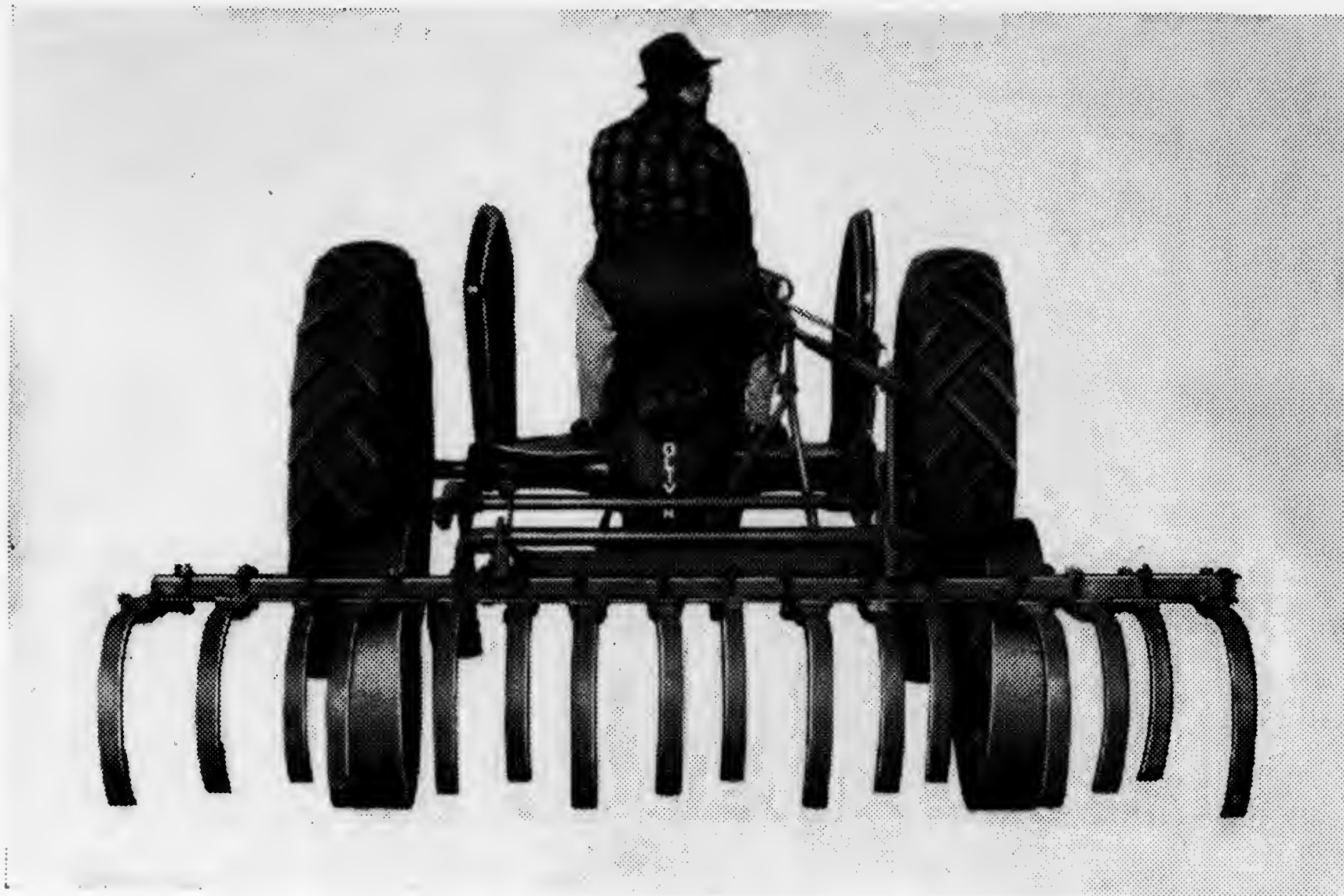
"THE PERFECT SPRAY STAR"
Technical analysis reveals that the ideal spray pattern is in the form of a distinct star. (See Center Spread).

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY
THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

MAY — 1944

VOLUME XXI

NUMBER 5



OLIVER'S NEW NO. 1 FALLOVATOR

ALWAYS a leader in farm machinery manufacture, Oliver announces a distinctly new spring tooth field cultivator to keep abreast of modern tillage tools—the No. 1 FALLOVATOR. This new tool embodies many improvements that make it one of the most effective, yet simplest farm implements ever built to meet special field conditions.

It is ideal for stirring up alfalfa fields and mint beds and for refining the ground for all kinds

of crops—grain, corn, potatoes and vegetables of all varieties. Its full sweeps stir every particle of soil plow depth, rooting or lifting from the bottom, cutting off weed roots and leaving narrow, shallow furrows to catch and conserve every drop of moisture.

Its sturdy, streamlined construction, power lift on both wheels, adjustable drawbar and vertical clevis and light draft are the features of this fallovator that appeal most to farmers. Built in 6½ and 8-foot sizes.

STURDY THE OTHER WORD FOR **OLIVER**

THE GUIDE POST

Published monthly by
THE PENNSYLVANIA COOPERATIVE POTATO GROWERS
ASSOCIATION, INC.

Address all communications to
C. F. H. WUESTHOFF, SECRETARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
410 Campbell Street, Williamsport, Pa.

Branch Office
P. DANIEL FRANTZ
720 N. EIGHTH STREET
ALLENTOWN



Branch Office
J. M. HINDMAN
MAIN STREET EXT.
BUTLER

Volume XXI

May, 1944

Number 5

Dr. Nixon writes on

PROFITABLE POTATO SPRAYING

Some growers have gotten the idea that getting rapidly over the field constitutes a profitable spraying job. Others are so careless in their methods of making, applying and timing their sprays that it is questionable if they are any more than "working for their board and boarding themselves."

This article is written for those growers who are not too busy to think or are not so careless that they never think.

It takes so much less energy in the way of fuel power and wear and tear on machinery to think a thing through, than it does to follow our feet. While one is walking he is not harnessing mules. While one is aimlessly driving about he is not spraying potatoes.

If one really gets the mental picture, "Now what am I to accomplish with this operation?" the mules will be harnessed with just half the steps and the spraying will net just double in returns.

For a long time, some of our growers have raised the question as to why it is that with our streamlined sprayers late blight has been more persistent than it was in the days of the mule drawn outfits. With some the method and mix of the Bordeaux has not changed. With

others, "times sprayed" has doubled. Some have gone so far as to propose that a Bordeaux resistant strain of late blight might have evolved.

Some field computations based on experiments have indicated that the texture of the spray itself as it leaves the nozzle is where one of the errors is to be found. (See center spread).

Under the topic, **How to Spray**, in my book which is out of print, page 55, I said, (1930 mind you) "There are three essentials in "manner" of profitable spraying; (1) high pressure, a minimum of 250 pounds; (2) plenty of material, a minimum of 100 gallons an acre per application; and (3) the proper nozzle adjustment. It is only when each of these essentials is functioning coordinately that maximum returns can be expected. High pressure up to 300 pounds with proper nozzle adjustment, puts a film over the entire plant, provided there is enough material. Pressure of over 200 pounds utilizes material more efficiently than under 200 pounds. A better protective film is applied at over 200 pounds pressure than under 200 pounds. High pressure helps in the mechanical distribution of the material and offsets to some extent defective nozzle adjustment." (See Fig. 1).



Figure A—Plants out of line of force are not protected.

No part of the plant out of the line of force is protected. In other words, all the spray converted into mist or "smoke" which drifts about or envelopes the plant is wasted.

This is illustrated in Figure A and Figure B, this page. Note Figure A, study the lines of force and observe the dead plants right beneath the nozzle out of the direct line of force. Figure B shows the boom on the way out and again on the return trip. Due to the extra width between the rows the boom did not reach. Though the area between the end nozzles was quite well "fogged" it was killed with late blight, because of repeated inadequate spray.

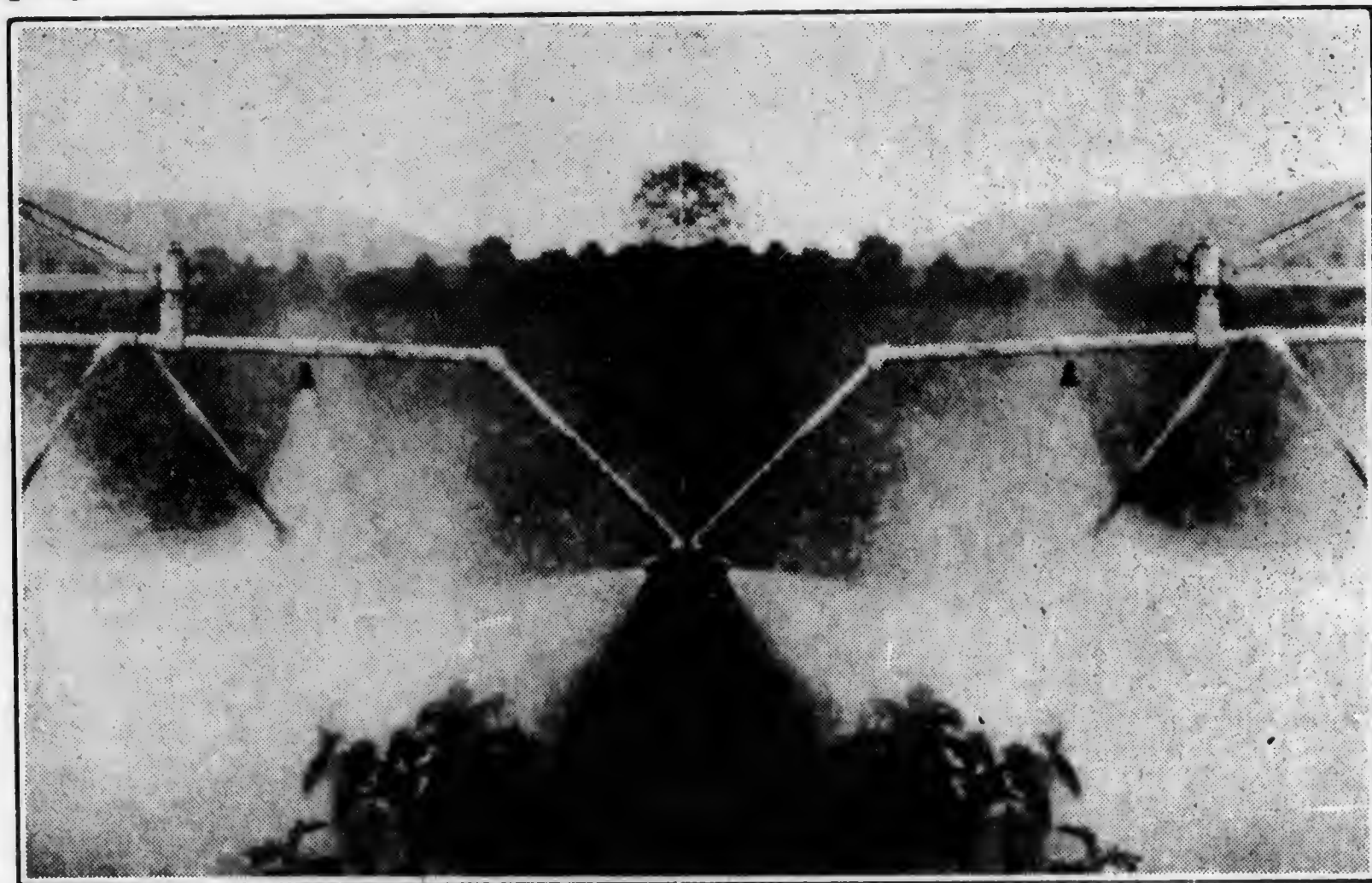


Figure B—Boom did not reach—unprotected area between rows left a streak of Blight.

On the other hand, proper nozzle adjustment is still a bigger factor in the mechanical distribution of the material. Potato spray booms should always be constructed so that the nozzles are completely adjustable in every direction. The best adjustment for mechanically spraying a row of potatoes is to locate the two side nozzles about 20 inches from the maximum amount of foliage and point them downward at about a 45 degree angle, but at right angles to the row, not front or back. This caused the cone of spray to hit the tips of the leaves and branches and pass on downward and into the centers of the plants, thus covering the greatest portion of all the leaf surface with the direct spray.

It is very important that the plants receive the direct spray. What drifts about and settles on the foliage is wholly ineffective. (See Figs. same as above).

Remember what is converted into "smoke" or mist is wholly wasted. What we want here is the exact medium between too much and too little. We were led to believe that the higher the pressure the greater the force or drive.

This is not the truth. Compare figure 1 (center spread) 630 pounds pressure 1.47 gallons per minute with figure 5, 300 pounds pressure 1.53 gallons per minute. Figure 1 is converted into "smoke" 8 inches from the disc opening. Figure 5 on the other hand has drive or force clear through to the ground. The only way Figure 1 can be corrected is to enlarge the disc opening to at least a 5/64" size. Obviously this would require more material than would be profitable. Observe this, when the cone of spray "breaks" or loses its force before it reaches the plants most of it is wasted. See (Fig. 1, center spread) Observe also

that when the cone of spray has a tendency to pull in (Fig. 1 center spread) the opening in the disc is too small for the pressure. The result is too much of the spray is converted into "smoke."

Another contributing factor as to why we're not getting along with our blight as well as we used to is that we have forgotten that, "The best Bordeaux mixture is made from a good quality of stone or lump lime. All sorts of lime are on the market. Some growers in Maine use lime from Ohio, some growers in Ohio use lime from Pennsylvania, some growers in Pennsylvania use lime from West Virginia. The good potato grower should learn the art of slaking lime. (See figure lime barrel). This is the only way to tell whether it is good or not. Everything taken into consideration — Bordeaux mixture of the standard 4-4-50 formula made from lump lime is the most efficient and economical. (See figure lime barrel).

Bordeaux mixture that eats metal tanks out in one season is neither efficient nor economical. Remember that copper sulphate regardless of how fine it is, cannot be dumped into the spray tank—it must be dissolved first. Crystal copper will not mix with lime. It is only when the copper is in solution, that milk of lime and copper become Bordeaux mixture.

Another place where some of us have slipped is in properly timing our sprays—particularly in beginning early enough—as soon as "you can see the rows."

In a recent article in the American Potato Journal the author speaking of Bordeaux injury to potatoes, says, "It does not follow that Bordeaux should be discarded. That would be catastrophic in war time because no adequate

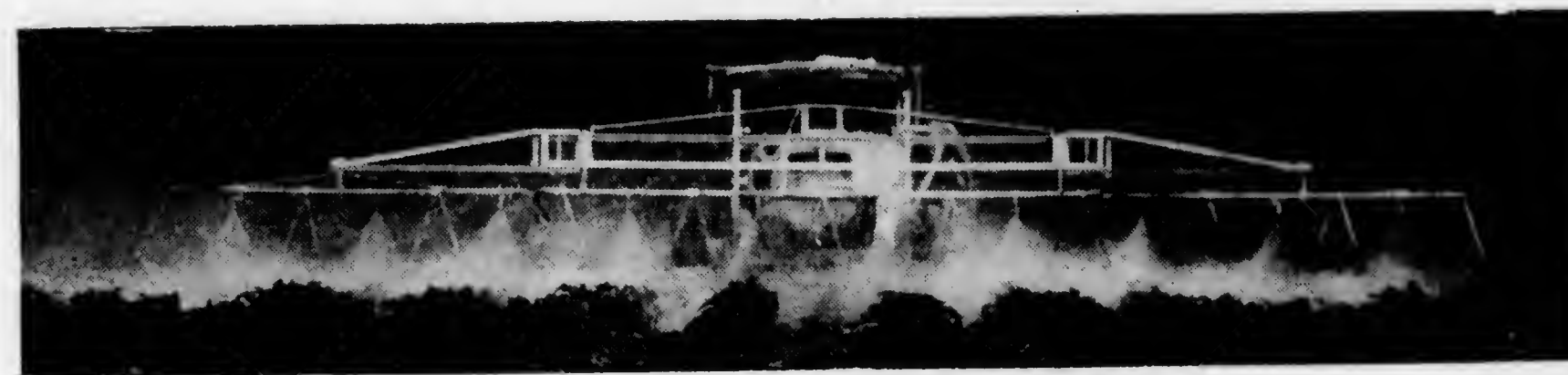


Figure C.—Spray boom properly set—Pressure too high. Here is a spray boom set to do a 100 per cent job. The pressure is just beyond the maximum of efficiency for the size of the discs. Note that the cones of spray "break" or lose their force just as they reach the plants. In other words there is too much smoke or fog to be most effective. All that floats around even among the leaves is wasted. The aim is not to convert the Bordeaux into vapor but into a driving spray.



Figure A—Plants out of line of force are not protected.

No part of the plant out of the line of force is protected. In other words, all the spray converted into mist or "smoke" which drifts about or envelopes the plant is wasted.

This is illustrated in Figure A and Figure B, this page. Note Figure A, study the lines of force and observe the dead plants right beneath the nozzle out of the direct line of force. Figure B shows the boom on the way out and again on the return trip. Due to the extra width between the rows the boom did not reach. Though the area between the end nozzles was quite well "fogged" it was killed with late blight, because of repeated inadequate spray.

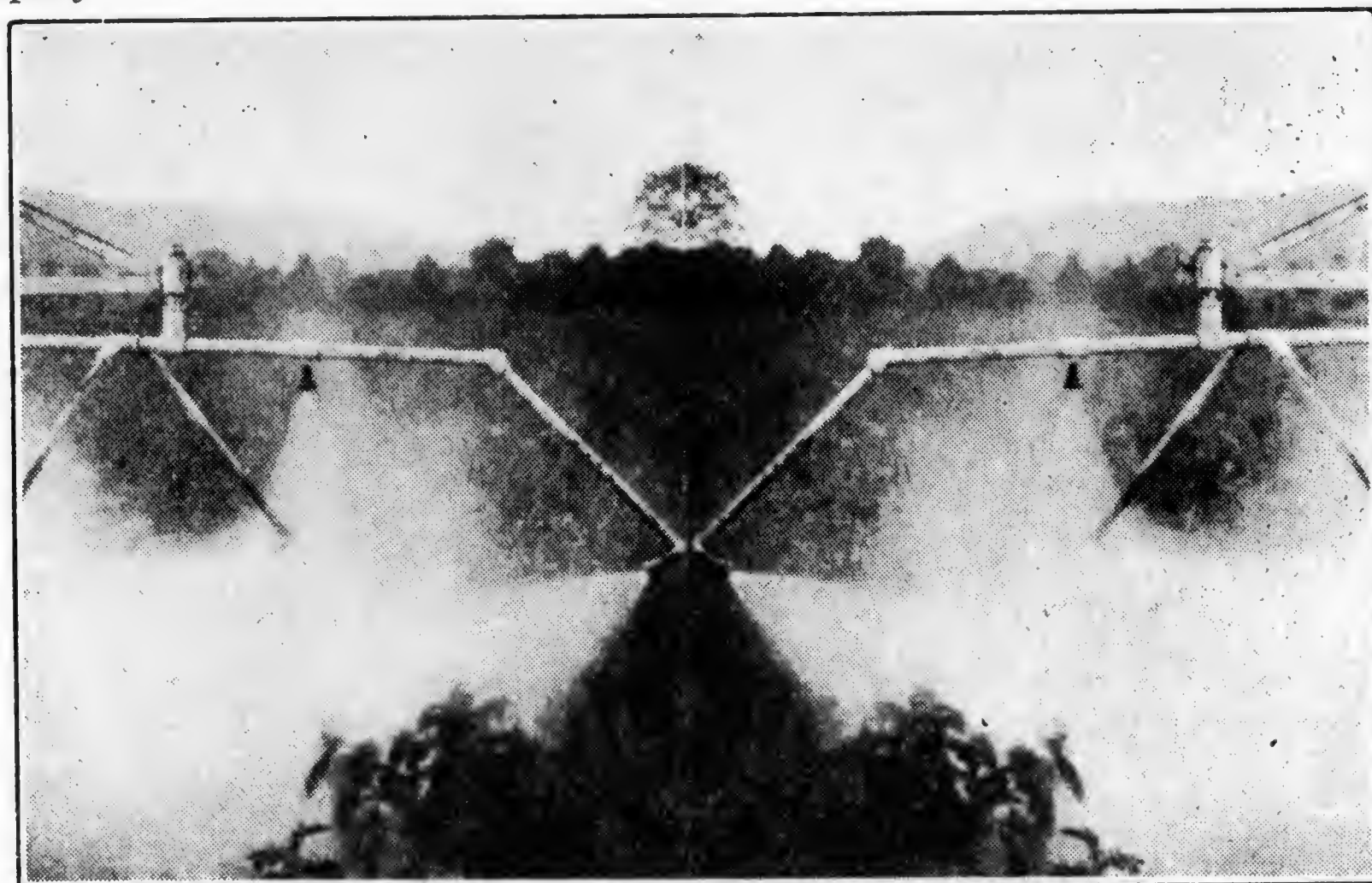


Figure B—Boom did not reach—unprotected area between rows left a streak of Blight.

On the other hand, proper nozzle adjustment is still a bigger factor in the mechanical distribution of the material. Potato spray booms should always be constructed so that the nozzles are completely adjustable in every direction. The best adjustment for mechanically spraying a row of potatoes is to locate the two side nozzles about 20 inches from the maximum amount of foliage and point them downward at about a 45 degree angle, but at right angles to the row, not front or back. This caused the cone of spray to hit the tips of the leaves and branches and pass on downward and into the centers of the plants, thus covering the greatest portion of all the leaf surface with the direct spray.

It is very important that the plants receive the direct spray. What drifts about and settles on the foliage is wholly ineffective. (See Figs. same as above).

Remember what is converted into "smoke" or mist is wholly wasted. What we want here is the exact medium between too much and too little. We were led to believe that the higher the pressure the greater the force or drive.

This is not the truth. Compare figure 1 (center spread) 630 pounds pressure 1.47 gallons per minute with figure 5, 300 pounds pressure 1.53 gallons per minute. Figure 1 is converted into "smoke" 8 inches from the disc opening. Figure 5 on the other hand has drive or force clear through to the ground. The only way Figure 1 can be corrected is to enlarge the disc opening to at least a 5/64" size. Obviously this would require more material than would be profitable. Observe this, when the cone of spray "breaks" or loses its force before it reaches the plants most of it is wasted. See (Fig. 1, center spread) Observe also

that when the cone of spray has a tendency to pull in (Fig. 1 center spread) the opening in the disc is too small for the pressure. The result is too much of the spray is converted into "smoke."

Another contributing factor as to why we're not getting along with our blight as well as we used to is that we have forgotten that, "The best Bordeaux mixture is made from a good quality of stone or lump lime. All sorts of lime are on the market. Some growers in Maine use lime from Ohio, some growers in Ohio use lime from Pennsylvania, some growers in Pennsylvania use lime from West Virginia. The good potato grower should learn the art of slaking lime. (See figure lime barrel). This is the only way to tell whether it is good or not. Everything taken into consideration — Bordeaux mixture of the standard 4-4-50 formula made from lump lime is the most efficient and economical. (See figure lime barrel).

Bordeaux mixture that eats metal tanks out in one season is neither efficient nor economical. Remember that copper sulphate regardless of how fine it is, cannot be dumped into the spray tank—it must be dissolved first. Crystal copper will not mix with lime. It is only when the copper is in solution, that milk of lime and copper become Bordeaux mixture.

Another place where some of us have slipped is in properly timing our sprays—particularly in beginning early enough—as soon as "you can see the rows."

In a recent article in the American Potato Journal the author speaking of Bordeaux injury to potatoes, says, "It does not follow that Bordeaux should be discarded. That would be catastrophic in war time because no adequate

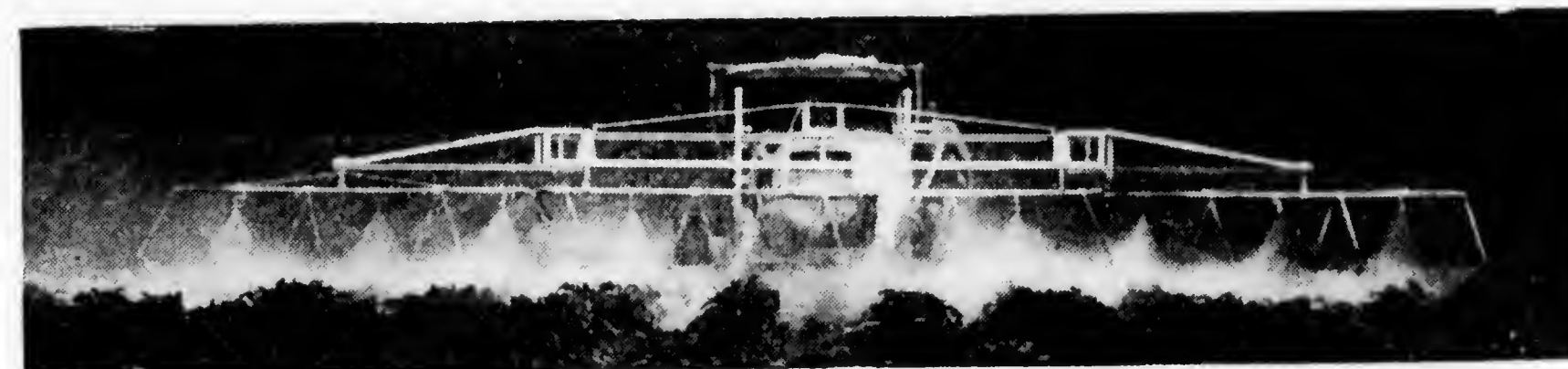
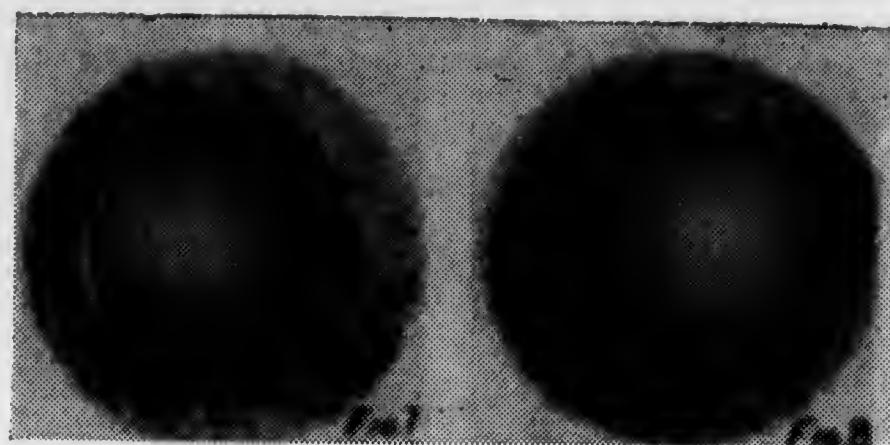


Figure C.—Spray boom properly set—Pressure too high. Here is a spray boom set to do a 100 per cent job. The pressure is just beyond the maximum of efficiency for the size of the discs. Note that the cones of spray "break" or lose their force just as they reach the plants. In other words there is too much smoke or fog to be most effective. All that floats around even among the leaves is wasted. The aim is not to convert the Bordeaux into vapor but into a driving spray.

Fig. D.—An enlarged photograph of two spray discs showing the openings. The opening in the disc to the left is typical of the thirty which sprayed 1400 acres of potatoes in which lump lime was slaked in making the Bordeaux. There was no perceptible wearing. The one to the right with the irregular opening is typical of the thirty which had sprayed 480 acres of potatoes in which hydrate lime was used in making the mixture. Thirty discs from my own sprayer after spraying 142 acres 9 times are still in condition to start off this spraying season.



substitutes are in sight. We must search for ways of reducing the injury. These are as follows: begin spraying as late in the season as possible; spray as seldom as possible rather than as often; use lots of water in the fewer sprays with less copper per tank full, rather than less water and more concentrated; reduce lime to half the weight of the blue stone; and use dolomitic lime."

Great Scott, this sounds like an irrigation project except for the word "possible"—"as late as possible," "as seldom as possible" sounds like not at all. I'll bet my bottom dollar that such a spray program in Pennsylvania would be equal to nothing. There are **three fundamental principles to profitable potato spraying**—Time, Manner, Material.

? WHAT LIME ?



LUMP LIME is still by far the most desirable for an efficient Bordeaux. It will pay dividends to slake it properly. A smooth milky lime solution dumped into your sprayer tank is the thing.



The Mixing Spud—made of $\frac{3}{4}$ " gas pipe with wide chisel welded to it.

Serving PENNSYLVANIA FARMERS

with

QUALITY



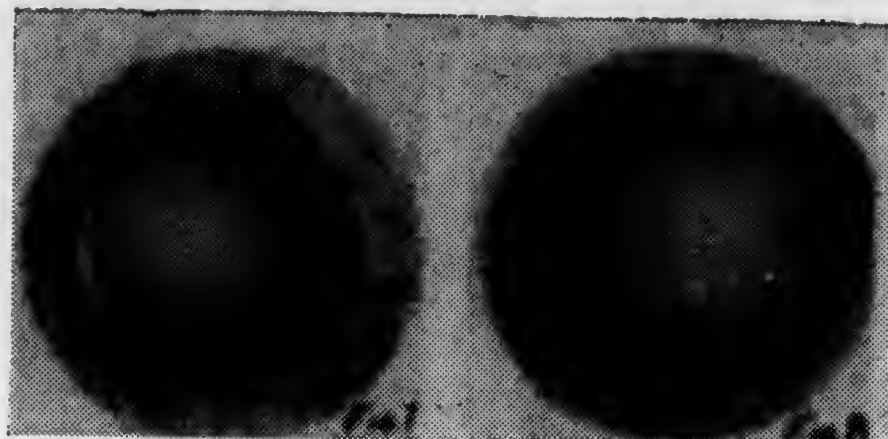
Penna. Farm Bureau Co-operative Association

3607 Derry Street

Harrisburg, Penna.

See Your Nearest Farm Bureau Co-op or Service Agent

Fig. D.—An enlarged photograph of two spray discs showing the openings. The opening in the disc to the left is typical of the thirty which sprayed 1400 acres of potatoes in which lump lime was slaked in making the Bordeaux. There was no perceptible wearing. The one to the right with the irregular opening is typical of the thirty which had sprayed 480 acres of potatoes in which hydrate lime was used in making the mixture. Thirty discs from my own sprayer after spraying 142 acres 9 times are still in condition to start off this spraying season.



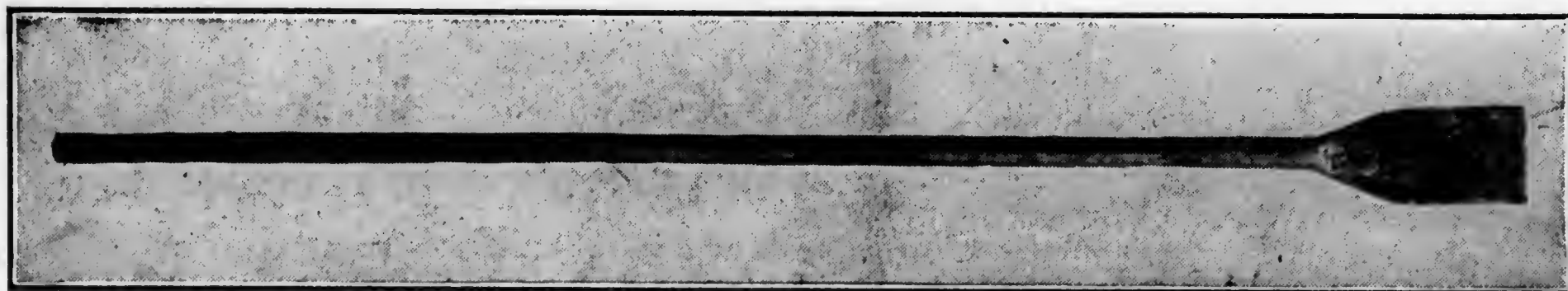
substitutes are in sight. We must search for ways of reducing the injury. These are as follows: begin spraying as late in the season as possible; spray as seldom as possible rather than as often; use lots of water in the fewer sprays with less copper per tank full, rather than less water and more concentrated; reduce lime to half the weight of the blue stone; and use dolomitic lime."

Great Scott, this sounds like an irrigation project except for the word "possible"—"as late as possible," "as seldom as possible" sounds like not at all. I'll bet my bottom dollar that such a spray program in Pennsylvania would be equal to nothing. There are **three fundamental principles to profitable potato spraying**—Time, Manner, Material.

? WHAT LIME ?



LUMP LIME is still by far the most desirable for an efficient Bordeaux. It will pay dividends to slake it properly. A smooth milky lime solution dumped into your sprayer tank is the thing.



The Mixing Spud—made of $\frac{3}{4}$ " gas pipe with wide chisel welded to it.

Serving PENNSYLVANIA FARMERS

with

QUALITY



Penna. Farm Bureau Co-operative Association

3607 Derry Street

Harrisburg, Penna.

See Your Nearest Farm Bureau Co-op or Service Agent

Fig. D.—An enlarged photograph of two spray discs showing the openings. The opening in the disc to the left is typical of the thirty which sprayed 1400 acres of potatoes in which lump lime was slaked in making the Bordeaux. There was no perceptible wearing. The one to the right with the irregular opening is typical of the thirty which had sprayed 480 acres of potatoes in which hydrate lime was used in making the mixture. Thirty discs from my own sprayer after spraying 142 acres 9 times are still in condition to start off this spraying season.



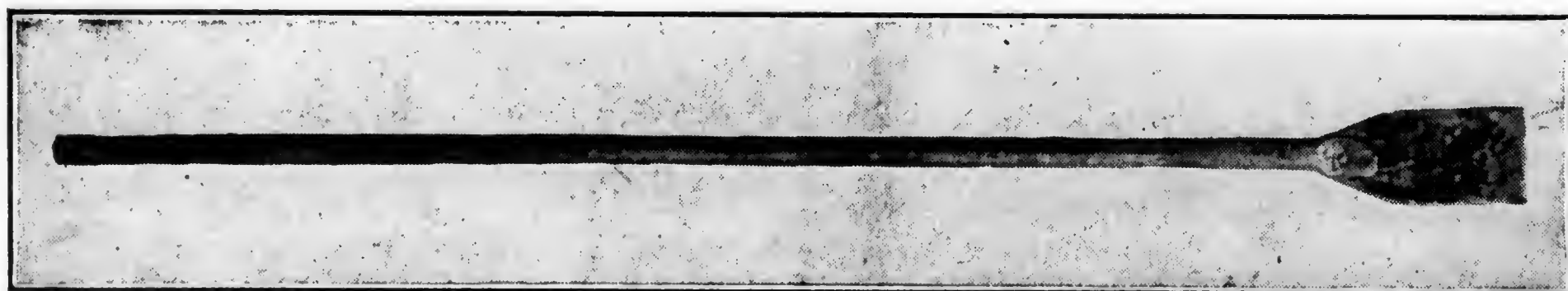
substitutes are in sight. We must search for ways of reducing the injury. These are as follows: begin spraying as late in the season as possible; spray as seldom as possible rather than as often; use lots of water in the fewer sprays with less copper per tank full, rather than less water and more concentrated; reduce lime to half the weight of the blue stone; and use dolomitic lime."

Great Scott, this sounds like an irrigation project except for the word "possible"—"as late as possible," "as seldom as possible" sounds like not at all. I'll bet my bottom dollar that such a spray program in Pennsylvania would be equal to nothing. There are **three fundamental principles to profitable potato spraying**—Time, Manner, Material.

? WHAT LIME ?



LUMP LIME is still by far the most desirable for an efficient Bordeaux. It will pay dividends to slake it properly. A smooth milky lime solution dumped into your sprayer tank is the thing.

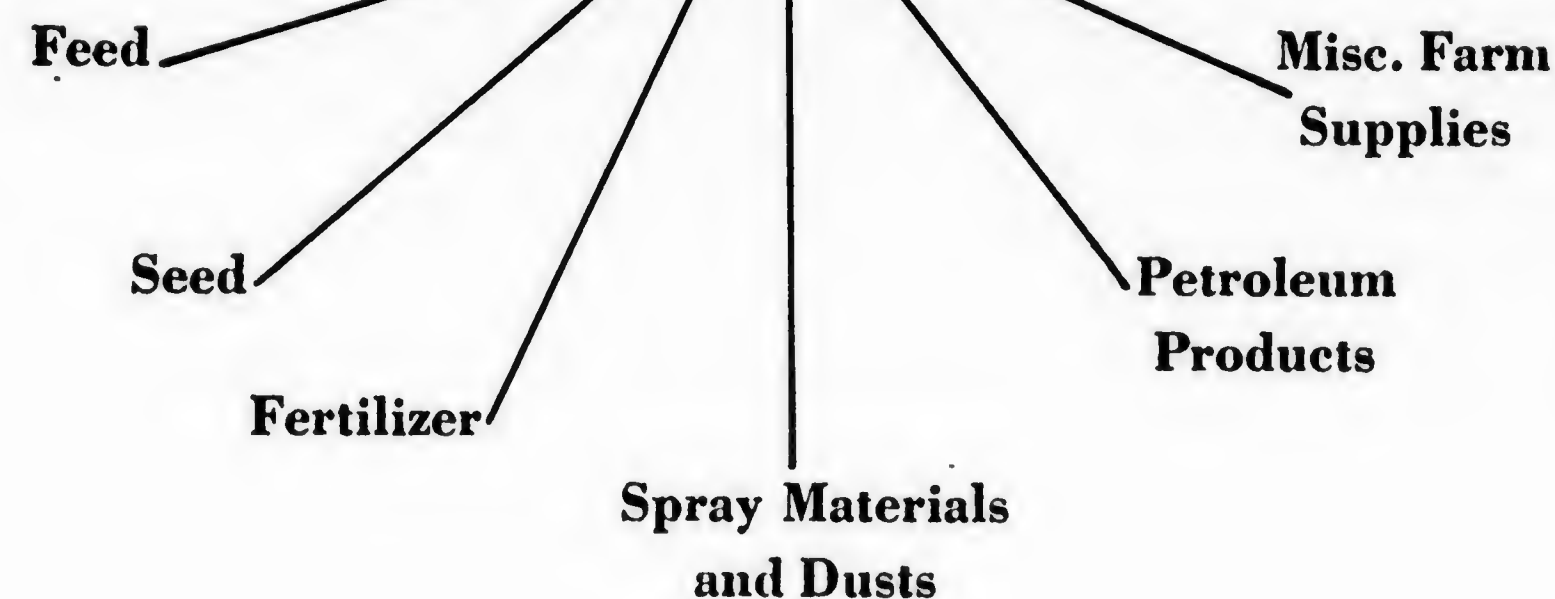


The Mixing Spud—made of $\frac{3}{4}$ " gas pipe with wide chisel welded to it.

Serving PENNSYLVANIA FARMERS

with

QUALITY



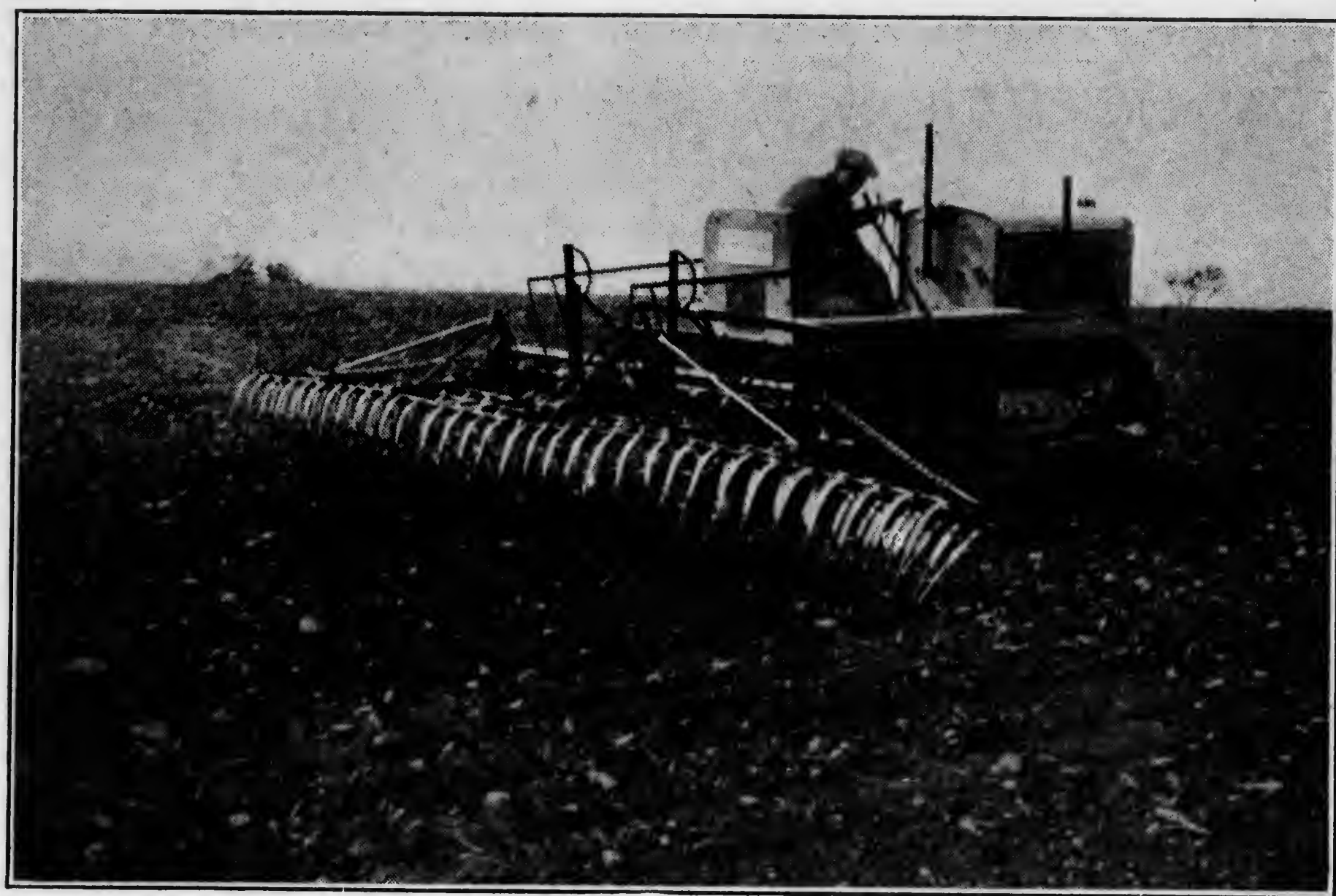
Penna. Farm Bureau Co-operative Association

3607 Derry Street

Harrisburg, Penna.

See Your Nearest Farm Bureau Co-op or Service Agent

FORESIGHT As Well As HINDSIGHT Important In PROPER Weeding and Cultivation



The Weeder is indispensable to good potato culture. Horse drawn or Tractor drawn, but a **WEEDER**. Use is conscientiously

Deep planting, proper weeding and cultivation causes the development of a deep root system (see Performance Calendar, April Guide Post). A deep root system is valuable in seasons of drought. Furthermore, the proper use of the weeder not only eliminates weeds but encourages the development of the deep root system and lays out the vines or trains the vines in one direction (one over the other), thus serving as a shade which conserves moisture and lowers the soil temperature around the roots where the tubers are developing. The use of the weeder does not take the place of the cultivator. The one simply assists or supplements the other. May we repeat again, as is explained in previous articles and sketches—your first culti-

vation should be done before many of the plants are even up—this should be *deep* and as *close* to the seed piece as possible. The next time around reduce the depth some and increase the distance from the row. Succeeding cultivations should be shallower each time. Ask yourself these questions:

Am I controlling weeds? Have I loosened the ground sufficiently without disturbing the root system? Is the land ready to absorb every drop of rain? Are the vines laying over one another on the row? Is there sufficient soil kept around the developing hill to guarantee that you will have no sunburn? It is suggested *again* that you refer to pages 14 and 15 of the April issue of your Guide Post.

The **POTASH** you are using is **AMERICAN** Potash, and

1. IS SAVING YOU LABOR

Turning livestock on pasture earlier and keeping it there longer
Preventing lodging of grain and making other crops easier to harvest
Producing the crop with the use of fewer acres

2. IS INCREASING YIELDS

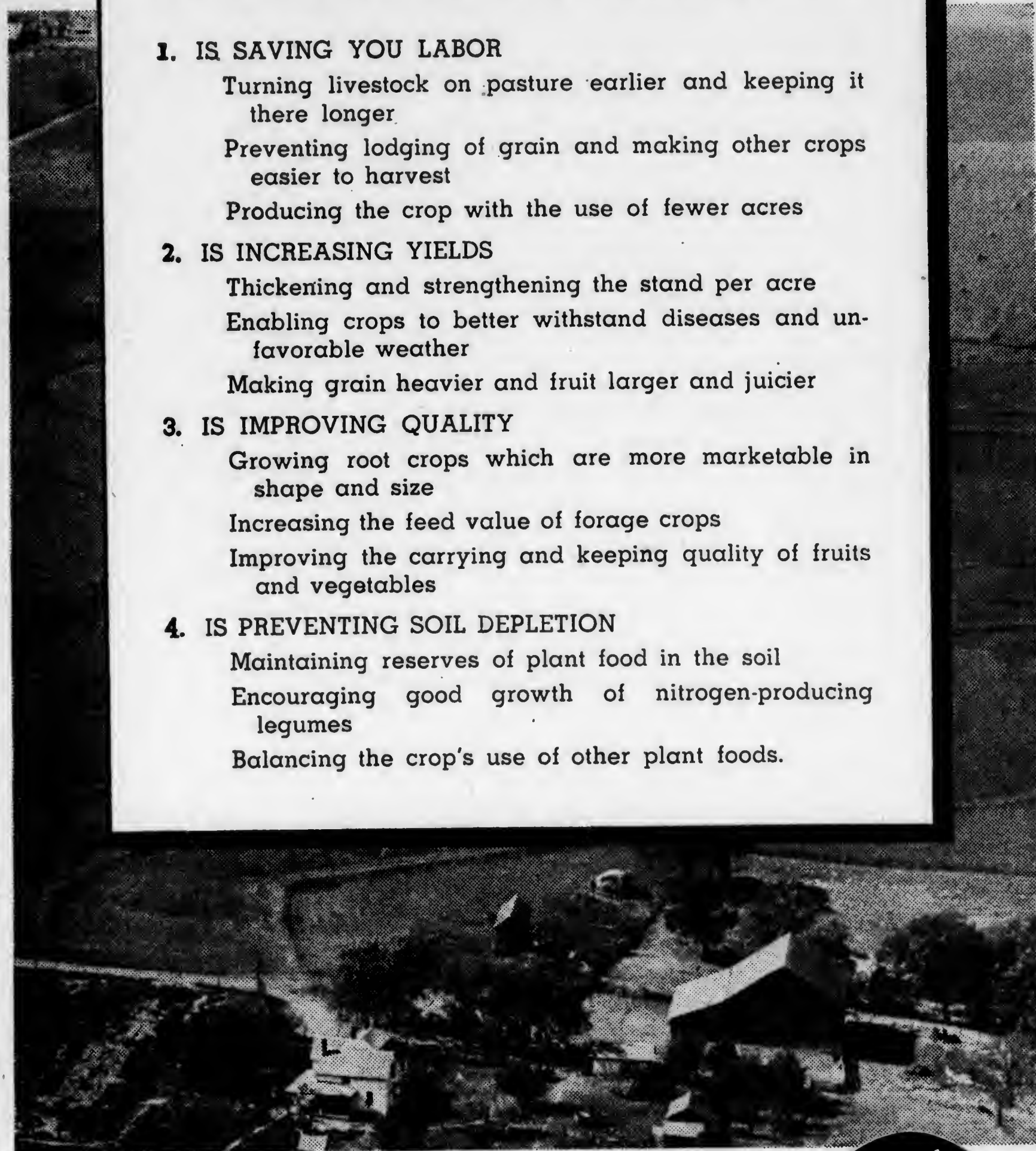
Thickening and strengthening the stand per acre
Enabling crops to better withstand diseases and unfavorable weather
Making grain heavier and fruit larger and juicier

3. IS IMPROVING QUALITY

Growing root crops which are more marketable in shape and size
Increasing the feed value of forage crops
Improving the carrying and keeping quality of fruits and vegetables

4. IS PREVENTING SOIL DEPLETION

Maintaining reserves of plant food in the soil
Encouraging good growth of nitrogen-producing legumes
Balancing the crop's use of other plant foods.



AMERICAN POTASH INSTITUTE

Incorporated

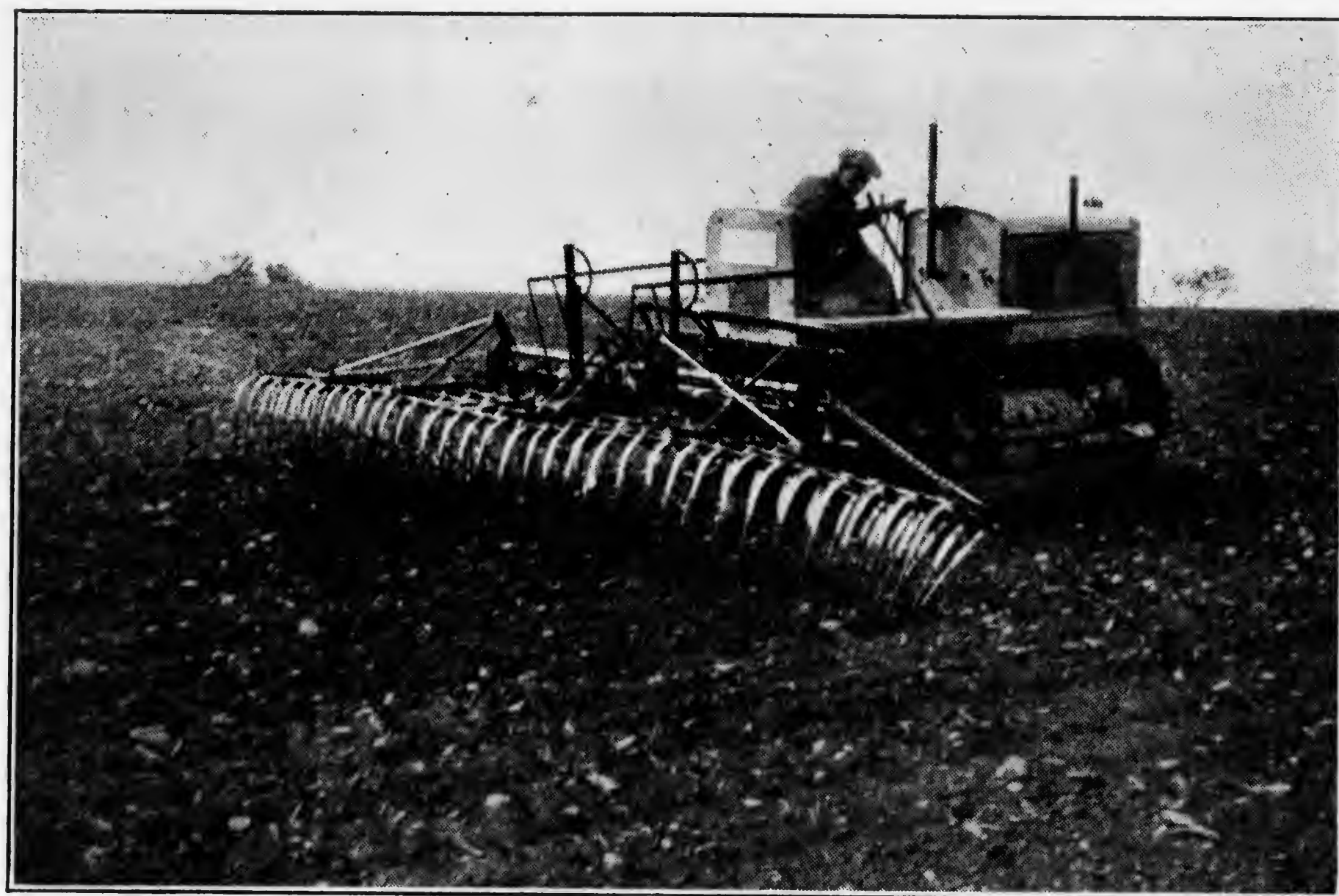
1155 Sixteenth St., N. W.

Washington, D. C.



THE POTASH YOU ARE USING IS INCREASING YOUR EFFICIENCY IN THE WAR EFFORT

FORESIGHT As Well As HINDSIGHT Important In PROPER Weeding and Cultivation



The Weeder is indispensable to good potato culture. Horse drawn or Tractor drawn, but a **WEEDER**. Use is conscientiously

Deep planting, proper weeding and cultivation causes the development of a deep root system (see Performance Calendar, April Guide Post). A deep root system is valuable in seasons of drought. Furthermore, the proper use of the weeder not only eliminates weeds but encourages the development of the deep root system and lays out the vines or trains the vines in one direction (one over the other), thus serving as a shade which conserves moisture and lowers the soil temperature around the roots where the tubers are developing. The use of the weeder does not take the place of the cultivator. The one simply assists or supplements the other. May we repeat again, as is explained in previous articles and sketches—your first culti-

vation should be done before many of the plants are even up—this should be *deep* and as *close* to the seed piece as possible. The next time around reduce the depth some and increase the distance from the row. Succeeding cultivations should be shallower each time.

Ask yourself these questions:

Am I controlling weeds? Have I loosened the ground sufficiently without disturbing the root system? Is the land ready to absorb every drop of rain? Are the vines laying over one another on the row? Is there sufficient soil kept around the developing hill to guarantee that you will have no sunburn? It is suggested *again* that you refer to pages 14 and 15 of the April issue of your Guide Post.

The **POTASH** you are using is **AMERICAN** Potash, and

1. IS SAVING YOU LABOR

Turning livestock on pasture earlier and keeping it there longer
Preventing lodging of grain and making other crops easier to harvest
Producing the crop with the use of fewer acres

2. IS INCREASING YIELDS

Thickening and strengthening the stand per acre
Enabling crops to better withstand diseases and unfavorable weather
Making grain heavier and fruit larger and juicier

3. IS IMPROVING QUALITY

Growing root crops which are more marketable in shape and size
Increasing the feed value of forage crops
Improving the carrying and keeping quality of fruits and vegetables

4. IS PREVENTING SOIL DEPLETION

Maintaining reserves of plant food in the soil
Encouraging good growth of nitrogen-producing legumes
Balancing the crop's use of other plant foods.



AMERICAN POTASH INSTITUTE

Incorporated

1155 Sixteenth St., N. W.

Washington, D. C.



THE POTASH YOU ARE USING IS INCREASING YOUR EFFICIENCY IN THE WAR EFFORT

More about Conferences on PRODUCTION-MACHINERY-MARKETING

Union City — Johnstown — Wilkes-Barre

The three Production, Machinery, and Marketing Meetings sponsored and conducted by this association at Union City, Johnstown, and Wilkes-Barre, were an innovation in that they were something new and a deviation from the usual type of meeting. Their purpose was to refresh the memories of growers in production and marketing practices and to bring growers fundamentally together to discuss the immediate problems facing them. Emphasis and re-emphasis of details has been found necessary to economical production and equitable distribution.

These meetings were held most timely and in areas where the interest and demands were most emphatic. The attendance at all sessions varied between 90 and 100 of "up and doing" producers.

Growers of the northwest set a pattern for the type of session which was The Panel Discussion, where growers and experts contribute their experiences and their findings. Eight to twelve men were selected for each panel and each grower had a definite phase of production or marketing to discuss. After panel members presented their topics the subject was opened for discussion from the floor. Expert advisors were on hand to contribute their experiences and to set growers right whenever necessary.

UNION CITY

Messrs. Ivan Miller, Lynn Sill, Winston Donaldson, C. K. Phillips, Barrie Wilson, and Howard Matteson constituted the panel for the morning session with Director J. A. Donaldson as discussion leader.

Messrs. Frank Dodd, John Jensen, Jr., Robert Harwood, James Hall, Thomas Morrison, and J. M. Hindman made up the panel for the afternoon with D. L. Crum, County Vocational Supervisor, acting as panel discussion leader.

Dr. E. L. Nixon, Agricultural Councilor of the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council, and R. U. Blasingame, Agricultural Engineering, The Pennsylvania State College, acted as official advisors in most exemplary fashion. Pertinent questions kept them on the alert at all times.

The evening gathering was on the order of a Goodwill Machinery and Marketing Meeting with Messrs. Fred W. Johnson, President of the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council, J. A. Donaldson, Director of the Association, and Arthur Young, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Farm Implement Association, acting as co-chairmen. By acclamation the co-chairmen voted that Co-Chairman Johnson should conduct the meeting, which he did most cleverly. Mr. Johnson called upon J. A. Donaldson to present outstanding growers and members of the Association and then upon Arthur Young to present machinery dealers present. Mr. Johnson presented Messrs. A. H. Moll, of the Atlantic Commission Co.; Mr. McCarthy, of the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., and L. D. Odhner, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council. Following these appropriate introductions and recognitions, Earl French, National Marketing Director of the Atlantic Commission Company, gave a most interesting address on the present and future agricultural marketing outlook (see March Guide Post). Dr. E. L. Nixon, Agricultural Councilor of the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council, gave a very worthwhile address on the McGuffey Reader fable, "The Bat," be he "Bird or Mouse." Lester Brubaker, of the Pennsylvania Implement Dealers Association, also gave an enlightening discussion on Ideal Dealers' Services.

The committee in charge of the Union City Production and Marketing meeting were J. A. Donaldson, Ivan Miller, Frank Dodd, and Association Manager C. F. H. Wuesthoff.

JOHNSTOWN

On March 8 another Production and Marketing Meeting was held in the Y.M.C.A. Building at Johnstown, for growers of five counties, namely: Blair, Cambria, Bedford, Somerset, and Indiana. The Panel Discussion idea was carried out with the following acting on the panel in the morning: Paul Yahner, Frank Westrick, Paul Hoover, Joseph Fisher, Irvin Gindlesberger, Gladen Walker, with Director R. W. Lohr, discussion leader. Each member of the

panel gave a most intelligent outline of his phase of the production problem with plenty of suggestions coming from the floor. The panel members themselves spoke from experience in that they represented over 750 acres of potatoes. Director Lohr very capably kept the discussion moving so that there was never a dull, uninteresting moment. After a "Dutch Treat" luncheon at the Y.M.C.A. cafeteria, the group reassembled to continue the discussions in which Robert Lohr, Jr., Emerson Knepper, J. M. Hindman, E. R. Sproy, C. F. H. Wuesthoff, and Lester Lohr acted on the panel with W. D. Goughnour of Indiana County in charge. Many straight from the shoulder remarks and timely suggestions were made for the good of the Potato Industry. Dr. E. L. Nixon, Agricultural Councilor of the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council; Prof. R. U. Blasingame, of Pennsylvania State College, and Howard Ziegler, President of the Pennsylvania Farm Implement Dealers' Association, were called upon from time to time for contributions and to finally summarize the day's sessions. Growers and members report the Johnstown meeting most successful in unifying the thinking and actions of growers and management of this co-operative association. One of the most important far-reaching topics was the discussion on Grading, Packing, and Marketing. All agreed—speakers and growers in attendance—that our Association grade and package must be jealously and actively guarded. Unless standards are maintained the marketing structure established will surely break down. In addition to this one of the panel members emphasized the need and importance of a steady flow of potatoes to market to secure and finally to hold this market. Director Lohr explained his experiences of the past 50 years and contrasted them with his most recent years' experiences, concluding that to sell and sell orderly and well, potatoes must be moved to market from middle of September to March without a let-up. One year out of five it seems to have paid to store and hold potatoes for spring sales but generally it is a gamble and speculative.

WILKES-BARRE

On March 23 northeastern potato growers met at the Sterling Hotel, Wilkes-Barre, to discuss Production, Machinery, and Marketing problems confronting growers, machinery people and distributors alike. The committee

responsible for detailed arrangements consisted of Director M. P. Whitenight, Evon Abracizinskas, Roy Hess, association contactman; S. E. Feese, Perry Knorr and C. F. H. Wuesthoff, Association Manager.

The general chairman for the day was P. Daniel Frantz, president of this association, who after a few timely remarks presented guests and Panel Discussion Leader James Hutchison, Agriculture Extension Agent of Luzerne County. Members of the morning panel were Biron Breisch, 1943 400-Bushel Club member; A. T. Blakeslee, D. M. Bartron, and Robert Getz.

President Frantz conducted a brief interesting meeting at the luncheon table. Roy Hess, Association contactman, presented growers from the various counties and Frantz introduced various visitors and friends.

H. R. Schappel of the Northeastern Farm Implement Dealers' Association, gave a most interesting address on Cooperation and Goodwill. He stressed the need of both in agriculture. Dr. E. L. Nixon gave a most interesting picture of conditions and Dr. R. U. Blasingame entertained the group with a few brief anecdotes illustrating practical lessons of life.

The afternoon conference session was reassembled at 2:30 with Clemon Smith, implement dealer of Nescopeck, in charge of the Panel consisting of William High, Frank Rohe, Claude Roimick, Perry Knorr, Roy Hess, Raymond Searfoss and Evon Abracizinskas. The subjects presented were so interesting and practical that 90 per cent of the growers stayed to the meeting's close, 5:30 p.m. If one were to say what the most important outgrowth of the day's conference was it would doubtless be the fact that growers were intensely interested in the latest production practices and the latest developments in the marketing of the 1943 crop of potatoes. They admitted that production of a good product precedes the marketing of that product.

The advisors for this Wilkes-Barre meeting were Dr. E. L. Nixon, Agricultural Councilor of the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council; J. B. R. Dickey, R. B. Donaldson, and R. U. Blasingame of The Pennsylvania State College. All of these men contributed their experiences and their findings in their travels and experimentations.

Continued on page thirteen

The Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers Assn.

Incorporated

Williamsport, Penna.



OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

P. Daniel Frantz, President—Coplay
Robert W. Lohr, Vice-President—Boswell

CENTRAL AREA

M. P. Whitenight, Bloomsburg
Ed. Fisher, Coudersport
Wm. W. Hayes, Jersey Shore

WESTERN AREA

F. L. Dodd, Columbus
J. A. Donaldson, Emlenton
R. W. Lohr, Boswell

EASTERN AREA

P. Daniel Frantz, Coplay
J. K. Mast, Elverson
Hugh McPherson, Bridgeton

Purposes—To bring together for mutual co-operative effort and service all agencies engaged or interested in the production, transportation, marketing and utilization of potatoes and the general promotion and advancement of the potato industry in all its phases.

Major Activities

1. An Educational Program in Production and Marketing.
2. A Youth Movement in the Promotion and Advancement of the Potato Industry.
3. Maintenance of Camp Potato as a Recreational and Inspirational Center Through the Development and Proving of Better Varieties and Practices.
4. Sustain an Informed Membership Through Sufficient Meetings and Timely Reminders Through the Associations Official Organ, The Guide Post.

The Annual Membership to this Association is \$1.00, which includes a year's Subscription to The Guide Post.

—BLUE LABEL—

April Blue Label Movement

Unusual Sales Continued Throughout the Month

County	Peck Equivalents
Erie	67,866
Somerset	62,552
Potter	39,655
Cambria	39,521
Lehigh	33,487
Schuylkill	31,706
Lancaster	30,000
Columbia	29,773
Carbon	24,300
Chester	21,943
Indiana	12,400
Monroe	11,102
Sullivan	8,643

Tioga	8,441
Warren	7,050
Elk	7,025
Jefferson	5,383
Venango	4,666
Luzerne	4,186

Seven counties moving less than 4,000 Peck Equivalents this month are Clarion, Crawford, Lebanon, York, Centre, Lycoming, and Wayne.

April's Grand total is 460,182 Peck Equivalents.

Areas Summarized (Approximate)

Southeastern .	89,061	Peck Equivalents
Northeastern .	79,436	"
Central	159,692	"
Western	131,993	"

April sales in spite of weather and labor conditions on the farms were exceptionally good. Storages maintained

May, 1944

THE GUIDE POST

13

tablestock surprisingly well. Co-operators and members of this Association moved comparatively few potatoes into alcohol and storage diversion channels although considerable car loads were shipped to potato chippers and potato dehydrators as far west as Missouri, as far north as Northampton, Mass., and south to lower Florida.

Losses due to shrinkage, sprouting and shriveling to growers this month have been high. This is naturally to be expected and is further proof that Pennsylvania Potatoes should be off the market by early March of every year. It is still the Association's belief that orderly marketing beginning at digging time and carried on throughout the Fall and Winter months is the wisest plan in spite of the up and downs in the market. Buyers and your sales managers know then what to figure on month to month. Offerings and Sales can be made in a business like manner and markets can be held without the fear of competing states provided, of course, all things are equal from the standpoint of quality, quantity and price.

Camp Potato Activities

Monday, the 15th of this month, Camp Potato started to buzz with activity. The storage was officially opened with the tedious job of the separating and cataloguing of seedlings, large and small. All varieties and new developments kept exceedingly well to the gratification of all of us. At this writing approximately 40 acres of the large batches of approved seedlings have been planted on the Sky High Farms under the direction of Doctor Nixon and Farm Manager Ed. Fisher. For the first time in our history we will have large scale production of our best unnamed seedlings.

Baby seedlings and two and three year olds will be planted, weather permitting, the week of May 29th when different groups of junior growers will be on hand to observe and participate.

Charles Carey, Vocational Supervisor of Lycoming County, expects to be on hand with a group of his students, Austin McBride, Vocational Supervisor of Huntingdon County, will be with us the latter part of this week. Ed. Dale, local Supervisor of State College, will be on hand to assist at the finish June 8th and 9th. "The Tuttles" will be at the "Camp" to welcome guests and will attend to the Commissary department in their usual capable style.

MORE ABOUT CONFERENCES—

Continued from page eleven

—RESULTS—

Association directors and prominent growers feel the need for working more closely together on Production, Machinery, and Marketing problems. This series of meetings brought growers, association directors, managers and expert advisors together upon a common ground. Friendly discussions of experiences and practices were attained to the advantage of all. These conferences definitely brought out the close relationship between production and marketing of products. Each must do a good job or both are bound to fail. One is obviously dependent upon the other. After a good job of production comes orderly, consistent grading, packaging and marketing. At all three sessions it was generally agreed that speculating on future prices was in the long run dangerous and unprofitable. It was also agreed that in order that this association do an efficient job of selling potatoes, it must have the support of not only Food Buyers and Distributors but must have the definite backing and support of co-operating growers in every area. The fact that Pennsylvania potatoes failed to move as fast as they should in December and January of this last season was not due to the lack of co-operation on the part of buyers and distributors but due solely to the fact that our markets were not regularly, systematically supplied with quality potatoes in volume. In other words we failed to supply potatoes in sufficient quantities at crucial times to hold our markets open for our products.

Another favorable result of these conference meetings is the fact that more growers are becoming acquainted with what the Pennsylvania Co-operative Potato Growers' Association is doing and is capable of doing for the Potato Industry.—CFHW.

Wanted—Those Story Telling pictures. Get a cash prize and a year's subscription to **The Guide Post**. The story should concern modern production and marketing methods.

Pennsylvania
Cooperative Potato Growers' Assn.
Williamsport, Pa.



A PERFORMANCE CALENDAR FOR POTATO GROWERS FOR JUNE

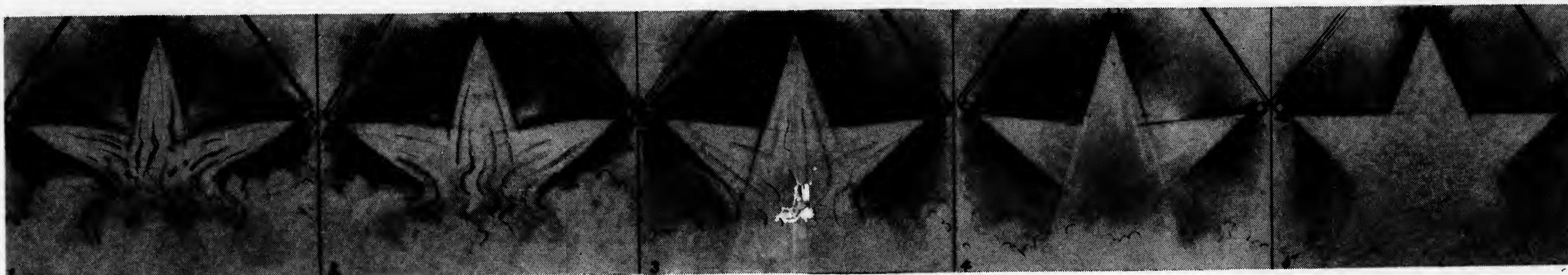
Dr. E. L. Nixon, Agricultural Counsellor
Pennsylvania Chain Store Council

A FEW EXPERIMENTAL FACTS ON—

- (a) **Material.** Trial and error, over a period of fifty years, have finally established the fact that the "Standard Formula" for Bordeaux Mixture is 4-4-50. To establish this fact almost every conceivable ratio of copper to lime and all sorts of plants from apples and begonias to potatoes and zinnias, were used. 4-4-50 was set up and became established as the rule for the measure of quantity, value and quality of Bordeaux Mixture, because the formula caused the least injury, produced the most benefit and every thing considered was the most economical to use. The best Bordeaux Mixture (every thing considered) still is made from 50 lbs. of lump lime in one barrel and 50 lbs. of copper sulphate in another.
- (b) **Time.** Bordeaux Mixture is a preventative—not a cure. It will not kill late blight, flea beetles, or leaf hoppers, but if made right and applied on time—before the appearance of spots, holes and burned edges—they will not appear.
- (c) **Manner.** There are three essentials in "manner" of profitable spraying. (1) High pressure, a minimum of 250 pounds; (2) plenty of material, a minimum of 100 gallons per acre; and (3) proper nozzle adjustment.

ATTENTION TO DETAILS

The illustration below portrays the quantity and quality relationship of spray from five sets of conditions. We are indebted to the A. B. Farquhar Company of York, Penna. for furnishing all the equipment and labor necessary for making the detailed study of the quantity and quality of sprays under varying pressures, and disc openings.



- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. 630 pounds pressure; 1/32" disc; 1.47 gallons per minute. | 3. 400 pounds pressure; 1/32" disc; 1.20 gallons per minute. |
| 2. 630 pounds pressure; 3/64" disc; 2.13 gallons per minute. | 4. 300 pounds pressure; 1/32" disc; 1.08 gallons per minute. |
| 5. 300 pounds pressure; 3/64" disc; 1.53 gallons per minute. | |

As a good grower who knows how a spray ought to be applied, which of the five is the ideal?

WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO FARM INCOME AFTER THIS WAR?

Wartime "prosperity" after the last war suddenly turned into a collapse of farm prices so disastrous that one out of every thirteen farms in America was sold at credit distress sale from 1920 through 1926 alone.

Will this happen again? Or will we be wiser—will all the agencies of food production and distribution plan and work together now for a sound post-war future?

Since you as producers, and we as distributors, are both charged with the job of feeding America, we share these problems. We face the same questions about the future. We have a mutual interest in the post-war prosperity of agriculture and of the American people.

Can We Hold Present Civilian Markets?

Last year the average American family ate nearly 7 percent more food than in pre-war years—and farm income was greatly increased. Higher national income, coupled with the Government's nutrition program and with the distributive efficiencies developed in the pre-war period, have tremendously expanded the domestic market for farm products.

How Are A & P and Atlantic Commission Helping to Insure Agriculture's Future?

Every farmer who is enjoying increased returns during this war period is benefitting from the improved market coupled with the distributive efficiencies pioneered by A&P and Atlantic Commission and other progressive distributors in the pre-war years. For example, through streamlining methods of handling fresh fruits and vegetables—and reducing waste and spoilage—we were able to cut distribution costs 25 percent in the pre-war years 1937 to 1941, and increase returns to producers 7.8 cents of each consumer's dollar.

This increase has meant greater income for the growers and shippers who distribute through us. Equally important, it has served as a stimulus to all distributors to improve their methods, with direct benefits to all agriculture. This kind of continuing efficiency in the distribution of your products after the war, together with production more nearly balanced with demand requirements, is the key to the future of farm prices, farm markets, and farm income.

Is Teamwork An Answer?

Obviously, no one knows all the answers to agriculture's post-war problems. But this is crystal-clear: Close cooperation between producers and distributors can make a tremendous contribution to a better future for agriculture. The pattern for this future has already been set by efficient growers, shippers and distributors and progressive agricultural leaders working together. We are proud of our part in this, and all our energies and facilities are pledged to its continuance.

As this principle of teamwork is more widely applied, more and more producers and distributors will be better able to accomplish our mutual job of feeding America today, and at the same time will be helping build a sound future for all agriculture.

ATLANTIC COMMISSION COMPANY, Inc.

Affiliate of The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company

How much of this expanded market we can hold after the war will depend greatly upon how well we can satisfy our customers today with the foods they are buying now. Every progressive agriculturist and distributor knows that this means that:

1. Standards of quality, grading and packing must be raised, insofar as war-time conditions will allow.
2. There must be a steady uniform production of the varieties in greatest demand.
3. Consumer demand must be stimulated through stronger advertising, display and other sales promotion activities at the retail store.
4. Waste and spoilage must be reduced through faster, more direct deliveries, better refrigeration and less handling.
5. Production and distribution methods must be made more efficient and costs reduced . . . so that more consumers can afford to buy the better quality products offered—thus expanding growers' and shippers' markets and giving them greater aggregate returns.

Potato, Nation's Greatest Vegetable

from "Hints to Potato Growers"
New Jersey State Potato Association

The potato is more widely grown than any other crop in the world. Being a food high in vitamins, calories, proteins and mineral salts, potatoes are essential in the human diet. In order to keep healthy, certain parts of the digestive tract should be alkaline or neutral, but many of our staple foodstuffs are acid-forming. The most common acid-forming foods, such as meat, fish, eggs, cereals and bread are rendered neutral by the use of potatoes in the diet.

Dr. John Harvey Kellogg of the Battle Creek Sanatorium, Battle Creek, Michigan, has this to say: "Eat less bread and cereal, less meat and eggs, and more potatoes. The potato is the most highly alkaline of all foods cooked. Potato starch digests in a sixth of the time required for the digestion of oatmeal and in less time than any other cereal. There is no other food capable of doing so much for the promotion of the health, longevity, and prosperity of the American people as the potato."

Oregon Organizes Harvests Platoons

A most worthy plan that requires PLANNING NOW

In Multanomah county particularly, school authorities are pursuing similar tactics to those successfully employed last year by organizing platoons of students to aid in cultivation and harvesting of fruits and vegetables this season. In Wasco county students are all set to aid in harvesting this district's pea crop. They have already helped substantially in getting the district's fine crop of green onions to market.

In Hood River, students of nearly every home, city and rural, will participate in this season's apple- and pear-thinning program and aid in the cultivation and harvest of crops from now until Fall.

In Portland pupils of harvest platoons last year earned \$196,334.75 in harvesting bean and berry crops, and are again prepared to become a dominant harvest factor this season.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

KATAHDIN

WHITE RURAL

SEBAGO

RUSSET RURAL

CHIPPEWA

SEQUOIA

POTTER SEED POTATO

COOPERATIVE

COUDERSPORT, PENNA.

THE JUNIOR-GUIDE POST

Pennsylvania Junior
Cooperative Potato Growers Assn.

OFFICERS

Leo H. Stout, Shinglehouse.. President
Calvin M. Will, Somerset .. V.-President
Daniel W. Keener, Neffs..... Secretary
Harold Henninger, Allentown

Treasurer

DIRECTORS

Calvin M. Will..... Somerset, Somerset
John Wallas New Castle, Lawrence
Harold Holmes Waterford, Erie
Samuel Holubec..... Bellefonte, Centre
Leo Rouzer..... Laidig, Fulton
Leo H. Stout..... Shinglehouse, Potter
Daniel W. Keener..... Neffs, Lehigh
James Helwig..... Catawissa, Columbia
Harold Henninger

Catasaugua, Northampton

Annual Membership—\$1.00 which includes 12 issues of The GUIDE POST.

Single Copies—25c.

All communications concerning the Junior Cooperative Potato Growers' Association should be addressed to either Secretary, Daniel W. Keener, Neffs, Penna., or C. F. H. Wuesthoff, Gen'l. Manager, 410 Campbell St., Williamsport, Penna.



ANNOUNCING THE WINNER

The 1944 Project Plan Contest

Gerald Porter, vocational student at the Linesville-Conneaut High School was selected by a committee of judges as this year's winner. He and his instructor and agricultural department deserve recognition and plenty of credit.

Responses to our annual Potato Project Plan contest were very good this year. Students of vocational agriculture and their leaders are becoming more and more impressed with the need of a definite plan of action, thoroughly thought out, before launching into any worthwhile farm project or enterprise. This year's competition for first honors was exceptionally keen. The boys have doubtless spent considerable time studying improved practices recommended by this association and educational institutions. Most practices that they plan to follow are tops—a few are still a wee-bit questionable.



THE POTATO PROJECT PLAN

— 1944 —

GERALD PORTER, Linesville-Conneaut High School,
O. C. Lance, Agricultural Instructor

The government has asked for an increase in the acreage of potatoes over that of last year because of the urgent need for more food to meet the war needs. This means that many Vocational boys should be urged to grow potatoes for projects.

I have decided to plant and to take care of two acres of potatoes for my freshman project for 1944.

It is hard to say how much profit will be made due to the uncertainty of the weather and the general price level. However, if we have a fair season, I should make about \$300.00 profit per acre. This is figured according to the cost accounts that are used by vocational agriculture boys for projects. The labor income that I expect to make will be about \$315.00 per acre.

Good potato ground and a fair season should produce 300 bushels per acre.

The ground that I will plant is in good condition and has in past years yielded 315 bushels of potatoes per acre. Considering these factors, I think I can depend on a yield of about 300 bushels per acre.

The expenses for the first part of the season will be approximately: for seed, \$48.00; fertilizer, \$24.00; spray material, \$13.20, or a total of \$85.20. I will borrow the money for these expenses from my father at six per cent interest, which money will be paid back when the potatoes are sold. The rental fee for the land will be three dollars per acre, and the necessary power and equipment will be rented from my father.

Clover, potatoes, oats, wheat, is the rotation that has been followed on this field for the last five years. Manure was applied on the clover sod after the hay

Continued on page twenty

Future Farmer Cooperation



F. F. A. BOYS CONCENTRATE ON MACHINERY REPAIR

This caterpillar tractor was abandoned and left out in the open four years ago. A local farmer purchased it for \$150 with the agreement that if the F. F. A. boys of the Emmaus High School overhauled it they could have the use of any of the farm's other mechanical equipment, with no charge except operating expense, for their five acre tomato fertilizer demonstration plot. The boys completely overhauled and repainted this tractor. The parts cost the farmer \$150, and the tractor is now valued at \$1000. It is in constant use on the Keystone Farms, Macungie, on their 550 acres where they raise 150 acres of potatoes, 30 acres of tomatoes, 15 acres of peas, 20 acres of hybrid corn, plus other farm crops. Wayne Handwerk, Instructor.



ANOTHER INSTANCE OF F. F. A. CO-OPERATION

Emmaus High School boys cutting potatoes on Keystone Farms, formerly Dr. A. A. Fritch estate, now owned and operated by our friend Bob Aten, Macungie. A shift of workers quit at 5 P. M. when the boys take over until 9 P. M. under the supervision of their Vocational Agriculture teacher, Wayne Handwerk. Keystone Farms raise 150 acre of potatoes. Boys average 3 to 4 bu. per hour. 4500 bu. of potatoes are cut from these bins.

THE JUNIOR-GUIDE POST

Pennsylvania Junior
Cooperative Potato Growers Assn.

OFFICERS

Leo H. Stout, Shinglehouse.. President
Calvin M. Will, Somerset .. V.-President
Daniel W. Keener, Neffs..... Secretary
Harold Henninger, Allentown .. Treasurer

DIRECTORS

Calvin M. Will..... Somerset, Somerset
John Wallas New Castle, Lawrence
Harold Holmes Waterford, Erie
Samuel Holubec..... Bellefonte, Centre
Leo Rouzer..... Laidig, Fulton
Leo H. Stout..... Shinglehouse, Potter
Daniel W. Keener..... Neffs, Lehigh
James Helwig..... Catawissa, Columbia
Harold Henninger

Catasaugua, Northampton

Annual Membership—\$1.00 which includes 12 issues of The GUIDE POST.

Single Copies—25c.

All communications concerning the Junior Cooperative Potato Growers' Association should be addressed to either Secretary, Daniel W. Keener, Neffs, Penna., or C. F. H. Wuesthoff, Gen'l. Manager, 410 Campbell St., Williamsport, Penna.



ANNOUNCING THE WINNER

The 1944 Project Plan Contest

Gerald Porter, vocational student at the Linesville-Conneaut High School was selected by a committee of judges as this year's winner. He and his instructor and agricultural department deserve recognition and plenty of credit.

Responses to our annual Potato Project Plan contest were very good this year. Students of vocational agriculture and their leaders are becoming more and more impressed with the need of a definite plan of action, thoroughly thought out, before launching into any worthwhile farm project or enterprise. This year's competition for first honors was exceptionally keen. The boys have doubtless spent considerable time studying improved practices recommended by this association and educational institutions. Most practices that they plan to follow are tops—a few are still a wee-bit questionable.



THE POTATO PROJECT PLAN — 1944 —

GERALD PORTER, Linesville-Conneaut High School,
O. C. Lance, Agricultural Instructor

The government has asked for an increase in the acreage of potatoes over that of last year because of the urgent need for more food to meet the war needs. This means that many Vocational boys should be urged to grow potatoes for projects.

I have decided to plant and to take care of two acres of potatoes for my freshman project for 1944.

It is hard to say how much profit will be made due to the uncertainty of the weather and the general price level. However, if we have a fair season, I should make about \$300.00 profit per acre. This is figured according to the cost accounts that are used by vocational agriculture boys for projects. The labor income that I expect to make will be about \$315.00 per acre.

Good potato ground and a fair season should produce 300 bushels per acre.

The ground that I will plant is in good condition and has in past years yielded 315 bushels of potatoes per acre. Considering these factors, I think I can depend on a yield of about 300 bushels per acre.

The expenses for the first part of the season will be approximately: for seed, \$48.00; fertilizer, \$24.00; spray material, \$13.20, or a total of \$85.20. I will borrow the money for these expenses from my father at six per cent interest, which money will be paid back when the potatoes are sold. The rental fee for the land will be three dollars per acre, and the necessary power and equipment will be rented from my father.

Clover, potatoes, oats, wheat, is the rotation that has been followed on this field for the last five years. Manure was applied on the clover sod after the hay

Continued on page twenty

Future Farmer Cooperation



F. F. A. BOYS CONCENTRATE ON MACHINERY REPAIR

This caterpillar tractor was abandoned and left out in the open four years ago. A local farmer purchased it for \$150 with the agreement that if the F. F. A. boys of the Emmaus High School overhauled it they could have the use of any of the farm's other mechanical equipment, with no charge except operating expense, for their five acre tomato fertilizer demonstration plot. The boys completely overhauled and repainted this tractor. The parts cost the farmer \$150, and the tractor is now valued at \$1000. It is in constant use on the Keystone Farms, Macungie, on their 550 acres where they raise 150 acres of potatoes, 30 acres of tomatoes, 15 acres of peas, 20 acres of hybrid corn, plus other farm crops. Wayne Handwerk, Instructor.



ANOTHER INSTANCE OF F. F. A. CO-OPERATION

Emmaus High School boys cutting potatoes on Keystone Farms, formerly Dr. A. A. Fritch estate, now owned and operated by our friend Bob Aten, Macungie. A shift of workers quit at 5 P. M. when the boys take over until 9 P. M. under the supervision of their Vocational Agriculture teacher, Wayne Handwerk. Keystone Farms raise 150 acre of potatoes. Boys average 3 to 4 bu. per hour. 4500 bu. of potatoes are cut from these bins.

POTATO PROJECT PLAN—*Continued from page eighteen*

crop was removed. The dimensions of the field in which these potatoes will be planted is 20 by 16 rods.

The ground will be plowed during the last days of April or the first few days in May, weather permitting. The ground will be plowed at a depth of eight or ten inches since it does not pay to plow much deeper as the subsoil will be turned up. The plow hitch will be adjusted so that the furrows will be at an angle of 45 degrees to the surface of the ground.

The ground will be fitted once or twice with the disc harrow soon after plowing. When planting time comes I will again fit the ground with the disc harrow which will be set deeply so that the furrows will be well cut up. The seed bed will not be worked up fine, but will be left in a somewhat cloddy condition. The weeder will be used just before the potatoes come up to kill the weeds. The ground should not be fitted too finely as coarse soil will absorb water like a sponge.

The heavy clover sod that is on the field will be turned under for green manure to provide a good supply of organic matter. Cow manure will then be applied at the rate of fifteen or more tons per acre with the spreader in the early winter. This manure should be applied early to give it a chance to decay thoroughly before it is plowed under.

Six hundred pounds of 4-8-8 or three hundred pounds of 8-16-16 fertilizer will be applied if this analysis is available. I will buy from Glenn Beagle, a nearby dealer, Agrico because it has the reputation of being a good farm fertilizer. The fertilizer will be purchased in April to be sure of getting enough, but it will not be delivered until the day before the potatoes are planted. If fertilizer is kept where it can draw dampness it will become hard and lumpy. The fertilizer needed for an acre will cost about \$12.00 or \$24.00 for my project. The fertilizer will be applied in bands alongside of the seed pieces. This is very important because if the fertilizer comes in contact with the seed pieces, the juice will be drawn out, especially if it is cut seed.

The variety of potatoes that I will plant will be Rural Russets because they are hardy and also a late potato. Late potatoes yield more bushels per

acre than early varieties and are more easily stored.

My potatoes, which are one year from certified, will be purchased from my father at \$1.20 per bushel for the number two grade. The seed pieces that will be planted will not weigh less than an ounce and not more than two ounces. The ones that need to be cut will have at least one eye in each piece and not more than two. If there are too many eyes in a seed piece, it will produce too many spindly stalks and thus yield too many small potatoes. The potatoes will be cut with a paring knife the same day they are to be planted. Seed should not be cut too long before planting unless the controlled method of curing the cut seed is used.

I will plant my potatoes from May 21 to 30 but not later than the first day of June. A picker planter will be used since it is the only kind of a planter that is available for hire, although an assisted feed planter would give a better stand. The rows will be thirty-two inches apart and the seed will be dropped from eight to ten inches apart in the row. The potatoes will be planted three and one-half to four inches deep, because I am going to plant them on light soil. Potatoes should be planted deeply so as to reduce sunburn to a minimum and also lessen mechanical injuries to the roots by the cultivator teeth.

I will use the weeder after the potatoes come up until they are three or four inches high in order to keep down weeds and also to loosen and to aerate the soil. A slightly ridged cultivation will be used. To achieve this, the teeth of the cultivator will be moved toward the middle of the rows as the potatoes grow, to keep the roots from being pruned. The potatoes will be cultivated every ten days if the weather permits, to keep the weeds from growing and to loosen the ground.

The potatoes will be cultivated until starting to "set" potatoes and the vines get too big.

The potatoes will be sprayed with a six-row tractor power sprayer which is owned by my father.

I will use spray instead of dust because I think that better results are obtained and because I can hire a sprayer more conveniently than a duster.

The mixture that I will use will be 8 pounds copper sulphate, 8 pounds lime, and 100 gallons water if the season

is good; however, if it is not, I will use a 9-9-100 mixture.

Spraying is a good improved farm practice because it increases the yield by cutting down diseases and insects.

The copper sulphate will be mixed a day before using in a barrel in order to give it a chance to dissolve.

The lime will be added to the water in the sprayer while the rotor in the tank is running in order to mix the lime.

I will start spraying as soon as the rows can be seen and at intervals of eight to ten days, unless a wet and foggy period sets in. In that case, I will spray once or twice every week. Spraying will be discontinued when the potato vines are beginning to wilt, and when they are about ripe, or, if and when, they are killed by an early frost.

The equipment that I will need for spraying will be a tractor-drawn sprayer and a tractor. This sprayer develops a pressure of 375 pounds when the tractor is running at the regular speed.

The material needed will be 16 pounds copper sulphate, 16 pounds lime, and 200 gallons water for each spray, totaling 160 pounds copper sulphate, 160 pounds lime, and 2,000 gallons water.

The copper sulphate will be purchased from the Eastern States Farmers Exchange at 5½ cents a pound. The lime will be bought from the local G.L.F. feed mill at 50 cents a bag.

The total cost of all the spray materials will be approximately \$8.80 for copper sulphate, and \$1.50 for spray lime.

These potatoes will be harvested after they are ripe or after the vines are killed by frost from the 25th to 30th of September.

A tractor-drawn digger will be used to dig the potatoes. The potatoes will be picked up by myself, and by whatever help I can hire.

I will grade my potatoes with a grader that grades the number ones over a 2-inch screen. The crops will be graded into one's, two's, and three's.

I am planning to store my potatoes until January or February in my father's storage and will try to maintain the temperature at about 38° to 40°.

I expect to sell my potatoes to a man who buys potatoes for a potato chip firm. The buyer will haul the potatoes after I have them graded.

Continued on page twenty-two

PACK YOUR POTATOES IN ATTRACTIVELY PRINTED HAMMOND BETTERBAGS

"Protection All the Way from Farm to Table"



HAMMOND BAG & PAPER CO.
WELLSBURG, W. VA.

POTATO PROJECT PLAN—*Continued from page twenty-one*

The culls will then be sold to anybody who wants them for any purpose at a lower price.

My potatoes will be shown at the Linesville Community Fair and at the Pennsylvania Farm Show, if there is one this year. Thirty-two specimens will be needed for each exhibit. I will select the smoothest, best shaped, and the nicest looking potatoes; however, I will not select the largest potatoes because they do not appeal as well to the eye as do medium sized potatoes.

The best potatoes for an exhibit are the most natural looking ones or those representative of the variety.

If I win any prizes they will not amount to much as far as the money is concerned, but will help very much as an advertisement of my seed potatoes.

Potato Crop Outlook

Prospects for a bumper potato crop in 1944 are becoming dimmer by the hour. Cold wet weather in the early and intermediate states have prevented plantings of thousands and thousands of acres. Late potato growers must make every effort to plant all possible acreages in spite of threatening handicaps and hazards. Food Fights for Freedom.

**PLANTING DELAYS
CAUSING APPREHENSION**

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Official and public optimism over the nation's food situation got a jolt recently from an Agricultural Department's crop report telling of serious delays in spring planting throughout much of the country.

In a report less than a week after the government took most meats and much of the canned goods off the ration list, the department declared flatly that hoped-for 1944 acreage can no longer be expected because of excessive rains, floods and unseasonably cold weather.

Spring planting is three and four weeks *behind normal* and because of *labor shortages* lack of needed *repairs* for farm machinery and other obstacles the department said farmers will be unable to make up the lost time.

The planting situation will have little or no effect on present food distribution programs, however, since supplies at the moment are in excess of demands and storage facilities. A poor crop this year would be reflected in reduced supplies later in the summer and in the fall and winter.

Crops that seem to be jeopardized seriously by delayed farm work include oats for livestock feed, corn, cotton, rice, tobacco, beans, *potatoes*, and vegetables for processing and canning.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE**FUTURE FARMING MAY BRING NEW DEVELOPMENTS**

by W. W. TRANTER, Chief Engineer, A. B. Farquhar Company

At a time when wartime demands for food are forcing the farmer to work harder than ever before, it may not be out of place to speculate on the future. In the first place, it is fairly clear that the termination of the present conflict will not immediately result in a cessation of the peak demand for food. Ravaged and occupied Europe remains to be fed and even at this writing thousands of people are dying of starvation in the Balkans and in India. The complete agricultural rehabilitation of Europe, Russia, and Asia is likely to take some time; it may be several years before a normal world granary is again established. Meanwhile American farmers will be continually called upon to fill the breach as they are now doing.

In the implement department the present need, of course, is for replacements of parts and worn-out units. Farm implements will not change radically in over-all design unless there is radical change in farming methods but many new improvements may be looked for. For instance, here at Farquhar we have been constantly developing and experimenting with improved designs even though we have not been able to see the green light ahead for production of post-war tools. For example, we have developed and field-proven a new manure spreader that has many advancements over the old designs in strength, lightness of draft and non-wrap beater action. There is also an entirely new digger in one- and two-row models that has had very satisfactory tests in the field; we are developing a new hay baler and have completed tests on a new tractor-mounted duster, convertible for orchard or row crops, that features its own built-in power unit, doing away with the complications of power take-off. Whether farming methods change or not, the advances in metallurgy and alloys are certain to bring, as in the past, better lighter-weight implements to the farmer at a lower cost per pound.

There is at present much speculation as to what will happen to modern farming when the end of the war reduces the pressure of demand sufficiently for a real test between those who advocate surface cultivation against deep plow-

ing. The deep plowing system turns over the top soil, burying it each year; opponents of this method say that the same top soil only should be cultivated so that a superior surface condition for growing (as nature intended) will be achieved. Preliminary experiments tend to show that there is a great deal of justification for this argument and if the system came into general use, we should find that our implements would likely be of the disc type primarily for scoring and working the surface of the soil to a relatively shallow depth without turning it over.

The field of soil-less farming also gives rise to interesting speculation. This system employs rigid control of growing plants through feeding the roots in liquid solution of plant food and requires a rather complicated tank or trench set-up. It is hard to visualize great acreages under cultivation with such an elaborate system although the method may very well become widespread in greenhouses and similar smaller applications.

One thing certain is that federal and state interest in agriculture has paid dividends to the people as a whole and especially to those farmers who avail themselves of their county services. As industry through its chemists finds new uses for agriculture as typified by the soy bean and the plastic industry's use of cellulose-bearing plants, the farmer will find new sources of revenue through cultivation of many new crops. For these reasons we at Farquhar find it challenging to consider the future of agriculture and to keep up with the latest developments since, as suppliers of farm implements, we intend to keep improving our equipment to suit the needs of the time.

—o—
Kipling's definition of cooperation "It ain't the individual, nor the army as a whole, but the everlasting team work of every blooming soul."

—o—
"But, by all thy nature's weakness,
Hidden faults and follies known,
Be thou, in rebuking evil,
Conscious of thine own."—Whittier

SPRAY and DUST

with

MILLARD MODERN LIMES

Rotary Kiln Products
Crop Protection - Service - Reasonable Cost

H. E. MILLARD

Phone 7-3231

Annville, Pa.

Urges Appreciation of Services by Boys on the Farm Front

Pennsylvania Dept. of Agriculture Weekly News Bulletin

Public appreciation and recognition of the wartime position of several hundred thousand American farm boys who are remaining on the farm to help provide food for fighting men, when many of them "would rather be on the firing line," was urged recently by Secretary Horst, addressing members of the Allentown Industrial Club and their neighborhood farmer guests.

"These red-blooded, true American boys are making a far greater personal sacrifice than the public realizes," he declared. "A military axiom is that in a short war the military is of first importance, transportation second, and food third. In a long war food ranks first, then transportation, then the military."

"These boys of draft age, scattered on farms from coast to coast, deferred under the Tydings amendment to the Selective Service act, are making a mighty effort to provide food for war. They are doing a great job. Many of them are working 12 to 16 hours a day."

Their presence on the farm is a necessity for maximum production of food.

"But occasionally we hear talk of men and boys deliberately 'hiding out' on farms purposely to evade the draft. Undoubtedly there are some, but agriculture holds no brief for such individuals. They should be sifted out and inducted immediately."

"Farm boys do not fear to fight. Some of our outstanding heroes of World War II are direct from farms. The armed forces need and will continue to draw upon this source. Many of these boys really want to serve, but because of their skill as farm workers we and they know that most of them are making a far greater contribution to the winning of the war by staying on the farm."

"I make no appeal for blanket deferment of farm boys. Each case must be determined on its merits and need. But I do appeal to the public to appreciate fully the position of the real farm boy who is sacrificing the glamor and glory that we attach to the services and their uniforms, and continually runs the risk of uncalled-for criticism because he is not in uniform."



for BIGGER PROFITS on Potatoes

EUREKA POTATO MACHINES lower the cost per acre in potato growing. Save time. Save labor. Increase yields. Make more money for you and free you from the hardest work. They're modern, improved, dependable machines, built right to fit each job, and used by successful potato growers for over a quarter century.

Potato Cutter Cuts uniform seed. Operates with both hands free for feeding.	Potato Planter One man machine. Opens furrow, drops seed, covers, fertilizes, if desired, covers and marks next row—all in one operation.	Sprayers Traction or Power. Insure the crop. Sizes, 4, 6 or more rows. 60 to 150 gallon tanks. All styles of booms.
---	---	---

Riding Mulcher or Weeder
Breaks crusts, matches soil, and kills weeds when potato crop is young and tender. 11 and 12 ft. sizes. Many other uses, with or without seeding attachment.

Potato Digger
Famous for getting all the potatoes, separating and standing hard use. With or without engine attachment or tractor attachment.

Send for free Catalog showing all the Eureka Machines. Write today.

Eureka Potato Machines





Also the
**COCKSHUTT
DISC PLOW**

and the
**BABCOCK
WEED HOG**

**Eureka
Mower Co.**
UTICA, N. Y.

MEMBERSHIPS—NEW AND RENEWALS Since Last Issue of Guide Post

Lee A. McMichael, Crawford
C. A. Wachsmuth, Butler
G. W. Rockwell, Northumberland
Harry K. Fowler, Lehigh
Robert J. Aukeny, Somerset
Fred M. Bloom, Cambria
J. Ralph Yonkin, Sullivan
Harvey P. Geiger, Lehigh
B. F. Zimmermann, Schuylkill
Albert E. Trexler, Berks
Claude R. Miller, Luzerne
Charles M. Craley, York
E. O. Mastin, Bucks
William Neubert, Elk
Reid L. Waring, Crawford
David H. Slinger, Wisconsin
Dorsey T. Ellison, Lehigh
R. E. Weingart, Ohio
H. L. Chadwick, Ohio
Willard Cornell, Luzerne
Joe Sutton, Cambria
Carl E. Readler, Luzerne
Harry H. Peters, Columbia
A. W. Rice & Sons, Luzerne
F. E. Bittenbender, Luzerne
S. E. Feese, Columbia
Archie E. S. Grammes, Lehigh
Charles B. Patton, Lawrence
John W. Bittinger, Snyder
Allen T. Fink, Lehigh
Wise Delicatessen Co., Columbia
Hover Bros., Mercer
Howard Teeter, Bradford
Levi H. Brubaker, Lancaster
D. W. W. Diehl, Bedford
Louis D. Stutzman, Indiana
Robert T. Elder, Mercer
Oscar Swaney, Crawford
Iva N. Welty, York
O. J. Creitz, Lehigh
Carl C. Struever, Illinois
Leon Rahn, Lehigh
I. A. Faylor & Son, Ohio
A. G. Sperry, Ohio

Russell Uhler, Northampton
Frank Tressler, Luzerne
Clarence Roinick, Luzerne
C. E. Hoyt, Columbia
R. E. Wright, Luzerne
O. D. Coon, Luzerne
M. M. Ide, Columbia
Charles A. Gackenbuch, Lehigh
Henry T. Johnson, Cambria
John K. Graham, Ohio
George E. Rabenold, Lehigh
Leroy B. Hess, Columbia
Harold C. Holmes, Erie
George E. Custer, Somerset
Charles Frey, Erie
Lloyd R. Baker, Potter
Robert J. Clark, Erie
Edgar G. Gooderham, Cambria
Norman O. Nolt, Lancaster
H. B. Clouser, Union
Merl G. Davis, Columbia
Neil S. Harrison, Columbia
Leo Rouzer, Fulton
James Hall, Erie
Frank Barney, Erie
Aileen Yingling, Centre

Wanted—Those **Story Telling** pictures. Get a cash prize and a year's subscription to **The Guide Post**. The story should concern **modern production and marketing methods**.

Pennsylvania
Cooperative Potato Growers' Assn.,
Williamsport, Pa.

FOR SALE:—8 row Bean Potato Sprayer. 22 gallon per minute pump and 14 h.p. engine. Excellent condition. Ralph Styer, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

Getting along with people means making promises sparingly and keeping them faithfully, no matter what it costs you.

ALBERT C. ROEMHILD
Commission Merchant
Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables

Phone, Lombard 1000

122 Dock St., Philadelphia, Pa.

INDUCTION NOTICE

*For immediate action on the
war and civilian front!*

*Equitable Heavy-Duty
Kraft Sacks*

*report for duty prepared to carry
through all conditions the foods and
chemicals required by our soldiers,
allies and home front workers.*



We've answered the call with
the best sacks we've ever pro-
duced...designed especially for

**POTATOES . . . FERTILIZERS
SOYBEAN PRODUCTS, etc.**

EQUITABLE PAPER BAG Co.

Northern Plant: 4700 31st Place, Long Island City
Southern Plant & Paper Mills: Orange, Texas

WAREHOUSES IN:

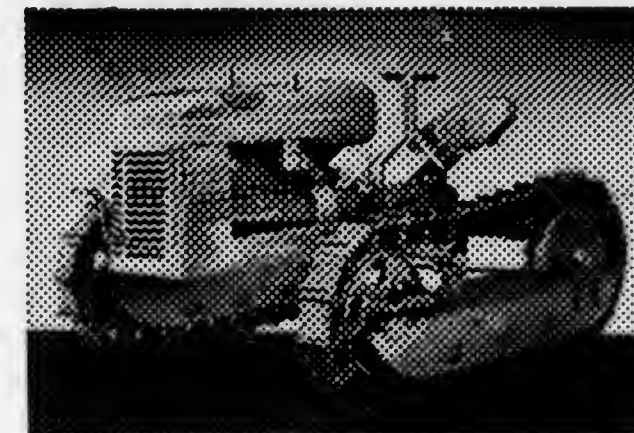
Allentown, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., Boston, Mass., Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, Ohio, Columbus, Ohio,
Detroit, Mich., Indianapolis, Ind., Jacksonville, Fla., Kansas City, Mo., Los Angeles, Cal., Memphis, Tenn.,
Pittsburgh, Pa., Rochester, N. Y., St. Louis, Miss., St. Paul, Minn., Washington, D. C., Youngstown, Ohio.

FOR SMALL FARMS...

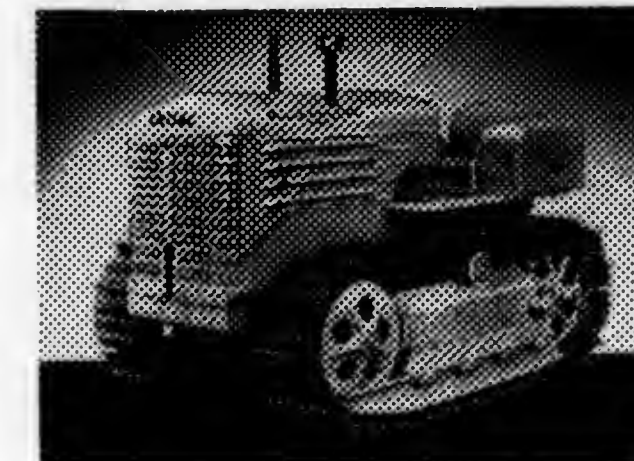
FOR AVERAGE FARMS

FOR LARGE FARMS...

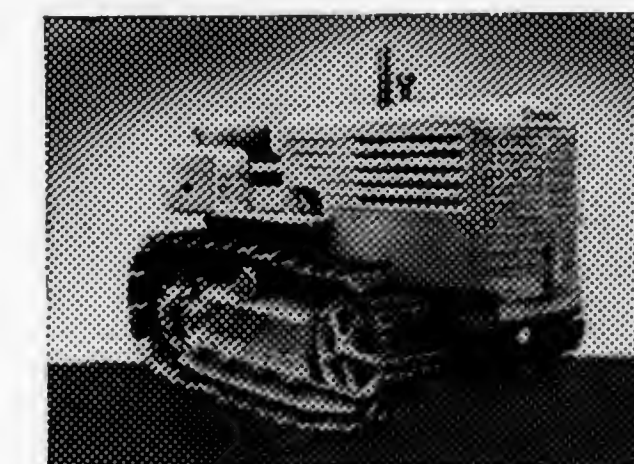
there's a **CLETRAC**
Tru-Traction TRACTOR
to fit every
agricultural need



Model H—Gas powered Cletrac of 18 drawbar and 22 belt horsepower. For the small farmer. . . Write for free booklet.



Model A — Powered by either gasoline or diesel engine of 30 drawbar and 38 belt horsepower. For average farms. Write for free booklet.



Model B—Powered by gasoline or diesel engine of 38 drawbar and 50 belt horsepower. For large farms and farmers who do custom work. Write for free booklet.

Under government regulations, a limited number of Cletrac Tru-Traction tractors for agriculture are being produced. These tractors range from the 18 horsepower Model HG, designed for smaller farms to Cletrac Model B of 38 horsepower for use on large farms. Not all farmers can purchase these Cletracs. However, those farmers who believe they can qualify and prove their need for new tractors may make application for the tractor they need.

If the application is approved the tractor will be delivered.

In considering the purchase of a new tractor, remember that only Cletrac provides Tru-Traction—power on both tracks at all times. And there's no job on the farm—on any farm—that can't be done better with a Cletrac Tru-Traction outfit.

See the Cletrac dealer near you who will gladly assist you in every way, keeping your present Cletrac in continuous use with complete parts and service or give you his aid, if you can qualify, in securing a new Cletrac Tru-Traction Model H, A, B, or D for agricultural use.

The Cleveland Tractor Co.

19300-214 Euclid Avenue,
Cleveland, Ohio

*Tru-Traction is power on both tracks at all times



CLETRAC Tru-Traction TRACTORS

THIS FREE BOOK FULLY EXPLAINS CLETRAC TRU-TRACTION—Write for a copy





LOW COST PROTECTION



Spray the "IRON AGE" Way

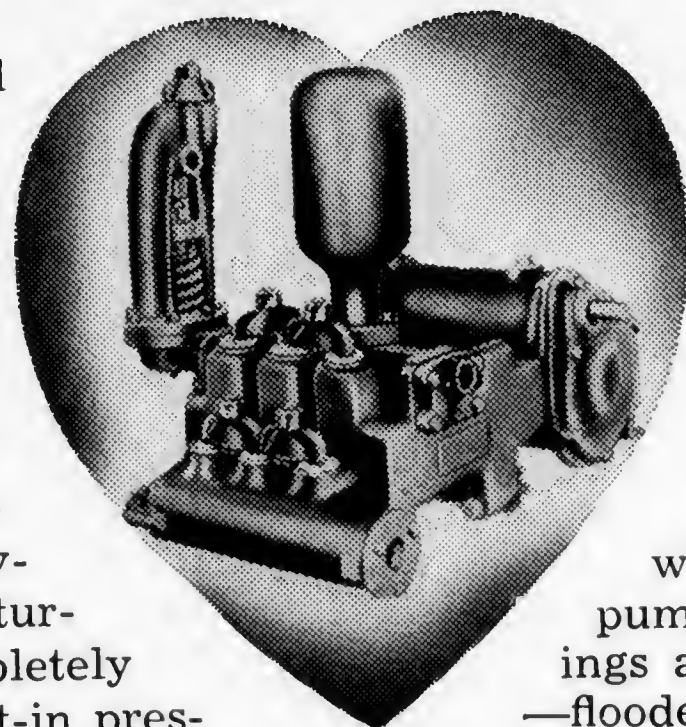
A successful spray program requires modern spray equipment — the kind of equipment that gives greater coverage with less spray material.

That is why modern, efficient, easy to handle Farquhar "Iron Age" sprayers are being used so extensively . . . why growers everywhere

praise their cost cutting performance. There are many important reasons for "Iron Age" superiority, one of which is the skill and precision that is **built into** the vital parts, another, the many **exclusive** features that improve performance — features that you do not get with any other type sprayer.

THE VITAL FEATURE

Most important of all "Iron Age" sprayer features is the easy working trouble free "Victory" pump. Horizontally designed for working pressures up to 1000 lbs. the "Victory" pump expels liquid from spray-er nozzles in a forceful turbulent mist that completely blankets foliage. Built-in pres-



sure regulator automatically holds pressure at a predetermined point. Easy accessibility to valves, plunger assembly, built-in suction strainer and other vital parts permits quick adjustment or inspection without tearing down pump. All gears and bearings are completely enclosed — flooded in oil.

7 sizes of "Victory" pumps are built in 6 to 40 gal. capacities.

FREE! The "Iron Age" sprayer catalog—fully illustrated—gives specifications of the complete Farquhar line of sprayers . . . tells how you can spray more effectively at less cost.

WRITE FOR CATALOG—NOW

A. B. FARQUHAR CO.

3402 DUKE ST., YORK, PA.



AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY
THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

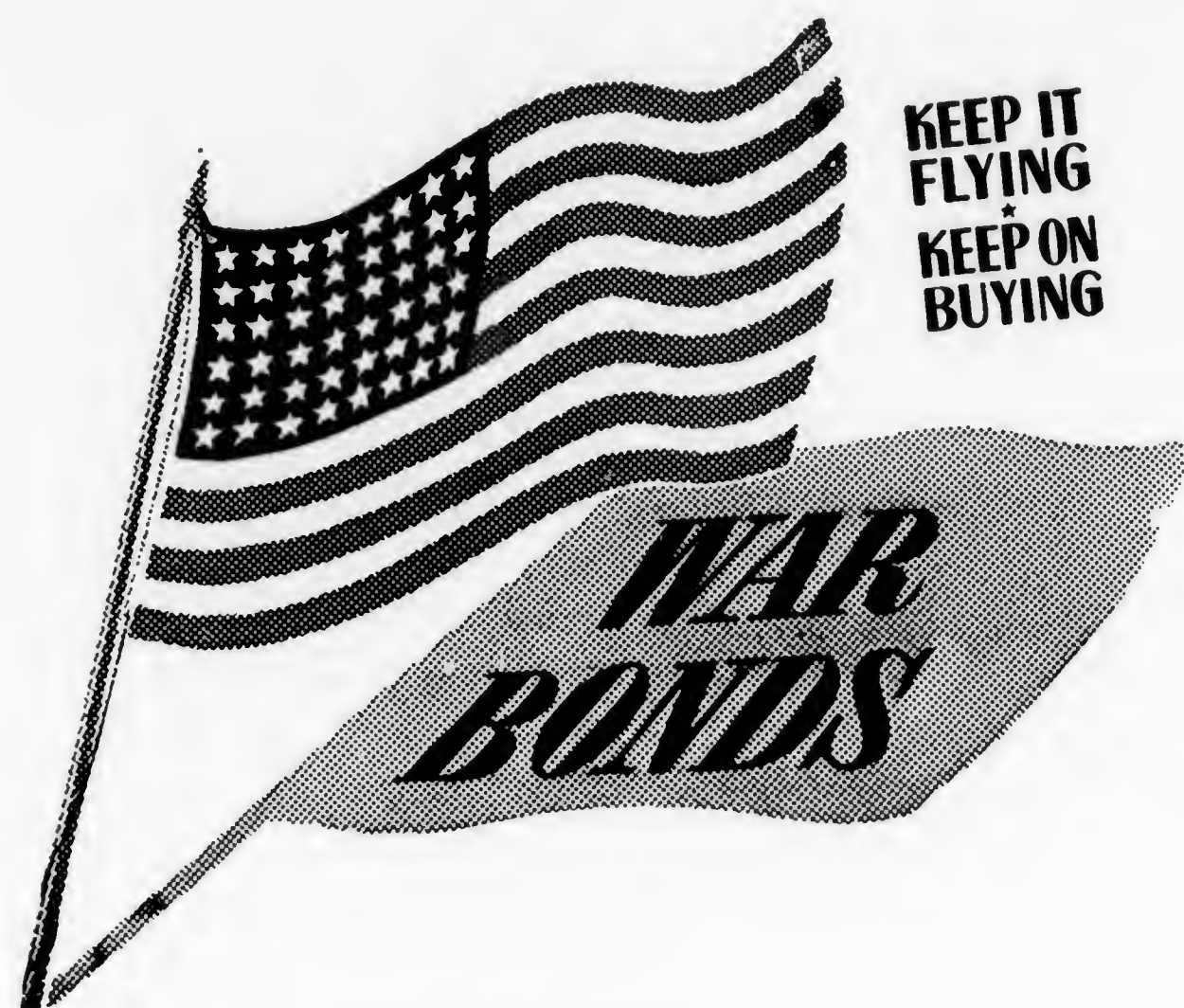


ON DENTON HILL — ROOSEVELT HIGHWAY
POTTER COUNTY

JUNE — 1944

VOLUME XXI

NUMBER 6



Our red, white and blue—means a happy life for you and those you love. That it may ever fly proudly—that it may never be trampled by fascist invaders, **ACT NOW!** Take part in the 5th War Loan and double your purchase of War Bonds. . . . That's your way to help win the war!

Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association

THE GUIDE POST

Published monthly by
THE PENNSYLVANIA COOPERATIVE POTATO GROWERS
ASSOCIATION, INC.

Address all communications to
C. F. H. WUESTHOFF, SECRETARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
410 Campbell Street, Williamsport, Pa.

Branch Office
P. DANIEL FRANTZ
720 N. EIGHTH STREET
ALLENTOWN



Branch Office
J. M. HINDMAN
MAIN STREET EXT.
BUTLER

Volume XXI

June, 1944

Number 6

TRIALS, TRIBULATIONS and PLEASURES in the Quest for BETTER POTATO VARIETIES



by DR. E. L. NIXON

Twenty years ago Francis Lint of Somerset planted the seeds from a seed ball collected from a Cobbler potato plant. From this seed ball he grew forty or fifty seedling varieties—none alike. Two white rural type seedlings which originated from the seeds of this ball showed some promise but finally degenerated.

Another one resembles somewhat the Cobbler (See Fig. 1) which was tried out in a small way by P. R. Smith of Ulyses. Several seed balls were collected from this seedling variety and over 3000 seedling plants were grown in the Hershey Green House. One of them was finally named the Nittany. The Nittany thus is really an f-2 generation Cobbler—that is selfed twice. The only things the Nittany has proven to possess is—superior yield to the Cobbler—an average of 40 bushels increase in a 100 tests, and more resistance to the degenerative types of disease—leaf roll and mosaic. It is the only Cobbler type that can be perpetuated in Pennsylvania. The trouble is, it is a Cobbler and the Cob-

blers are on the way out owing to their deep stem and deep eyes.

In 1930, a batch of seedlings propagated in the Hershey Green Houses from crossing the Rural Russet and pink McCormick was planted on the Blough Brothers' farm in Potter County. All told over 10,000 plants were grown from this cross. It was observed that almost every variety found in the so-called groups of potatoes resulted from this cross. The Cobbler type was occasionally found. The Green Mountain type was more frequently encountered. Eight White Rural types indistinguishable from each other were segregated. Then there was the McCormick group well represented Blue Victor, and a great preponderance of monstrosities, dwarfs, giants, highly colored pink, purple, blue, colored flesh, varieties, smooth, prongy, high-yielding, low-yielding, and every degree of self and cross sterility and fertility. Various cut leaves, erect and decumbent vine type tops. Even plants with half the number of chromosomes as either parent. It looks as though the



Fig. 1. Twenty years ago—Francis Lint of Sand Patch, Somerset County. The row pictured here grew the seed balls from which the Nittany was propagated.

whole potato family could be recreated from this cross alone.

Acres and acres of the most promising were tested not only in Potter County but all over the state for their resistance to degeneration and their reaction to weather hazards. Finally one of these Rurals was named Pennigan. Its chief value is that its foliage is exactly like the Rural Russet—that is its leaf surface is fat and smooth, not crinkled or puckered as is the case with all other White Rurals from whatever source. Its weakness is the same as with all Rurals. In hot seasons it is subject to stem end discoloration, and under adverse weather it grows irregular. Its

quality for chipping and the table is unexcelled. Like all the Rurals except in the mountainous areas they are on the way out.

It should be noted here that the quest up to this time was for a white potato, preferably a white rural with the inherent ability to reproduce equal to that of the Russet. It is worthy of note that 98% of all the 400 bushel potato club membership (over 2000) were made with the Russet. This was one thing to shoot at in the way of yield.

Stem end discoloration and high per cent off type resulting from adverse weather conditions have rendered the growing of the Rural a hazardous undertaking in many commercial areas. Following all of this testing of thousands of seedlings propagated from this cross it was finally concluded that no improvement over contemporary commercial varieties could be evolved from crossing the McCormick and Rural Russet.

At this juncture back crossing was undertaken—that is, the hybrids resulting from crossing the Rural Russet with the McCormick were crossed back onto the Rural. In addition every conceivable crossing and selfing were attempted using all available varieties commercial or otherwise. It was found that comparatively few varieties were compatible or had viable pollen. For example, no Rural potato has viable pollen and only a few varieties possessed pollen that would fertilize the Rural types.

However, we were successful in completing such crosses as Heath's Late Beauty with Rural Russet, and crossing one of these hybrids with Katahdin. Thousands of these resulting seedlings were propagated and one of them was named Allegheny Mountain. From this line of breeding a whole array of new varieties which could not be placed in any of the so called groups of potatoes appeared. We have recently been able to procure seedlings from crossing this Rural Russet—Heath's Late Beauty with Katahdin back on the Russet—something promising is in the offing.

Our most promising seedling varieties, however, are coming from the first back cross McCormick-Rural Russet back on to the Russet.

The highest yielding and the second highest yielding new seedlings yet discovered have come from this line of

Preliminary Announcement:

ANNUAL FIELD DAY

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10th, 1944

auspices of

Penna. Cooperative Potato Growers' Ass'n

at

"CAMP POTATO"

DENTON HILL, POTTER COUNTY

(8 miles east on Route 6)

9:00-11:00—Inspection of Camp Potato and Seedling Plots

Band Concert

11:00-12:00—Pageant, "Turning Potatoes into Gold"

12:00- 1:00—Luncheon and Band Concert

1:00- 1:30—Coronation of 1944 Potato Blossom Queen

1:30- 2:00—State-Wide Potato Picking Contest

2:00- 5:00—Annual Tour of Potato Fields



Fig. 1. Twenty years ago—Francis Lint of Sand Patch, Somerset County. The row pictured here grew the seed balls from which the Nittany was propagated.

whole potato family could be recreated from this cross alone.

Acres and acres of the most promising were tested not only in Potter County but all over the state for their resistance to degeneration and their reaction to weather hazards. Finally one of these Rurals was named Pennigan. Its chief value is that its foliage is exactly like the Rural Russet—that is its leaf surface is fat and smooth, not crinkled or puckered as is the case with all other White Rurals from whatever source. Its weakness is the same as with all Rurals. In hot seasons it is subject to stem end discoloration, and under adverse weather it grows irregular. Its

quality for chipping and the table is unexcelled. Like all the Rurals except in the mountainous areas they are on the way out.

It should be noted here that the quest up to this time was for a white potato, preferably a white rural with the inherent ability to reproduce equal to that of the Russet. It is worthy of note that 98% of all the 400 bushel potato club membership (over 2000) were made with the Russet. This was one thing to shoot at in the way of yield.

Stem end discoloration and high per cent off type resulting from adverse weather conditions have rendered the growing of the Rural a hazardous undertaking in many commercial areas. Following all of this testing of thousands of seedlings propagated from this cross it was finally concluded that no improvement over contemporary commercial varieties could be evolved from crossing the McCormick and Rural Russet.

At this juncture back crossing was undertaken—that is, the hybrids resulting from crossing the Rural Russet with the McCormick were crossed back onto the Rural. In addition every conceivable crossing and selfing were attempted using all available varieties commercial or otherwise. It was found that comparatively few varieties were compatible or had viable pollen. For example, no Rural potato has viable pollen and only a few varieties possessed pollen that would fertilize the Rural types.

However, we were successful in completing such crosses as Heath's Late Beauty with Rural Russet, and crossing one of these hybrids with Katahdin. Thousands of these resulting seedlings were propagated and one of them was named Allegheny Mountain. From this line of breeding a whole array of new varieties which could not be placed in any of the so called groups of potatoes appeared. We have recently been able to procure seedlings from crossing this Rural Russet—Heath's Late Beauty with Katahdin back on the Russet—something promising is in the offing.

Our most promising seedling varieties, however, are coming from the first back cross McCormick-Rural Russet back on to the Russet.

The highest yielding and the second highest yielding new seedlings yet discovered have come from this line of

Preliminary Announcement:

ANNUAL FIELD DAY

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10th, 1944

auspices of

Penna. Cooperative Potato Growers' Ass'n

at

"CAMP POTATO"

DENTON HILL, POTTER COUNTY

(8 miles east on Route 6)

★ ★ ★

9:00-11:00—Inspection of Camp Potato and Seedling Plots

Band Concert

11:00-12:00—Pageant, "Turning Potatoes into Gold"

12:00- 1:00—Luncheon and Band Concert

1:00- 1:30—Coronation of 1944 Potato Blossom Queen

1:30- 2:00—State-Wide Potato Picking Contest

2:00- 5:00—Annual Tour of Potato Fields



Fig. 2. This is the entire crop of last year's new seedlings grown for the first time in the seedling plots. There are 2300 new varieties represented, all a result of the second back cross—seven-eighths Rural Russet, one-eighth McCormick.

breeding. A seedling with a heavier russeted skin of the rural type, with an average of 23 per cent greater yield than the Rural Russet in all the tests so far conducted, has been named Pocono. This has proven to be the finest chipping variety under all conditions of growth and storage than any other variety yet tested.

Another seedling yet unnamed of this same breeding — three-fourths Russet and one-fourth McCormick actually has yielded at the rate of 900 bushels per acre in our test rows. See Fig. 3.



Fig. 3. One hill of an unnamed seedling —three-fourths Rural Russet and one-fourth McCormick above (15) compared with one hill of a standard commercial variety (18) grown under identical conditions.

SECRETS OF SUCCESS

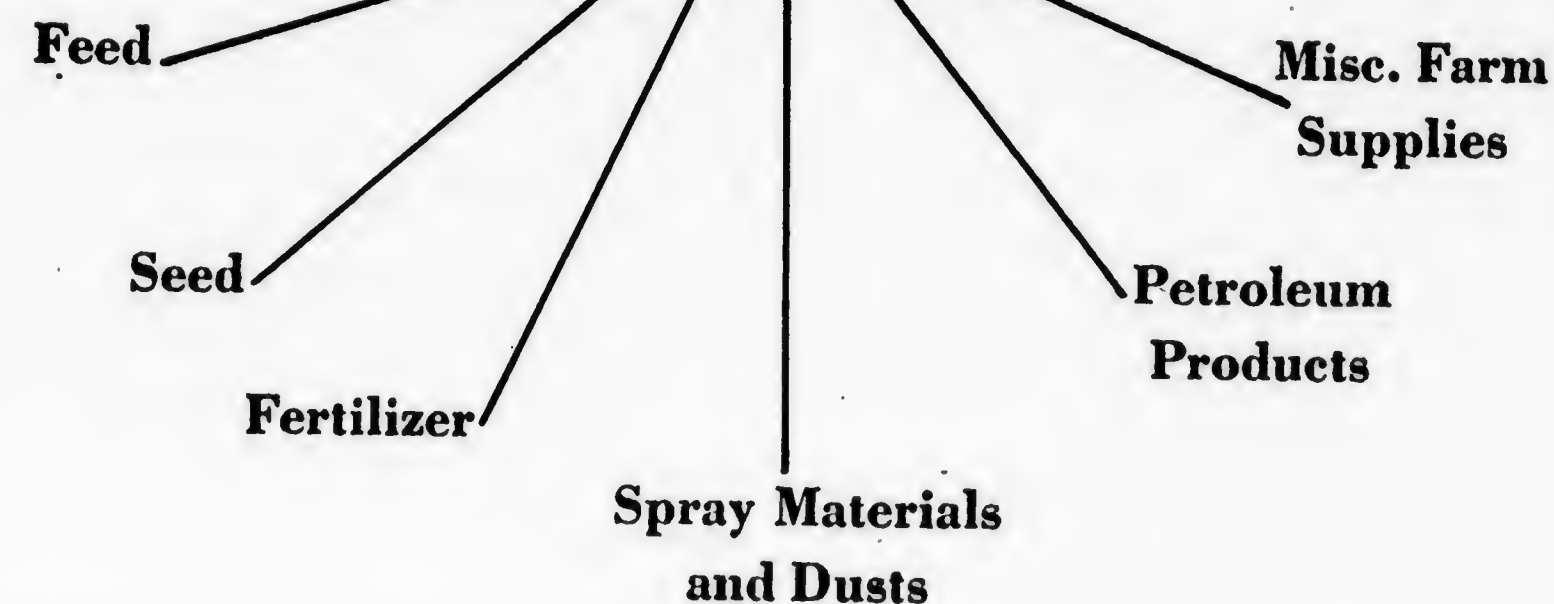
Cultivating open mindedness.
Listening to those who know.
Knowing the secret of getting along with people.
To never laugh at new ideas.
To cultivate the habit of success.
To link oneself with a just cause.
Knowing it is never too late to learn.

BUY WAR BONDS NOW!

Serving PENNSYLVANIA FARMERS

with

QUALITY



Penna. Farm Bureau Co-operative Association

3607 Derry Street

Harrisburg, Penna.

See Your Nearest Farm Bureau Co-op or Service Agent



Fig. 2. This is the entire crop of last year's new seedlings grown for the first time in the seedling plots. There are 2300 new varieties represented, all a result of the second back cross—seven-eighths Rural Russet, one-eighth McCormick.

breeding. A seedling with a heavier russeted skin of the rural type, with an average of 23 per cent greater yield than the Rural Russet in all the tests so far conducted, has been named Pocono. This has proven to be the finest chipping variety under all conditions of growth and storage than any other variety yet tested.

Another seedling yet unnamed of this same breeding — three-fourths Russet and one-fourth McCormick actually has yielded at the rate of 900 bushels per acre in our test rows. See Fig. 3.

SECRETS OF SUCCESS

Cultivating open mindedness.
Listening to those who know.
Knowing the secret of getting along with people.
To never laugh at new ideas.
To cultivate the habit of success.
To link oneself with a just cause.
Knowing it is never too late to learn.



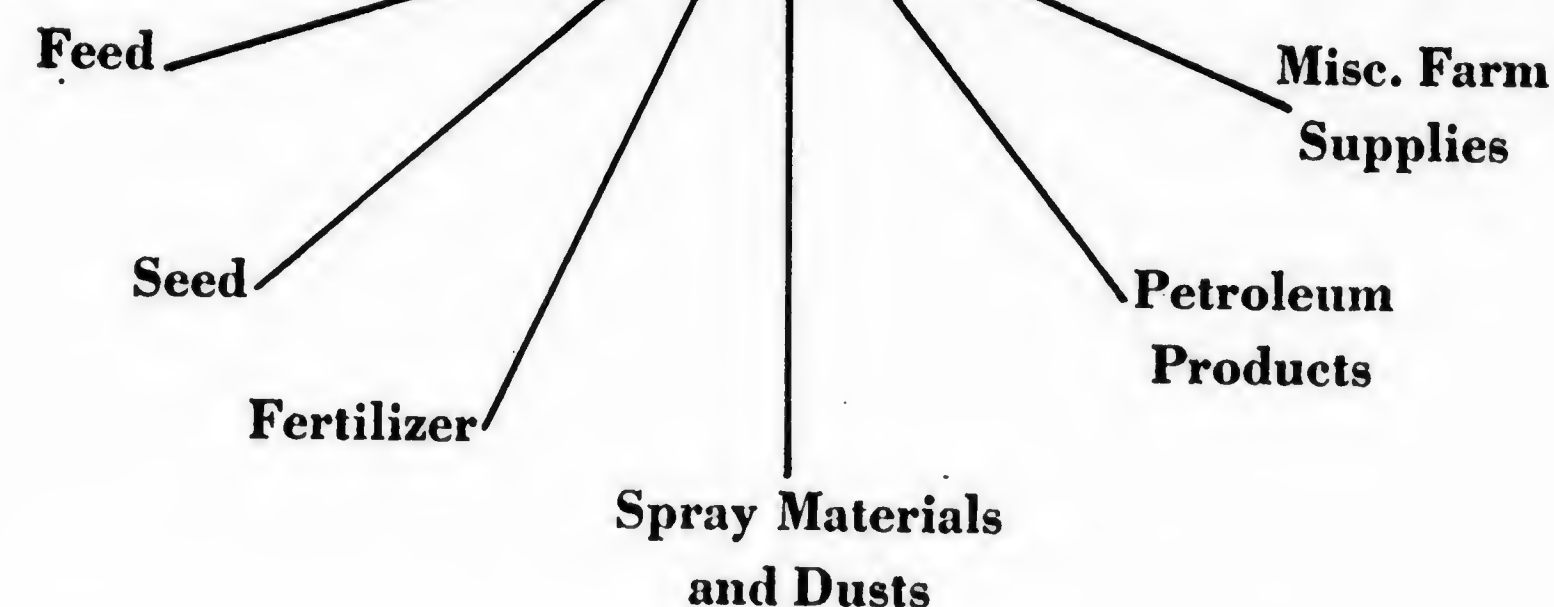
Fig. 3. One hill of an unnamed seedling —three-fourths Rural Russet and one-fourth McCormick above (15) compared with one hill of a standard commercial variety (18) grown under identical conditions.

BUY WAR BONDS NOW!

Serving PENNSYLVANIA FARMERS

with

QUALITY



Penna. Farm Bureau Co-operative Association

3607 Derry Street

Harrisburg, Penna.

See Your Nearest Farm Bureau Co-op or Service Agent

1944 POTATO BLOSSOM QUEEN



Caroline McHenry, Pennsylvania's
1943 Potato Blossom Queen

The Annual Selection and Coronation of the Potato Blossom Queen has contributed a valuable service to Growers of Pennsylvania. It is a splendid medium for conveying the idea of the importance of the Potato Industry to the general public and is a decided inspiration for potato minded people. Potato growers, friends of growers, distributors and consumers anxiously await this colorful selection and coronation.

Caroline McHenry of Columbia, our 1943 Queen, through her splendid co-operation, her friendly personality and tact did a wonderful job of elevating and popularizing Pennsylvania's \$40,000,000

Potato Industry. She met business men, producers and consumers and presented her pleasing story with telling effect. Future Queens will have every opportunity to carry on this splendid job, well done. Great plans for 1945's Queen are in the making. The honor and the opportunity to serve the industry is coveted by many potato growers' daughters.

Selection Plans

Preliminary plans for the selection and coronation of the 1944 Potato Blossom Queen have been developed to permit potato county participation. The ten leading counties for 1943 will be involved, namely Lehigh, Lancaster, Northampton, Somerset, Cambria, Potter, York, Schuylkill, Erie and Berks. The 1944 Potato Blossom Queen will be selected from Lehigh County, being the largest producer, with Lancaster, Northampton, Somerset and Cambria supplying the princesses to constitute the Queen's Court of Honor. The 1945 Queen would come from Northampton and so on. Should any county fail to choose a princess or a queen when called upon this county automatically would drop out of the succession and the next county in order of production would be eligible. This plan was adopted to eliminate possible disagreeable competition and embarrassments. Potato Growers' daughters co-operatively minded with tact and personality should be selected to represent the various counties whether they are to be queens or princesses.



*The problems we encounter each day are not intended to
make our lives easier, but to make us stronger.*

ALBERT C. ROEMHILD
Commission Merchant

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables

Phone, Lombard 1000

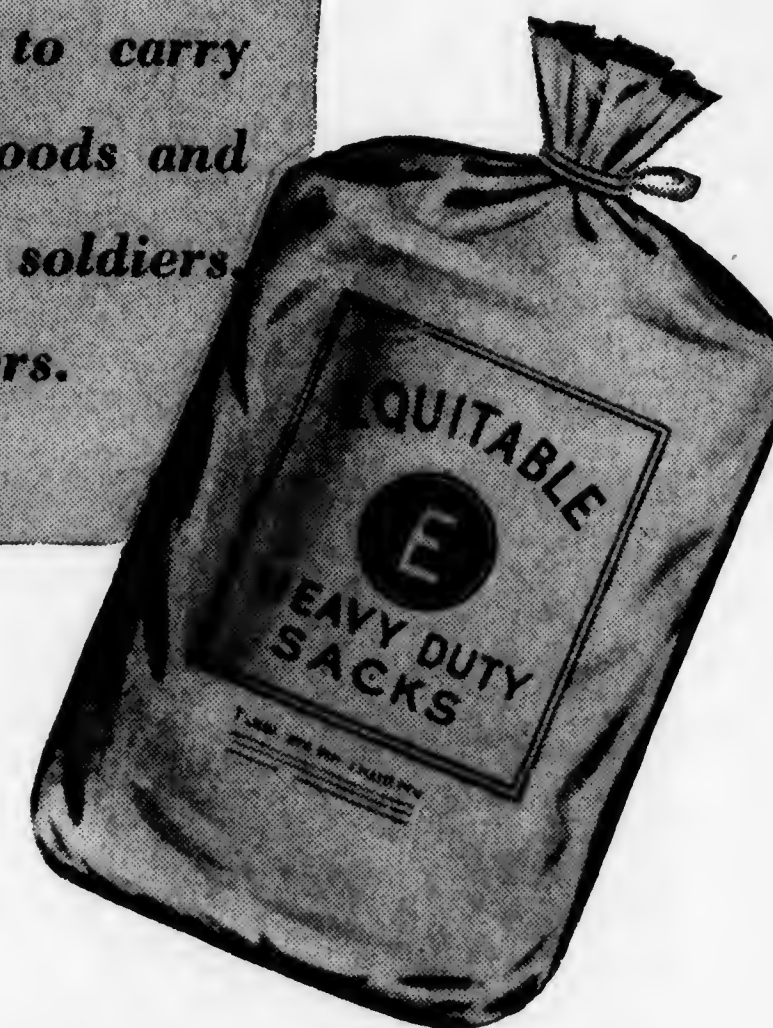
122 Dock St., Philadelphia, Pa.

INDUCTION NOTICE

*For immediate action on the
war and civilian front!*

*Equitable Heavy-Duty
Kraft Sacks*

*report for duty prepared to carry
through all conditions the foods and
chemicals required by our soldiers,
allies and home front workers.*



We've answered the call with
the best sacks we've ever pro-
duced... designed especially for

**POTATOES . . . FERTILIZERS
SOYBEAN PRODUCTS, etc.**

EQUITABLE PAPER BAG Co.

Northern Plant: 4700 31st Place, Long Island City

Southern Plant & Paper Mills: Orange, Texas

WAREHOUSES IN:
Allentown, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., Boston, Mass., Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, Ohio, Columbus, Ohio,
Detroit, Mich., Indianapolis, Ind., Jacksonville, Fla., Kansas City, Mo., Los Angeles, Cal., Memphis, Tenn.,
Pittsburgh, Pa., Rochester, N. Y., St. Louis, Miss., St. Paul, Minn., Washington, D. C., Youngstown, Ohio.

Fulton-Franklin F.F.A. Boys Guests of Penna. Chain Store Council and A&P Stores

By Paul Strait, Secretary, Taylor Township Chapter

On April 28th, fifty-four vocational students and eight vocational teachers motored to Altoona to spend the day as guests of the Chain Store Council and the A & P Stores of Altoona. The purpose of the trip was to receive a day's instruction under the leadership of key men at the A & P Warehouse of that city.

The group left Hustontown High School at 8:15 A. M. and arrived at Altoona at 10:00. Upon arriving they assembled in a reception room with their ag. teachers. They were welcomed by O. H. Weinert, head of the Altoona Unit, A & P Tea Co. Dr. E. L. Nixon acted as chairman for the group. The teachers introduced the boys from the various Chapters in Fulton and Franklin Counties. George Reisner, County Supervisor, gave remarks on the purpose of the tour of the Chain Store Council. Dr. Nixon talked on Food Production.

Earl R. French, National Marketing Director of The Atlantic Commission

Co., talked on the subject, "Problems of Assembly and Distribution," in which he stressed the direct route of getting the food direct to the consumer.

He compared U. S. production to demand and the price to the product. Mr. French finished by showing the boys colored food posters and advertisements, in which the value of foods, and the amount of foods necessary to make approximate yields of canned or processed foods.

J. A. Maschue and J. D. McGrath explained about poultry and eggs, assembly and distribution, candling, grading and packaging. Mr McGrath gave a demonstration on the dressing of poultry, the grade, quality and discussed the poultry situation. Broilers weigh 2½ lbs., fryers 1¾ lbs. At present prices it is more profitable to sell on foot than dressed. The boys were shown through the dark room where women were candling eggs.



Fifty-four vocational agricultural students sit in an improvised classroom in the Altoona warehouse of the A & P Food Stores where they heard talks and witnessed demonstrations on the marketing of farm crops. Standing (L. to R.) are: Howard J. Walsworth, in charge of operations in the Altoona area of the Atlantic Commission Company, produce buying affiliate of the A & P; Earl R. French, national marketing director of the commission company; H. C. Fetterolf, chief of vocational agricultural education in Pennsylvania; O. H. Weinert, general superintendent of A & P in the Altoona area; Dr. E. L. Nixon, agricultural counsellor of the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council; George L. Reisner, vocational agricultural advisor for Fulton and Franklin counties, and V. A. Martin, advisor in the State vocational agricultural department.

Merle Hess Broadcasts from KDKA

Merle Hess, 17, one of Pennsylvania's foremost farm boys, went on the air Friday morning, June 16th. He was interviewed over Pittsburgh's Station KDKA by Homer H. Martz, agricultural director of that station.

Hess appeared on the program with George L. Reisner, vocational agricultural advisor for Fulton and Franklin counties, to tell of the tour of the A & P Food Stores warehouse in Altoona on April 28th when 54 F. F. A. Boys from Fulton and Franklin counties were given an insight into realistic aspects of marketing.

The program which lasted from early morning until well into the evening, was arranged by the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council. At its conclusion, H. C. Fetterolf, chief of the State Department of vocational agriculture, said the day's sessions were worth a week in the classroom. Mr. Fetterolf, along with Mr. V. A. Martin, also of his department, were present throughout the day.

Hess is an honor student at Chambersburg High School; vice president of the State Chapter, Future Farmers of America, and president of the Fulton-Franklin Chapter, F. F. A. He has \$1,000 invested in livestock and crops.

An able talker who has engaged in a number of forensic contests, Hess made a hit at the dinner which followed the Altoona affair when he made an address of thanks to the assembled gathering. He felt at home speaking over the air, especially with his friend and counselor, Mr. Reisner, present.

The bakery was inspected by everyone where bread was in the process of being mixed in giant mixers. The bread is 50% flour. Doughnuts, rolls and bread were being baked, wrapped, and boxed. One batch of dough weighing from 850 to 1,000 lbs. makes 600 to 850 loaves of bread. While in the bakery doughnuts and rolls were passed around.

At 12:45 everyone on the tour went to the Keith Jr. High School Cafeteria for lunch which all enjoyed. After dinner the boys saw bananas in storage, in ripening rooms, and the packers and cutters at work. Later everyone assembled before a display of potatoes, bananas, oranges, grapefruit, lemons, pineapples, sweet potatoes, peppers, parsley, green beans, fresh peas, turnips, asparagus, lettuce, onions (dry and green), cauliflower, tomatoes, celery, radishes, carrots, kale, broccoli, spinach and cucumbers, while Howard Walsworth, who is in charge of company operations, discussed spoilage, prevention of spoilage, grade, quality, refrigeration, and from where it was grown. He stated that parsnips, turnips, asparagus, and peppers are crops which can be grown profitably by local growers.

The entire group had their pictures taken, the officials included. The boys were shown marketing reports, teletype, accounting, marking up orders, etc.

The whole group proceeded to a nearby church where an excellent chicken dinner was served. After dinner was finished the group had the pleasure of hearing the following speakers:

1. Mr. H. C. Fetterolf, Chief of Agricultural Education
2. Mr. Martin, Assistant Chief of Agricultural Education
3. Loyal D. Odhner, Managing Director of the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council
4. George Reisner, Fulton County Vocational Supervisor
5. Mr. Gerhart, Agricultural Teacher

Also Mr. Walsworth, Mr. Weinert, Dr. Nixon, and Mr. Hess. Everyone proceeded to the A & P Super Market for a demonstration in stocking, conditioning, displaying and preserving produce in the store.

The tour of the Chain Store Council and A & P Warehouse was largely made possible through the efforts of Dr. E. L. Nixon, Agriculture Counsellor of the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council.



**BUY EXTRA
WAR BONDS
Today!**

Fulton-Franklin F.F.A. Boys Guests of Penna. Chain Store Council and A&P Stores

By Paul Strait, Secretary, Taylor Township Chapter

On April 28th, fifty-four vocational students and eight vocational teachers motored to Altoona to spend the day as guests of the Chain Store Council and the A & P Stores of Altoona. The purpose of the trip was to receive a day's instruction under the leadership of key men at the A & P Warehouse of that city.

The group left Hustontown High School at 8:15 A. M. and arrived at Altoona at 10:00. Upon arriving they assembled in a reception room with their ag. teachers. They were welcomed by O. H. Weinert, head of the Altoona Unit, A & P Tea Co. Dr. E. L. Nixon acted as chairman for the group. The teachers introduced the boys from the various Chapters in Fulton and Franklin Counties. George Reisner, County Supervisor, gave remarks on the purpose of the tour of the Chain Store Council. Dr. Nixon talked on Food Production.

Earl R. French, National Marketing Director of The Atlantic Commission

Co., talked on the subject, "Problems of Assembly and Distribution," in which he stressed the direct route of getting the food direct to the consumer.

He compared U. S. production to demand and the price to the product. Mr. French finished by showing the boys colored food posters and advertisements, in which the value of foods, and the amount of foods necessary to make approximate yields of canned or processed foods.

J. A. Maschue and J. D. McGrath explained about poultry and eggs, assembly and distribution, candling, grading and packaging. Mr McGrath gave a demonstration on the dressing of poultry, the grade, quality and discussed the poultry situation. Broilers weigh 2½ lbs., fryers 1¾ lbs. At present prices it is more profitable to sell on foot than dressed. The boys were shown through the dark room where women were candling eggs.



Fifty-four vocational agricultural students sit in an improvised classroom in the Altoona warehouse of the A & P Food Stores where they heard talks and witnessed demonstrations on the marketing of farm crops. Standing (L. to R.) are: Howard J. Walsworth, in charge of operations in the Altoona area of the Atlantic Commission Company, produce buying affiliate of the A & P; Earl R. French, national marketing director of the commission company; H. C. Fetterolf, chief of vocational agricultural education in Pennsylvania; O. H. Weinert, general superintendent of A & P in the Altoona area; Dr. E. L. Nixon, agricultural counsellor of the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council; George L. Reisner, vocational agricultural advisor for Fulton and Franklin counties, and V. A. Martin, advisor in the State vocational agricultural department.

Merle Hess Broadcasts from KDKA

Merle Hess, 17, one of Pennsylvania's foremost farm boys, went on the air Friday morning, June 16th. He was interviewed over Pittsburgh's Station KDKA by Homer H. Martz, agricultural director of that station.

Hess appeared on the program with George L. Reisner, vocational agricultural advisor for Fulton and Franklin counties, to tell of the tour of the A & P Food Stores warehouse in Altoona on April 28th when 54 F. F. A. Boys from Fulton and Franklin counties were given an insight into realistic aspects of marketing.

The program which lasted from early morning until well into the evening, was arranged by the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council. At its conclusion, H. C. Fetterolf, chief of the State Department of vocational agriculture, said the day's sessions were worth a week in the classroom. Mr. Fetterolf, along with Mr. V. A. Martin, also of his department, were present throughout the day.

Hess is an honor student at Chambersburg High School; vice president of the State Chapter, Future Farmers of America, and president of the Fulton-Franklin Chapter, F. F. A. He has \$1,000 invested in livestock and crops.

An able talker who has engaged in a number of forensic contests, Hess made a hit at the dinner which followed the Altoona affair when he made an address of thanks to the assembled gathering. He felt at home speaking over the air, especially with his friend and counselor, Mr. Reisner, present.

The bakery was inspected by everyone where bread was in the process of being mixed in giant mixers. The bread is 50% flour. Doughnuts, rolls and bread were being baked, wrapped, and boxed. One batch of dough weighing from 850 to 1,000 lbs. makes 600 to 850 loaves of bread. While in the bakery doughnuts and rolls were passed around.

At 12:45 everyone on the tour went to the Keith Jr. High School Cafeteria for lunch which all enjoyed. After dinner the boys saw bananas in storage, in ripening rooms, and the packers and cutters at work. Later everyone assembled before a display of potatoes, bananas, oranges, grapefruit, lemons, pineapples, sweet potatoes, peppers, parsley, green beans, fresh peas, turnips, asparagus, lettuce, onions (dry and green), cauliflower, tomatoes, celery, radishes, carrots, kale, broccoli, spinach and cucumbers, while Howard Walsworth, who is in charge of company operations, discussed spoilage, prevention of spoilage, grade, quality, refrigeration, and from where it was grown. He stated that parsnips, turnips, asparagus, and peppers are crops which can be grown profitably by local growers.

The entire group had their pictures taken, the officials included. The boys were shown marketing reports, teletype, accounting, marking up orders, etc.

The whole group proceeded to a nearby church where an excellent chicken dinner was served. After dinner was finished the group had the pleasure of hearing the following speakers:

1. Mr. H. C. Fetterolf, Chief of Agricultural Education
2. Mr. Martin, Assistant Chief of Agricultural Education
3. Loyal D. Odhner, Managing Director of the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council
4. George Reisner, Fulton County Vocational Supervisor
5. Mr. Gerhart, Agricultural Teacher

Also Mr. Walsworth, Mr. Weinert, Dr. Nixon, and Mr. Hess. Everyone proceeded to the A & P Super Market for a demonstration in stocking, conditioning, displaying and preserving produce in the store.

The tour of the Chain Store Council and A & P Warehouse was largely made possible through the efforts of Dr. E. L. Nixon, Agriculture Counsellor of the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council.

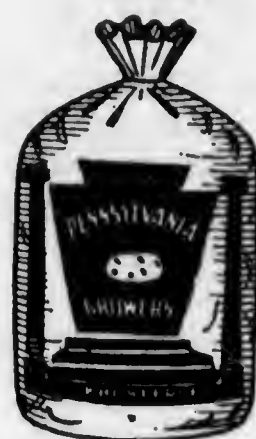


**BUY EXTRA
WAR BONDS
Today!**

The Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers Assn.

Incorporated

Williamsport, Penna.



OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

P. Daniel Frantz, President—Coplay
Robert W. Lohr, Vice-President—Boswell

CENTRAL AREA

M. P. Whitenight, Bloomsburg
Ed. Fisher, Coudersport
Wm. W. Hayes, Jersey Shore

WESTERN AREA

F. L. Dodd, Columbus
J. A. Donaldson, Emlenton
R. W. Lohr, Boswell

EASTERN AREA

P. Daniel Frantz, Coplay
J. K. Mast, Elverson
Hugh McPherson, Bridgeton

Purposes—To bring together for mutual co-operative effort and service all agencies engaged or interested in the production, transportation, marketing and utilization of potatoes and the general promotion and advancement of the potato industry in all its phases.

Major Activities

1. An Educational Program in Production and Marketing.
2. A Youth Movement in the Promotion and Advancement of the Potato Industry.
3. Maintenance of Camp Potato as a Recreational and Inspirational Center Through the Development and Proving of Better Varieties and Practices.
4. Sustain an Informed Membership Through Sufficient Meetings and Timely Reminders Through the Associations Official Organ, The Guide Post.

The Annual Membership to this Association is \$1.00, which includes a year's Subscription to The Guide Post.

—BLUE LABEL—

THE PAPER BAG SITUATION

Grower Cooperation to Guarantee Deliveries Necessary

All indications are that Pennsylvania Blue Label potatoes will begin to move earlier than usual this season. The crop of Early and Intermediate potato states is expected to be lighter but the large late potato states expect more than normal production.

The paper bag situation from the standpoint of availability and distribution to potato packers is more critical than ever before. Prices will continue at about the same level as the past three years but labor for packing and shipping bags and trucks for their delivery is so critical that this Association's Co-operators will have difficulty in getting adequate supplies for this season's crop

unless orders for delivery are placed early. The smart thing to do this year is to estimate the seasons requirements now and request that shipments be made at certain future dates. This procedure will not only guarantee the quantities desired but will also reduce the cash outlay on the part of growers. It will also definitely assist manufacturers in their distribution problem which, true enough, is their problem but ours as well for it means reasonable assurance of timely deliveries.

Growers requiring 25,000 bags or more at one time may order these early and have their inspection number printed on the heel of the bag by the

June, 1944

THE GUIDE POST

13

manufacturer. This is being arranged with bag supplies to assist growers in a small way with their ever present labor difficulties.

The management of this association urge all growers to contact the Williamsport office as soon as possible to make their immediate needs and anticipated needs known. Remember the paper bag situation is critical—get those orders in early.—C.F.H.W.

—BLUE LABEL—

1944 400-BUSHEL CLUB LEST YOU FORGET

Four hundred or more bushels of potatoes on a measured acre of ground is every growers ambition today. This is a most enviable goal this year of all years—it is a patriotic aim to say the least—it is economical and decidedly profitable. The 1943 season produced good to average yields but comparatively few 400 Bushel Club members—one in Schuylkill County, one in Potter County and one in Lehigh County. Most fields of the state have been planted and are well up, showing good stands with hardy beautiful foliage. This association wishes to remind growers and production advisers that the 400 Bushel Club is still **very much alive** and welcomes new qualified members at all times. If your fields show promise keep it in mind—the gold medal award is a **great honor**, in war and in peace times, for special accomplishments coveted by hundreds of Pennsylvania growers.

—BLUE LABEL—

THE CO-OPERATIVE SPIRIT

The success of any co-operative depends upon the co-operative spirit among the members. This spirit does not happen of its own accord. It comes through thinking and doing things together with your neighbors. It comes through building efficient organization.

The co-operative spirit is fostered, strengthened by bringing small groups of members and their families together for discussion of co-operative questions, community needs and even national and world affairs. Such meetings or conferences help members to make each other better and help to create and strengthen the co-operative feeling through mutual understanding of each other's problems and interest.—A Co-operator.

"What Is a Farmer?"

New Definition

New definition has been made for the farmer—an official definition announced for federal taxation purposes. The revenue statutes define him as any person deriving 66⅔ per cent of his income from agricultural operations.

But he is more than that. According to the Charlotte, N. C., *Observer*, the farmer is the fellow who gets up before daylight, feeds his stock, milks his cows and then, eating a hasty breakfast, hurries forth to the field, trying to beat the sun there.

The farmer has no "hours." He works hard all day and at sundown he goes back over the routine with his stock.

One day seems like another—only perhaps a little more crowded.

A farmer mustn't worry when he sees rain ruining his crops or droughts burning them up.

He is expected to produce more with less fertilizer and help. He is often referred to as the backbone of the country, but feels like the spareribs.

He must support church and school and, above all, be respectable no matter how his city cousins raise Cain, dissipate and waste.

When he finishes gathering one crop, he must immediately, if not sooner, begin to break land for another.

He must gamble with the weather, insects and federal directives—and often the cards are stacked against him.

—Williamsport Gazette-Bulletin

Wanted—Those Story Telling pictures. Get a cash prize and a year's subscription to **The Guide Post**. The story should concern modern production and marketing methods.

Pennsylvania
Cooperative Potato Growers' Assn.
Williamsport, Pa.

WHY A CAMP POTATO?

THE PROBLEM:

The best crop any land can ever grow is its people. If that crop dies out what good are all the others? Once there was a humble homestead in every cleared area in Pennsylvania. Only a generation ago, where Camp Potato now stands, accessible to all that exalts and embellishes civilized life, stood one of these homesteads. The man is still living who dug the well just back of the machine shed and storage. The large sugar maple on the back farm, planted with Grandmother Butler's own hand is all that is left to commemorate the coming and passing of another homestead.

The cleared fields, whole stretches of them, throughout Pennsylvania are becoming hunting grounds; every acre of idle land impoverishes the state just one acres worth. Land is idle land if it can be put to better use. Of the towns that once were, there remains the smoke stacks and broken dams. Homes are windowless and silent. As far as human beings are concerned all this waste land is dying land. It once portrayed a buoyant, young, heated, spirit which once had swept westward across the Alleghenies and the Mississippi peopling the country, and bringing about the miracle that was America.

The spirit up to this war was ebbing. The youth that are fighting this war will appreciate that America has something worth fighting for—worth dying for.

Perhaps, the preceeding generation did not know the nature of that ugly blight which is making waste land of all the usable abandoned areas throughout America. An impoverished agricultural has no purchasing power. As the surrounding farm land goes out the surrounding town or city goes out. Taxing industrial America to support rural America is the wrong approach. City people and industrial America must wake up to their obligations to agricultural America—not to save rural America but to save themselves.

THE HISTORY:

This is not prophecy but history. Read it in verse as written by Harry Kemp in the "*Song of the Plow*"—

"It was I who built Chaldea and the city of the plain;

I was Greece, and Rome and Carthage and the opulence of Spain.

When their courtiers walked in scarlet and their queens wore chains of gold,

And forgot 'twas I who made them, growing godless, folk and bold.

I went over them in judgment and again my corn fields stood,

Where empty courts bowed homage in obsequious multitude.

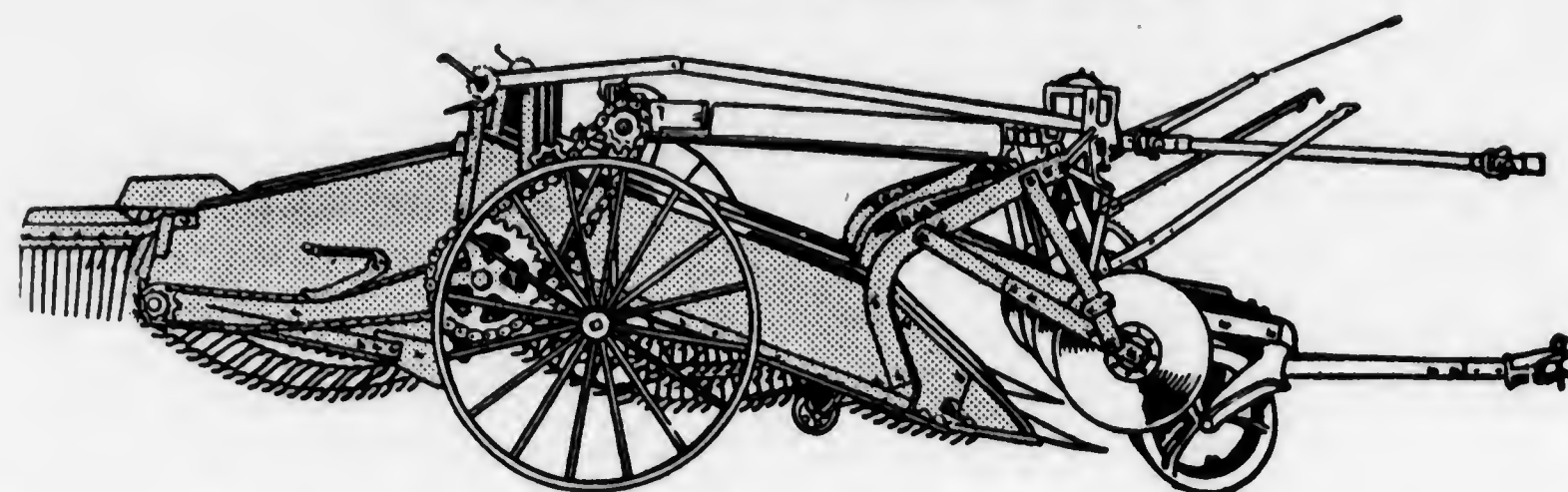
For the Nation that forgets me in that hour her doom is sealed.

By a judgment as from heaven that can never be repealed."

THE SOLUTION:

Camp Potato epitomizes in the heart of Pennsylvania potato growers **Vision to See, Faith to Believe, and Courage to Do**. Did it ever occur to you that the old men wrecked the CCC buildings and that the Youth built Camp Potato; that there are beams and uprights in this building that no one man could have put into place; that the whole movement is **Cooperative**; that the Camp is the Visual Expression for something hoped for? Here business, industry, agricultural and labor meet on a common level appreciating the dignity of labor and the beauty of human service. This movement is demonstrating that the products of the fields and factory can be equitably distributed at equitable prices to the end that poverty and distress in the midst of plenty may be eliminated.—E.L.N.

OLIVER one and two row POWER LIFT POTATO DIGGERS



Built to meet the requirements of Pennsylvania farmers.

Both one and two row diggers are built with a power take-off, designed to connect with a power take-off spline on practically all makes of tractors. The cut steel gears and high grade oversize anti-friction bearings run in a bath of oil.

Oliver digger chains used on both the one and two row diggers actually wear longer by test, not only because they are heat-treated spring steel, but because of an exclusive Oliver design by which the connecting hooks are thickened to offer wider wearing surfaces which prolongs the life of the chain.

Agitators and rollers are the same on both one and two row diggers and are loosely mounted on chilled metal double cone bearings. This special Oliver mounting permits the rollers and agitators to revolve freely in any type of soil. The agitators and rollers stay centered on the double cones and have no inclination to lean or work to one side of the bearing.

The small agitator gives four vibrations and the large agitator gives three vibrations with each revolution instead of two as in the case of older type chain agitators. The effect of this new type Oliver agitator is gentler, yet more effective, vibration for removing the soil from the potatoes.

The main and extension elevator chains on all Oliver diggers can be operated separately or connected to make a continuous apron.

Drum trucks or forecarriages can be furnished. Due to our exclusively designed drum trucks, which work close to the digger points, they maintain an even depth in uneven ground.

Oliver two row diggers feature a simple mechanical power lift which works when the digger is moving forward, standing still, or backing.

At the end of the rows Oliver two row diggers are raised, turned and lowered without stopping the tractor.

Oliver disc attachments are available where required for fields overgrown with vines, grass and weeds. The inside disc attachments for two row diggers are designed to cut the vines between the digger beds and are especially important when working under such conditions.

There will be a limited quantity of both one and two row diggers available.

Write us for circular and name of your nearest dealer.

OLIVER FARM EQUIPMENT COMPANY

1420 Mayflower St.,
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

June, 1944

THE GUIDE POST

17

STATE AGENCIES to be CALLED UPON

All State agencies contributing to the advancement of Pennsylvania agriculture will be called upon to assist farmers in the solution of new and difficult problems that are seen coming in the post-war period, Secretary Horst declared in a recent address to faculty members and students of the School of Agriculture at The Pennsylvania State College.

The agencies he referred to include the State Department of Agriculture, the instructional, research and extension services of the Penn State School of Agriculture, vocational agriculture in the public schools, and various services in State departments such as Highways, Forests and Waters, Internal Affairs, Public Instruction, and Commerce.

"When the war is over and war-torn nations of the world are assisted in replenishing food and livestock supplies," Secretary Horst said, "farm problems will be such that maximum service will be required of every available agency."

"The growing complexity of the industry of agriculture is such that in the

post-war period the general public will be as greatly concerned with food supplies as it is right now.

"The consuming public is bound to be more discriminating in its selection and use of available foods. Quality will be sought then just as quantity is the greatest present primary need. Carefully selected fruits, vegetables and other foods will be demanded in attractive packages. Day-old eggs, sweet corn and some vegetables may be the rule rather than the exception.

"How can the grower, especially the small farmer, overcome the difficulties involved in the increased competition that is bound to come?

"Our farmers generally have shown ability to meet such problems in the past and there is little doubt but that they will continue to meet them in the future. However, those State agencies that have been established to assist the farmer through research and instruction, and have been helpful to him in other years, will be looked to for a type of guidance that will reduce periods of experimentation to a minimum."

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

KATAHDIN

WHITE RURAL

SEBAGO

RUSSET RURAL

CHIPPEWA

SEQUOIA

POTTER SEED POTATO COOPERATIVE

COUDERSPORT, PENNA.

THE JUNIOR-GUIDE POST

Pennsylvania Junior
Cooperative Potato Growers Assn.

OFFICERS

Leo H. Stout, Shinglehouse... President
Calvin M. Will, Somerset... V.-President
Daniel W. Keener, Neffs... Secretary
Harold Henninger, Allentown... Treasurer

DIRECTORS

Calvin M. Will... Somerset, Somerset
John Wallas... New Castle, Lawrence
Harold Holmes... Waterford, Erie
Samuel Holubec... Bellefonte, Centre
Leo Rouzer... Laidig, Fulton
Leo H. Stout... Shinglehouse, Potter
Daniel W. Keener... Neffs, Lehigh
James Helwig... Catawissa, Columbia
Harold Henninger

Catasaugua, Northampton

Annual Membership—\$1.00 which includes 12 issues of The GUIDE POST.

Single Copies—25c.

All communications concerning the Junior Cooperative Potato Growers' Association should be addressed to either Secretary, Daniel W. Keener, Neffs, Penna., or C. F. H. Wuesthoff, Gen'l. Manager, 410 Campbell St., Williamsport, Penna.



F.F.A. Boys Open "Camp Potato"

Lycoming County Future Farmers were again on hand to officially open "Camp Potato," the Pennsylvania Co-operative Potato Growers Association's demonstration and proving ground for practical production practices and new acceptable varieties of potatoes. Fourteen interested young men with their instructors and advisers were working guests of the Association Tuesday and Wednesday, May 30th and 31st. The following made this educational trip: Grover Gordner, Grant Smith, Stanley Miller, Walter Bigger, and Max Rupert, from Hughesville; Fred Hunter, William O'Conner, Richard Fenstermacher, John Werner and Robert Harrison from Picture Rocks; and Walter Winters, Harry Miller, James Mitchell, Fred Michael from South Williamsport. William Youngdahl, vocational teacher at Hughesville and Picture Rocks and Charles D. Carey, vocational super-

visor for Lycoming County, were in charge of the group.

These young men assisted in the planting of a great number of outstanding seedlings, picked stones, graded and trimmed about the Camp grounds generally. They expect to return later in the season to observe the growth and development of the seedlings they planted and to see generally what their handiwork has accomplished.

Dr. E. L. Nixon, Agricultural Counsellor for the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council and Adviser to the Pennsylvania Co-operative Potato Growers, explained to the boys the original purpose of "Camp Potato" and how under his direction many outstanding seedling varieties have been developed and proven. C. F. H. Wuesthoff, General Manager of the Association, took the boys on a short tour to observe commercial planting on the Sky High Farms managed by Ed Fisher, a director of the Association. A stop was made at a modern potato storage owned by Everett Blass, of Coudersport, R. D. The boys observed the principles involved in this most successful type of storage. Manager Wuesthoff also explained to the boys how Pennsylvania Potatoes were graded, packed and marketed in the Association's Blue Label paper consumer package.

Juniata Valley F.F.A. Chapters

On June 2, 3 and 4th a group of Future Farmers made an educational tour to Camp Potato in Potter County. Schools represented by boys and their agriculture teachers were; East Penns Valley, Ray Bright; Thompsonstown, William Shaffer; Tuscorora Valley, William V. Godshall; Lewistown, Russell Ruble and Austin A. McBride, Adviser of the Juniata Valley District Future Farmers Association.

Or. E. L. Nixon, Adviser to the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council, was present and explained the nature of the experimental and research work being done at the Camp in connection with the development and propagating of new varieties of potatoes. Under the direction of Dr. Nixon and C. F. H. Wuesthoff, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Co-operative Potato Growers' Association, the boys planted some of the new hybrid varieties and tuber unit potatoes. They also picked stones from the potato fields and did some grading and curbing work on the driveway. They



The "Camp Potato" Program: Work - Learn - Play - Eat.

visited a modern potato storage with a capacity of 20,000 bushels on the farm of Everett Blass and observed commercial potato planting on the Sky High Farm managed by Ed Fisher, where 250 acres of potatoes are being planted this season.

On Sunday morning a devotional period was held by the group under the leadership of Reverend W. E. Stephens, Rector of The Christ Episcopal Church of Coudersport. Following this the boys broke camp and left for home, feeling that this trip was a very fitting climax to their year's work in vocational agriculture, and grateful to the Pennsylvania Potato Growers for making the facilities of the camp available to Future Farmer groups.

Little Lions Chapter

June 9th and 10th the Little Lions Chapter of the State College High School visited Camp Potato to Work - Learn - Play - and Eat. Under the leadership of Chapter Adviser E. H. Dale and Association Manager C. F. H. Wuesthoff these boys, in spite of weather conditions, made a trip worth while to all. The boys visited spots of interest on the way to and from State College. While at Camp Potato they saw commercial potato planting, commercial storage houses and experimental seedling plots. As previous groups this group gave a good accounting of themselves as far as work in and about the camp was con-

cerned. They graded road, cut brush, cut and trimmed lawns, split wood, etc., all for the general improvement of the camp. It was agreed that many hands indeed make light work of heavy tasks. The following young men made this trip—Charles Meyers, secretary of the Chapter; Maurice Lightner, Harry Corl, Henry Dreibelbis, Joe Porter, Bill Garrison, Winston Yingling.

Dirt Farmer Fined

NEW YORK—For the first time in any court of the land a dirt farmer was actually fined and imprisoned for violating Office of Price Administration's ceiling price regulations.

Vincenzo Guiffre, muck-land farmer of Canastota, by his plea of guilty to criminal information on five counts, admitted he had sold a quantity of onions at \$700 in excess of ceiling prices.

U. S. Attorney McNally, addressing Federal Judge William Bondy, said it was a fixed principle of his office to recommend imprisonment for violations of prices on food, clothing, and shelter.

Mr. McNally explained that Mr. Guiffre had sold the onions to New York dealers who had gone to Canastota and offered him a premium over the legal ceiling. Mr. Guiffre's account books showed the sales netted him \$700 more than he could have obtained had he sold at ceiling prices.

THE JUNIOR-GUIDE POST

Pennsylvania Junior
Cooperative Potato Growers Assn.

OFFICERS

Leo H. Stout, Shinglehouse... President
Calvin M. Will, Somerset... V.-President
Daniel W. Keener, Neffs... Secretary
Harold Henninger, Allentown... Treasurer

DIRECTORS

Calvin M. Will... Somerset, Somerset
John Wallas... New Castle, Lawrence
Harold Holmes... Waterford, Erie
Samuel Holubec... Bellefonte, Centre
Leo Rouzer... Laidig, Fulton
Leo H. Stout... Shinglehouse, Potter
Daniel W. Keener... Neffs, Lehigh
James Helwig... Catawissa, Columbia
Harold Henninger

Catasaugua, Northampton

Annual Membership—\$1.00 which includes 12 issues of The GUIDE POST.

Single Copies—25c.

All communications concerning the Junior Cooperative Potato Growers' Association should be addressed to either Secretary, Daniel W. Keener, Neffs, Penna., or C. F. H. Wuesthoff, Gen'l. Manager, 410 Campbell St., Williamsport, Penna.



F.F.A. Boys Open "Camp Potato"

Lycoming County Future Farmers were again on hand to officially open "Camp Potato," the Pennsylvania Co-operative Potato Growers Association's demonstration and proving ground for practical production practices and new acceptable varieties of potatoes. Fourteen interested young men with their instructors and advisers were working guests of the Association Tuesday and Wednesday, May 30th and 31st. The following made this educational trip: Grover Gordner, Grant Smith, Stanley Miller, Walter Bigger, and Max Rupert, from Hughesville; Fred Hunter, William O'Conner, Richard Fenstermacher, John Werner and Robert Harrison from Picture Rocks; and Walter Winters, Harry Miller, James Mitchell, Fred Michael from South Williamsport. William Youngdahl, vocational teacher at Hughesville and Picture Rocks and Charles D. Carey, vocational super-

visor for Lycoming County, were in charge of the group.

These young men assisted in the planting of a great number of outstanding seedlings, picked stones, graded and trimmed about the Camp grounds generally. They expect to return later in the season to observe the growth and development of the seedlings they planted and to see generally what their handiwork has accomplished.

Dr. E. L. Nixon, Agricultural Counsellor for the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council and Adviser to the Pennsylvania Co-operative Potato Growers, explained to the boys the original purpose of "Camp Potato" and how under his direction many outstanding seedling varieties have been developed and proven. C. F. H. Wuesthoff, General Manager of the Association, took the boys on a short tour to observe commercial planting on the Sky High Farms managed by Ed Fisher, a director of the Association. A stop was made at a modern potato storage owned by Everett Blass, of Coudersport, R. D. The boys observed the principles involved in this most successful type of storage. Manager Wuesthoff also explained to the boys how Pennsylvania Potatoes were graded, packed and marketed in the Association's Blue Label paper consumer package.

Juniata Valley F.F.A. Chapters

On June 2, 3 and 4th a group of Future Farmers made an educational tour to Camp Potato in Potter County. Schools represented by boys and their agriculture teachers were; East Penns Valley, Ray Bright; Thompsonstown, William Shaffer; Tuscorora Valley, William V. Godshall; Lewistown, Russell Ruble and Austin A. McBride, Adviser of the Juniata Valley District Future Farmers Association.

Or. E. L. Nixon, Adviser to the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council, was present and explained the nature of the experimental and research work being done at the Camp in connection with the development and propagating of new varieties of potatoes. Under the direction of Dr. Nixon and C. F. H. Wuesthoff, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Co-operative Potato Growers' Association, the boys planted some of the new hybrid varieties and tuber unit potatoes. They also picked stones from the potato fields and did some grading and curbing work on the driveway. They



The "Camp Potato" Program: Work - Learn - Play - Eat.

visited a modern potato storage with a capacity of 20,000 bushels on the farm of Everett Blass and observed commercial potato planting on the Sky High Farm managed by Ed Fisher, where 250 acres of potatoes are being planted this season.

On Sunday morning a devotional period was held by the group under the leadership of Reverend W. E. Stephens, Rector of The Christ Episcopal Church of Coudersport. Following this the boys broke camp and left for home, feeling that this trip was a very fitting climax to their year's work in vocational agriculture, and grateful to the Pennsylvania Potato Growers for making the facilities of the camp available to Future Farmer groups.

Little Lions Chapter

June 9th and 10th the Little Lions Chapter of the State College High School visited Camp Potato to Work - Learn - Play - and Eat. Under the leadership of Chapter Adviser E. H. Dale and Association Manager C. F. H. Wuesthoff these boys, in spite of weather conditions, made a trip worth while to all. The boys visited spots of interest on the way to and from State College. While at Camp Potato they saw commercial potato planting, commercial storage houses and experimental seedling plots. As previous groups this group gave a good accounting of themselves as far as work in and about the camp was con-

cerned. They graded road, cut brush, cut and trimmed lawns, split wood, etc., all for the general improvement of the camp. It was agreed that many hands indeed make light work of heavy tasks. The following young men made this trip—Charles Meyers, secretary of the Chapter; Maurice Lightner, Harry Corl, Henry Dreibelbis, Joe Porter, Bill Garrison, Winston Yingling.

Dirt Farmer Fined

NEW YORK—For the first time in any court of the land a dirt farmer was actually fined and imprisoned for violating Office of Price Administration's ceiling price regulations.

Vincenzo Guiffre, muck-land farmer of Canastota, by his plea of guilty to criminal information on five counts, admitted he had sold a quantity of onions at \$700 in excess of ceiling prices.

U. S. Attorney McNally, addressing Federal Judge William Bondy, said it was a fixed principle of his office to recommend imprisonment for violations of prices on food, clothing, and shelter.

Mr. McNally explained that Mr. Guiffre had sold the onions to New York dealers who had gone to Canastota and offered him a premium over the legal ceiling. Mr. Guiffre's account books showed the sales netted him \$700 more than he could have obtained had he sold at ceiling prices.

SHALL THE FARM FAMILY BE PRESERVED?

FACTS ALL AMERICANS SHOULD PONDER WELL

An attack that will strike straight home to three out of every five farm operators in America has been launched by certain business and financial interests.

It would strike at these farmers by denying them the right to use their producer-owned and producer-controlled co-operatives on a cost-of-doing-business basis.

Farmers set up these co-operatives because they needed them.

They use them to provide services they need to carry on their farming operations—services that in most cases would not be practical for the individual farmer to provide for himself on his own farm.

There can be no doubt about this statement. The figures themselves prove it. Farming is a small business—and the average member of a farm co-operative requires the services of his co-operative to the extent of less than one thousand dollars per year.

Yet the opponents of co-operatives, operating as they are behind a false front—for the officers and directors of this anti-co-op drive do not reveal the real forces back of it—would take from farmers the right to join with their neighbors to provide themselves on a sound basis with the services they need.

Such an attack threatens free enterprise right at a time when two opposing and contradicting philosophies are under test in America.

The newer of these philosophies looks to the national government to solve our problems, meet all emergencies, and to regulate and order the economic life of the individual.

The older and traditional philosophy calls for the individual to be strong and self-reliant, through the exercise of his own initiative and the application of his own courage and resourcefulness.

In American agriculture, the producer-owned and producer-controlled co-operative has been developed as a vitally important means by which the farmer, working with his neighbors, preserves and exercises his right of free enterprise. Without some such means of mobilizing their economic strength, farmers will become either the serf of other

interests or a ward of the government.

If he lands in either position, free enterprise in the United States will be dealt a death blow. The very foundation of our economic life rests on the ownership and operation of land by the maximum number of freeholders.

Certainly if farmers are denied the privilege of co-operative endeavor because of the opposition of selfish financial and business interests, there can be no common ground for co-operation between the farmers of the country and finance, industry, and commerce. This is a fact which business men everywhere should ponder.

Farming is a Family Enterprise

There are 6,096,799 farms in America. There are only 530,131,000 acres of tillable land. This means that the average American farm has only 87 tillable acres.

Although farms as a whole are the important producers of basic wealth, the average farm is a family-sized business. Yet the individual farmer has the same problems of buying and processing and selling that the big corporations have—and without their concentration of money and facilities.

To enable the individual family farm operator to cope with the advantages in capital, trained personnel, and research facilities of the other great industries of the country, the United States and the legislatures of all the States in the Union have authorized the organization and operation of producer-owned and producer-controlled co-operative associations by farmers. At the same time the legislative bodies of the country imposed certain conditions which effectively safeguard both farmers and the general public from the misuse of co-operatives, such as:

Restrict participation to bona fide agricultural producers.

Limit the return on invested capital.

Base control on membership rather than on investment. One man, one vote.

Provide that co-operatives shall do business at cost—any overcharges for services rendered are returned to the members in proportion to the use they made of these services.

ATTACK ON COOPERATIVES A THREAT TO FREE ENTERPRISE

Rising to defend American farmers against "certain business and financial interests" that would deny them the right to use their producer-owned and producer-controlled co-operatives on a cost-of-doing business basis, the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives has issued a statement declaring that the present attack on farmer co-operatives will strike home to three out of every five farm operators in America.

"Farmers set up these co-operatives because they needed them," the statement said in citing the benefits of farmer co-ops. "They use them to provide services they need to carry on their farming operations—services that in most cases would not be practical for the individual farmer to provide for himself on his own farm."

Pointing out that individual farming is a small business—the average member of a farm co-operative requiring the services of his organization to the ex-

tent of less than \$1,000 a year—the statement charged that "these interests, operating as they are behind a false front, would take from farmers the right to join with their neighbors to provide themselves on a sound basis with the services they need."

The statement pointed to the fact that in American agriculture, the producer-owned and producer-controlled co-operative has been developed as a vitally important means by which the farmer, working with his neighbors, preserves and exercises his right of free enterprise. "Certainly," it added, "if farmers are denied the privileges of co-operative endeavor because of the opposition of selfish financial and business interests, there can be no common ground for co-operation between the farmers of the country, and finance, industry and commerce. This is a fact which business men everywhere should ponder."

FARM LEADERS Meet at PENN STATE

DISCUSS BROAD PROBLEMS

Postwar problems of agriculture, industry, and labor keynoted the third annual conference on the broad problems of agriculture held at The Pennsylvania State College, June 5-6. More than 300 farm group leaders, grange lecturers, supervisors and teachers of vocational agriculture, county extension workers, society of farm women leaders, representatives of farmers' co-operatives, members of the country life conference, and others were in attendance.

Three speakers, representing industry, labor, and agriculture, opened the conference with a discussion of objectives for the postwar period. J. M. Bickel, Chairman, Postwar Planning, Carrier Corporation, Syracuse, N.Y., represented industry. Raymond Walsh, Director of Economic Research, C.I.O., Washington, D.C., presented the objectives of labor, and Quentin Reynolds, General Manager, Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, East Springfield, Mass., discussed the desires of agriculture during this period.

Discussing the role of government in the postwar, M. P. Catherwood, State Commissioner of Commerce, New York, said that the central role of government will be increased, he believes, in areas of foreign economic relations, social security, education, labor relations and others.

Highlights of the final session were talks by youth on "Our Job As I See It." The symposium included Vernon Norris, Butler County poultryman; John Cunningham, Juniata County FFA member; Mrs. Jacob Mitchell, Perry County, farmwife; Lee Poorbaugh, York County dairyman; and Martin V. Rockwell, Bradford County feed distributor.

"How Can Individuals and Groups Help Do the Job?" was the final topic discussed by Doctor P. J. Kruse, Professor of Rural Education, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. A brief summary of the conference was presented by R. H. McDougall, Butler County agricultural extension agent.

URGES CAUTION FOR ALL FARM WORKERS TO AVOID ACCIDENTS

Precaution in the avoidance of conditions and practices that frequently lead to accidents on farms and in farm homes is urged by Secretary Horst.

"Farmers are putting forth every effort to produce more food for war," he declared. "They are up against a serious shortage of trained farm labor. Farm operators and hired men alike are working harder, faster, and far more hours a day than ever before. Inexperienced workers must be used to help bridge the gap.

"Even trained workers are tempted to use makeshifts and short cuts in their anxiety to get the work done and still do a good job.

"Carelessness usually goes with unwarranted haste and is the basic cause of too many accidents. Poorly loaded or overloaded hay wagons may upset; a loose nut or faulty adjustment on a tractor or other machine may prove fatal. There are scores of accident possibilities. Due caution will save lives and many lost hours on our farms this year."

Calling attention to the fact that hun-

dreds of town and city high school boys and girls are preparing to begin summer work on farms within the next few weeks, the Secretary urged farm operators to take time to give inexperienced youth instruction in their tasks, emphasizing safety.

"Farm work is really safer than vacation play," he explained, "if the young workers will learn and observe the necessary precautions for the safety of themselves and of others. These young soldiers on the farm front need instruction and training just as do soldiers who go to the fighting front. Experienced farmers are their chief instructors.

"Accidents don't just happen. There is a cause back of every accident. Danger spots should be recognized and removed. Inexperienced boys and girls cannot be expected to recognize every possibility for danger. An hour or two of careful instruction by the farmer may save many hours of extra labor and costly repairs. Farm workers this year above all others, when we are striving for maximum production for war, need to become 'safety conscious'."

SPRAY and DUST

with

MILLARD MODERN LIMES

Rotary Kiln Products

Crop Protection - Service - Reasonable Cost

H. E. MILLARD

Phone 7-3231

Annaville, Pa.

SOME OF THE DIFFICULTIES OF MAKING FEED OUT OF POTATOES

by JOHN T. BREGGER

Courtesy of THE PACKER

The great surplus of potatoes and the wish to destroy no food have forced consideration of values; and many problems have been met, and not solved.

Potatoes are about three-fourths water. They have about one-fourth as much value for food or feed as does grain.

Potatoes may be fed raw and whole to milk cows, feeding cattle and to sheep. Milk cows should have their potatoes right after milking to avoid off flavors in milk. Fifteen to 20 pounds may be fed twice a day to a total of 30 or 40 pounds. More than this often produces scours, as does the feeding of potatoes encrusted with too much earth. Sheep are fed two or three pounds per day each. It seems likely that in connection with other feeds potatoes have a beneficial effect upon the health of these animals. I once topped the Chicago market with two carloads of little Mexican lambs part of whose feed had been two pounds each of raw potatoes per day.

Potatoes for hogs must be cooked. Their digestive apparatus is much like our own and they do not thrive nor return good growth value from the use of raw potatoes.

Hindsight reveals many things. It now is clear that an educational campaign for farmers and feeders starting last September, when record and vast surpluses were in sight, might have resulted in the feeding of many potatoes to stock. However, vast programs present many difficulties.

Potatoes are only one-fourth as rich as grain. They, pound for pound, are harder to transport, and the transport of a food unit of potatoes from surplus areas to stock feeding areas costs more than four times as much in potatoes as in grain. This clearly favors locally produced silage and imported grain over potatoes and grain both imported to the feeding area.

With hogs, the purchase and installation of furnaces and kettles is a big obstacle to the use of potatoes, and so is the storage of potatoes free from frost,

and the large amount of labor used in cooking them.

These changes and large use as feed cannot go far after April 1 ?????

The use of fresh potatoes for feed is therefore mostly a local proposition. The production of beef cattle and of hogs is, for the most part, distant from areas where potatoes are grown in large quantities. Most sheep and lambs are fattened in areas away from intensive potato production.

When we consider the making of alcohol from potatoes, we have the same difficulties of transportation. Possibly the alcohol plants should go to the potato regions to work ordinarily one shift on little and cull potatoes, and in surplus times three shifts on the surplus. Such plants surely will not be built for one year's use.

The beet sugar factories seem to stand ready to dry excess potatoes. They are equipped to wash and slice beets, and after the sugar is extracted from the beet slices or cossets, to dry them for feed. Exactly the same equipment may be used to wash, slice and dry potatoes. The one insurmountable difficulty in peace time is the cost. Potatoes simply cannot be assembled and processed to compete with grain, at any reasonable values.

A special item of cost is the low recovery of feed. It theoretically should be one-fourth. These cossets are washed to keep them from sticking together in masses of plastic in the driers, the recovery is only one-sixth.

It all boils down to this: No vast surpluses of potatoes can be removed from the market except by freezing or rotting. No other method of wiping out surpluses can be nor should be used, unless the public be so opposed to the destruction of any food or feed, that the otherwise entirely prohibitive costs of drying will be borne by a government that has promised to maintain remunerative prices in order to get great crops, and that would force wholly unfair and destructive political opposition if it used the sound and economical methods of

removal of surpluses, viz: freezing and rotting of purchased surpluses.

Our beet sugar factories are by no means all well located for the purpose, but they are usually available in January, and 40 of them in 125 days could dry a surplus like that of 1943, at a net cost of not over fifty million dollars on a one-sixth recovery, and with a saving of 500,000 tons of feed. This net cost would be about 10 per cent of the farm value supported.

But let us get on with the war and forget such politico-economic nightmares! Such a surplus may not come again for 50 years, and then we will take it as a hazard of the business, and let the devil take the hindmost to sell, as he should, alertness for self interest is the principle for peace time.

Possibly I should add that I am not a confidant of the Government in the above matters, but simply a student of facts and events. The conclusions are my own.

PAPER PACKS A WAR PUNCH

1. Because it takes 25 tons of blueprint to make a battleship.
2. Because 700,000 different kinds of items are shipped to the Army...

and they are paper-wrapped or paper-boxed.

3. Because "K" ration containers, shipped from the Eastern seaboard alone, takes 662 pounds of paper a month.
4. Because each propelling charge for a 155-millimeter shell takes three-fifths of a pound of paper.
5. Because each 500-pound bomb takes 12 pounds of paper for rings, tops, and bottoms.
6. Because all openings and exposed surfaces of tanks are sealed with paper for shipping.
7. Because each Army truck requires 20 pounds of paper for safe delivery.
8. Because an ambulance requires 52 pounds of paper for shipment abroad.
9. Because huge amounts of paper board are used by the Red Cross for blood-plasma containers.
10. Because all Army clothing and equipment are shipped in water-proof paper wrappers.
11. Because the fiber container for one 75-millimeter shell takes 1.8 pounds of paper board.
12. Because all kinds of paper are needed by war...from vegetable parchment—.0015 thick—to heavy paper board and wallboard.

MEMBERSHIPS—NEW AND RENEWALS

Since Last Issue of The Guide Post

Arnold Roberts, Erie
 Roger Meckes, Carbon
 Northumberland Chapter F.F.A.,
 Northumberland
 Blue Grass Chapter F.F.A.,
 Westmoreland
 Little Lions Chapter F.F.A., Centre
 John P. Remaley, Lehigh
 Lee P. Smeltzer, Centre
 Albert Zeger, Franklin
 Oscar Rice, Jr., New York
 Thompson Chapter F.F.A.,
 Juniata
 East Penns Valley Chapter F.F.A.,
 Centre
 Edison Groh, Maryland
 R. N. Benjamin, Dauphin
 Walter Herman, Northampton
 Mrs. John R. Dershuck, Luzerne
 Samuel D. Butz, Lehigh
 Laurence Ritter, Chester
 John P. Hoover, Cambria
 Herbert L. Spencer, Westmoreland
 Vincent Wotring, Lehigh
 Eli O. Nolt, Lancaster
 Howard M. Schultz

F. J. Rutz & Son, Lehigh
 Elmer T. Meckes, Carbon
 Howard J. Meckes, Carbon
 E. C. Wiggins, Somerset
 Ross H. Lowe, York
 Charles A. Eyer, Northampton
 L. M. Horner, Somerset
 Peter Lieb, Cambria
 Lewistown Chapter F.F.A., Mifflin
 Tuscarora Chapter F.F.A., Juniata
 Juniata Valley Chapter F.F.A.,
 Huntingdon
 Park Speicher, Somerset
 Albert Herman, Northampton
 William Tuttle, Potter
 Peter Biebel, Erie
 Farview Farmstead, Northampton
 Herden D. Moyer, Lehigh
 Otto P. Cunningham, Cambria
 Marvin S. Kistler, Lehigh
 Everett R. Blass, Potter
 G. Clarence Griffith, Cambria
 Evangelical Home, Union
 E. F. Stuck, Venango
 A. C. McMasters, Ohio



for BIGGER PROFITS on Potatoes

EUREKA POTATO MACHINES lower the cost per acre in potato growing. Save time. Save labor. Increase yields. Make more money for you and free you from the hardest work. They're modern, improved, dependable machines, built right to fit each job, and used by successful potato growers for over a quarter century.

<p>Potato Cutter Cuts uniform seed. Operates with both hands free for feeding.</p> <p>Riding Mower or Weeder Breaks cruts, mulches soil, and kills weeds when potato crop is young and tender. 11 and 12 ft. cuts. Many other uses, with or without seeding attachment.</p>	<p>Potato Planter One man machine. Opens furrow, drops seed, covers fertilizer, if desired, covers and marks next row—all in one operation.</p> <p>Potato Digger Famous for getting all the potatoes, separating and standing hard use. With or without engine attachment or tractor attachment.</p>	<p>Sprayers Traction or Power. Insure the crop. Sizes, 4, 6 or more rows. 60 to 150 gallon tanks. All styles of booms.</p>
---	--	---

Eureka—A name that means Success on Potato Machines. All machines in stock near you.

Send for free Catalog showing all the Eureka Machines. Write today.



Eureka Potato Machines





Also the
**COCKSHUTT
 DISC PLOW**

and the
**BABCOCK
 WEED HOG**

**Eureka
 Mower Co.**
 UTICA, N. Y.

PROTECT YOUR POTATOES!
PACK THEM
 IN
HAMMOND BETTERBAGS

"Strength that Resists Handling Hardships"



HAMMOND BAG & PAPER CO.
 WELLSBURG, W. VA.

The POTASH you are using is **AMERICAN** Potash, and

1. IS SAVING YOU LABOR

- Turning livestock on pasture earlier and keeping it there longer
- Preventing lodging of grain and making other crops easier to harvest
- Producing the crop with the use of fewer acres

2. IS INCREASING YIELDS

- Thickening and strengthening the stand per acre
- Enabling crops to better withstand diseases and unfavorable weather
- Making grain heavier and fruit larger and juicier

3. IS IMPROVING QUALITY

- Growing root crops which are more marketable in shape and size
- Increasing the feed value of forage crops
- Improving the carrying and keeping quality of fruits and vegetables

4. IS PREVENTING SOIL DEPLETION

- Maintaining reserves of plant food in the soil
- Encouraging good growth of nitrogen-producing legumes
- Balancing the crop's use of other plant foods.



AMERICAN POTASH INSTITUTE

Incorporated
1155 Sixteenth St., N. W.

Washington, D. C.



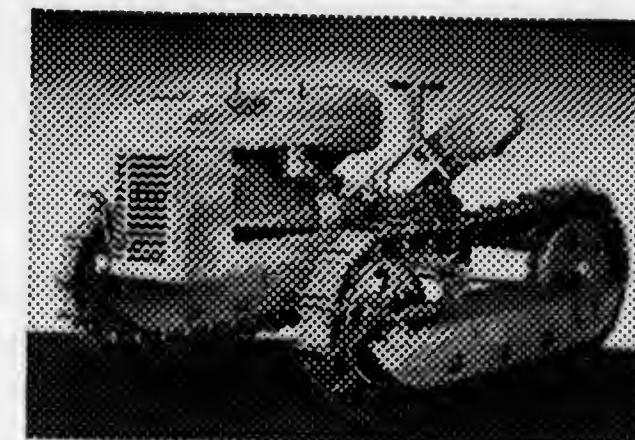
THE POTASH YOU ARE USING IS INCREASING YOUR EFFICIENCY IN THE WAR EFFORT

FOR SMALL FARMS...

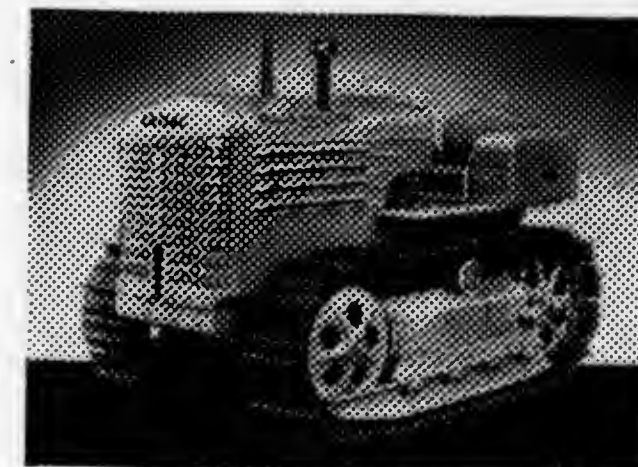
FOR AVERAGE FARMS

FOR LARGE FARMS...

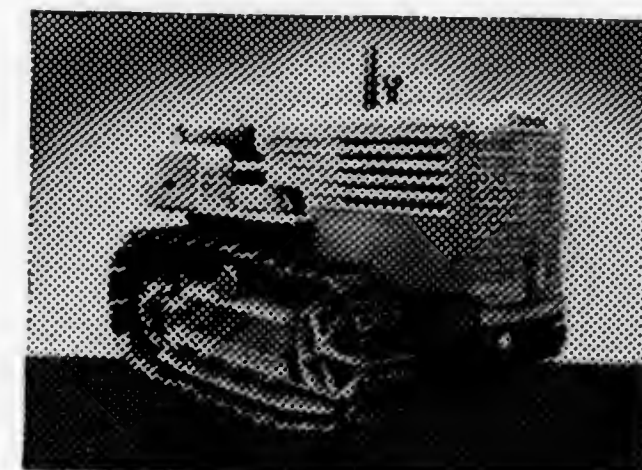
there's a **CLETRAC**
Tru-Traction TRACTOR
to fit every
agricultural need



Model H—Gas powered Cletrac of 18 drawbar and 22 belt horsepower. For the small farmer. . . Write for free booklet.



Model A—Powered by either gasoline or diesel engine of 30 drawbar and 38 belt horsepower. For average farms. Write for free booklet.



Model B—Powered by gasoline or diesel engine of 38 drawbar and 50 belt horsepower. For large farms and farmers who do custom work. Write for free booklet.

Under government regulations, a limited number of Cletrac Tru-Traction tractors for agriculture are being produced. These tractors range from the 18 horsepower Model HG, designed for smaller farms to Cletrac Model B of 38 horsepower for use on large farms. Not all farmers can purchase these Cletracs. However, those farmers who believe they can qualify and prove their need for new tractors may make application for the tractor they need.

If the application is approved the tractor will be delivered.

In considering the purchase of a new tractor, remember that only Cletrac provides Tru-Traction—power on both tracks at all times. And there's no job on the farm—on any farm—that can't be done better with a Cletrac Tru-Traction outfit.

See the Cletrac dealer near you who will gladly assist you in every way, keeping your present Cletrac in continuous use with complete parts and service or give you his aid, if you can qualify, in securing a new Cletrac Tru-Traction Model H, A, B, or D for agricultural use.

The Cleveland Tractor Co.

19300-214 Euclid Avenue,
Cleveland, Ohio

*Tru-Traction is power on both tracks at all times



CLETRAC Tru-Traction TRACTORS

THIS FREE BOOK FULLY EXPLAINS CLETRAC TRU-TRACTION—Write for a copy





LOW COST PROTECTION



Spray the "IRON AGE" Way

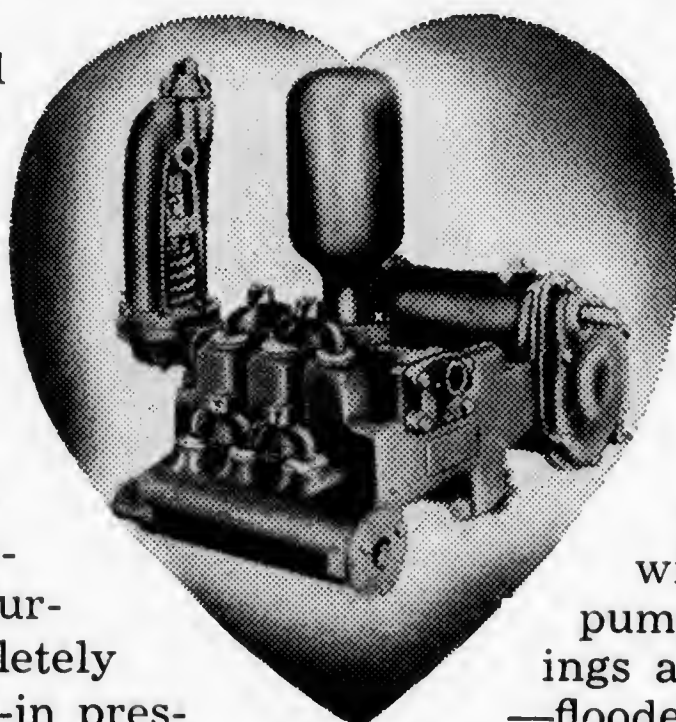
A successful spray program requires modern spray equipment — the kind of equipment that gives greater coverage with less spray material.

That is why modern, efficient, easy to handle Farquhar "Iron Age" sprayers are being used so extensively . . . why growers everywhere

praise their cost cutting performance. There are many important reasons for "Iron Age" superiority, one of which is the skill and precision that is **built into** the vital parts, another, the many **exclusive** features that improve performance — features that you do not get with any other type sprayer.

THE VITAL FEATURE

Most important of all "Iron Age" sprayer features is the easy working trouble free "Victory" pump. Horizontally designed for working pressures up to 1000 lbs. the "Victory" pump expels liquid from spray-er nozzles in a forceful turbulent mist that completely blankets foliage. Built-in pres-



sure regulator automatically holds pressure at a predetermined point. Easy accessibility to valves, plunger assembly, built-in suction strainer and other vital parts permits quick adjustment or inspection without tearing down pump. All gears and bearings are completely enclosed — flooded in oil.

7 sizes of "Victory" pumps are built in 6 to 40 gal. capacities.

FREE! The "Iron Age" sprayer catalog—fully illustrated—gives specifications of the complete Farquhar line of sprayers . . . tells how you can spray more effectively at less cost.

WRITE FOR CATALOG—NOW

A. B. FARQUHAR COMPANY

3402 DUKE ST., YORK, PA.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE



AN AIRPLANE-VIEW OF CAMP POTATO

JULY — 1944

VOLUME XXI

NUMBER 7

Program

POTATO GROWERS FIELD DAY

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10th, 1944

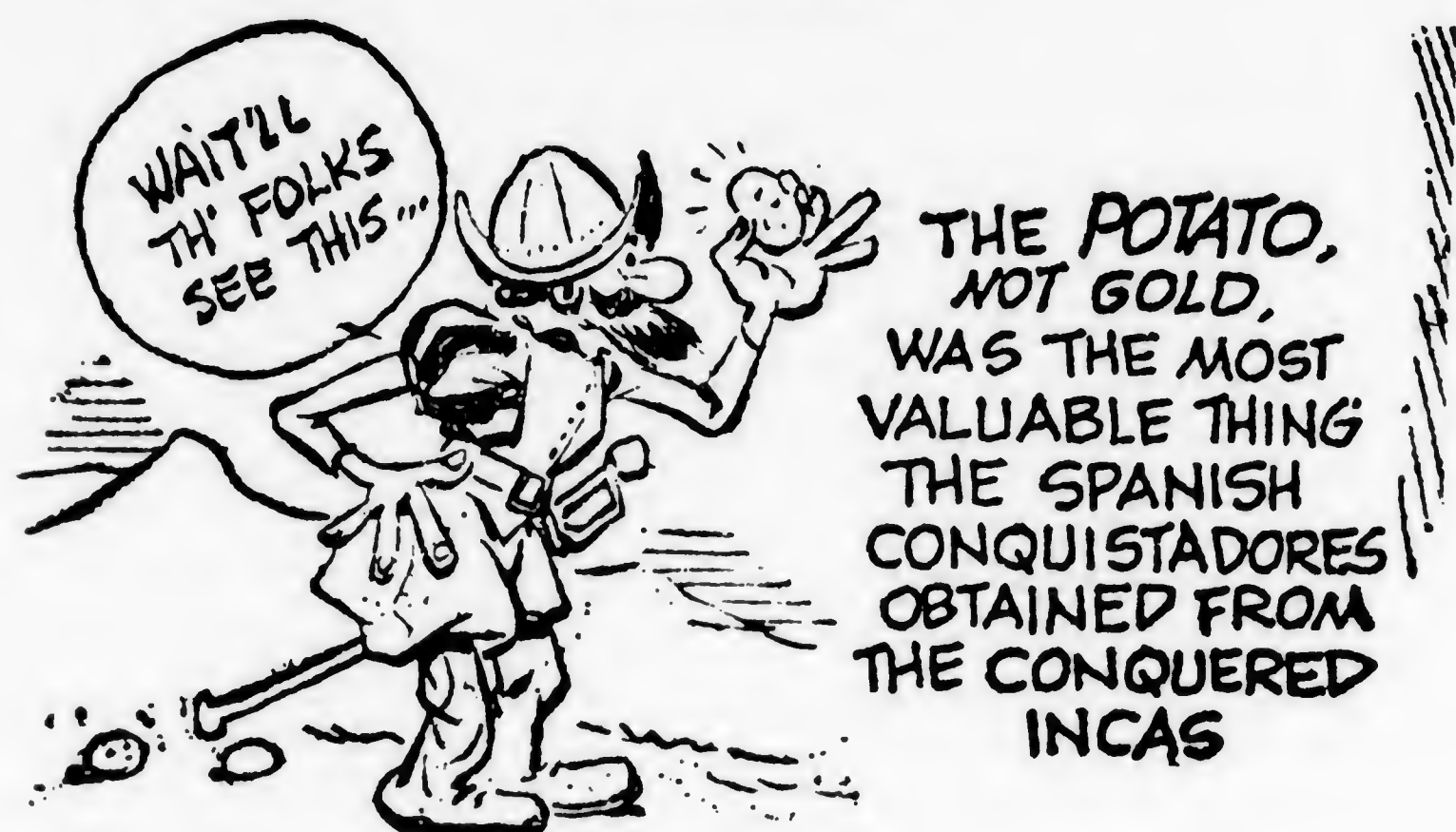
at

CAMP POTATO

U. S. Route 6—9 miles east of
COUDERSPORT PENNSYLVANIA

Auspices

Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers
Association



- 9:00 - 10:30—Renewal of Acquaintances.
Private Conferences and Discussions.
“Camp” and Seedling Inspections.
- 10:30 - 11:30—Business Conference and Round Table.
Crop Outlooks, Ceiling and Support Prices, Sales Plans, etc.
- 11:30 - 12:30—Basket Picnic—Sandwiches and Refreshments on the
Grounds.
Band Concert—Coudersport High School.
- 12:30 - 1:00—Coronation—Pennsylvania’s 1944 Potato Blossom Queen.
- 1:00 - 2:00—Pageant—“Turning Potatoes into Gold.”
- 2:00 - 2:30—Potato Picking Contest.
- 2:30 —Inspection of Seedling Fields.

THE GUIDE POST

Published monthly by
THE PENNSYLVANIA COOPERATIVE POTATO GROWERS
ASSOCIATION, INC.

Address all communications to
C. F. H. WUESTHOFF, SECRETARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
410 Campbell Street, Williamsport, Pa.

Branch Office
P. DANIEL FRANTZ
720 N. EIGHTH STREET
ALLENTOWN



Branch Office
J. M. HINDMAN
MAIN STREET EXT.
BUTLER

Volume XXI

June, 1944

Number 6

THE RESPONSIBILITY IN PACKING TRADE-MARKED CONSUMER PACKAGES



by DR. E. L. NIXON

Few potato growers appreciate how much serious deliberation and thought was put into the Pennsylvania potato marketing plan.

I know that the Board of Directors at that time spent day after day and on into early morning hours thinking, discussing, weighing the pros and cons.

Can we do it? Will the distributors stand by us? And finally when the decision was reached to go ahead, it was virtually ushered in with a shout. I do not believe that a single grower or director who was present has since doubted the sincerity of purpose or “wobbled” much from the course that the plan would succeed.

Of all the history making accomplishments of the Pennsylvania Potato Growers’ Association, nothing has been more impressive than the single fact that the farmers chose to depend upon themselves, rather than appeal to agencies of Government to help them out of their dilemma.

This spirit of self-reliance is today the best guarantee of the continued success

of the cooperative efforts of the leadership of an industry which produces approximately \$30,000,000 of new wealth annually. In the complexities of modern business no group is sufficient unto itself. During this war industry and agriculture are kept going because their products were **collectively** absorbed for a national purpose. And unless new national objectives are created soon industry and agriculture will again go bust, many workers be unemployed, and the market wither because wealth has again created poverty.

In setting up the potato marketing plan, “which has demonstrated convincingly its workability,” from the interlocking viewpoint of producer, distributor and consumer the Association has performed a service of incalculable value to all organized agricultural groups in Pennsylvania. That is to say, adaptations or modifications of the general pattern of Farmer-Businessman—Country-City Cooperation in the equitable distributions of one essential food should offer promise of equal success in

many other fields. Not to save **one** or the **other** but to keep America great.

It is none too soon to begin on National plans, regional plans, state plans, county plans, village plans—to employ labor to create private and collective assets, and consumer production. Never again should industry and agriculture permit the creation of a sub-standard class of subsistence workers on the periphery of our economy. We don't want subsistence agriculture or subsistence workers. A subsistence agriculture has no purchasing power, and subsistence workers are not customers of industry or agriculture. Business, Agriculture and Labor can, if the need is appreciated soon enough evolve some practical, fundamental, workable principles whereby poverty and distress in the midst of plenty may be eased if not eliminated.

Those early Directors of the Potato Association will not soon forget how Fred Johnson, Bill Leach, "Old Man" Shaffer, Messers. Castle, Portzline, Baum, Wadington, Williamson, Paulhamus and others of the organized dis-

tributors spent hour upon hour, day after day in "Chartering a new course in a very old industry," that of food distribution from the farm to the nearest kitchen table.

I know the organized food distributors of the state take pride in having contributed to the accomplishments of the Association as of this date.

I know those early directors often wondered if we could come any ways near living up to their expectations.

Could we, for instance, (a) Determine a standard grade, high enough to meet exacting demands for all practical consumer acceptance and low enough to make the most of our local crops?

Could we

(b) Adopt and trade-mark a distinctive, practical and attractive pack of a size to meet the widest market demands?

Could we

(c) Determine definitely and accurately the merits and qualities of our own potatoes?



You write the caption for this 3-12-6 brand of potatoes. Its identity is lost if it is the least bit shady as to contents—we want to lose it. It has no standard of value.



Pride in the package goes along with your Blue Label. You are proud of it—it is an honest pack—the store people are proud of it. The customer is SATISFIED with it. If she is she wants another and still another.

Exact Weight Scales

for Potato Packaging . . .

Filling and weighing potato consumer bags can be easy or hard according to how you work. If you use EXACT WEIGHT Potato sacking scales it's easy . . . it's accurate . . . it's profitable. Model 708-P (illustrated) is expressly built for the potato

packer. Hundreds of these EXACT WEIGHT Scales are in use in all the large potato producing areas of the United States. Users of these scales say they do the work with speed and accuracy. Some Pennsylvania Growers already are using these scales . . . more of them should. Write for full details and apply for your priority promptly. Be ready for the crop this year.



EXACT WEIGHT Scale Model 708-P—Features: Special commodity holder, tilted and equipped with guard to hold bags . . . dial 6" wide, 1 lb. overweight and underweight by 4 oz. graduations and in direct line of operator's vision . . . nonbreakable dial glass . . . short platter fall for speed of operation . . . Capacity to 15 pounds.

* *

"Sales and
Service
from
Coast
to
Coast"

INDUSTRIAL PRECISION
Exact Weight Scales

THE EXACT WEIGHT SCALE COMPANY

712 W. Fifth Ave., COLUMBUS 8, OHIO

many other fields. Not to save **one** or the **other** but to keep America great.

It is none too soon to begin on National plans, regional plans, state plans, county plans, village plans—to employ labor to create private and collective assets, and consumer production. Never again should industry and agriculture permit the creation of a sub-standard class of subsistence workers on the periphery of our economy. We don't want subsistence agriculture or subsistence workers. A subsistence agriculture has no purchasing power, and subsistence workers are not customers of industry or agriculture. Business, Agriculture and Labor can, if the need is appreciated soon enough evolve some practical, fundamental, workable principles whereby poverty and distress in the midst of plenty may be eased if not eliminated.

Those early Directors of the Potato Association will not soon forget how Fred Johnson, Bill Leach, "Old Man" Shaffer, Messers. Castle, Portzline, Baum, Wadington, Williamson, Paulhamus and others of the organized dis-

tributors spent hour upon hour, day after day in "Chartering a new course in a very old industry," that of food distribution from the farm to the nearest kitchen table.

I know the organized food distributors of the state take pride in having contributed to the accomplishments of the Association as of this date.

I know those early directors often wondered if we could come any ways near living up to their expectations.

Could we, for instance, (a) Determine a standard grade, high enough to meet exacting demands for all practical consumer acceptance and low enough to make the most of our local crops?

Could we

(b) Adopt and trade-mark a distinctive, practical and attractive pack of a size to meet the widest market demands?

Could we

(c) Determine definitely and accurately the merits and qualities of our own potatoes?



You write the caption for this 3-12-6 brand of potatoes. Its identity is lost if it is the least bit shady as to contents—we want to lose it. It has no standard of value.



Pride in the package goes along with your Blue Label. You are proud of it—it is an honest pack—the store people are proud of it. The customer is SATISFIED with it. If she is she wants another and still another.

Exact Weight Scales

for Potato Packaging . . .

Filling and weighing potato consumer bags can be easy or hard according to how you work. If you use EXACT WEIGHT Potato sacking scales it's easy . . . it's accurate . . . it's profitable. Model 708-P (illustrated) is expressly built for the potato

packer. Hundreds of these EXACT WEIGHT Scales are in use in all the large potato producing areas of the United States. Users of these scales say they do the work with speed and accuracy. Some Pennsylvania Growers already are using these scales . . . more of them should. Write for full details and apply for your priority promptly. Be ready for the crop this year.



EXACT WEIGHT Scale Model 708-P—Features: Special commodity holder, tilted and equipped with guard to hold bags . . . dial 6" wide, 1 lb. overweight and underweight by 4 oz. graduations and in direct line of operator's vision . . . nonbreakable dial glass . . . short platter fall for speed of operation . . . Capacity to 15 pounds.

* *

"Sales and
Service
from
Coast
to
Coast"

INDUSTRIAL PRECISION
Exact Weight Scales

THE EXACT WEIGHT SCALE COMPANY

712 W. Fifth Ave., COLUMBUS 8, OHIO

Could we

(d) Determine the true status of the potato in the diet of the normal and sub-normal person?

Could we

(e) Determine and develop varieties most adapted to our growing conditions and most suited to culinary purposes?

And finally, could we

(f) **Set up** machinery by which the grading and packing of the adopted brands will be **guaranteed** to the **consumer** and **made available** in a **steady flow**, in **sufficient volume** to interest large purchasers?

It is a significant fact that not a single potato from a packer who appreciated the importance of a steady and constant flow went "for alcohol or commodity purchase."

Along with the privilege of placing

potatoes from the truck into the nearest store goes responsibility.

In the first place **you** are no longer the **customer** of the **store**. The **store** and the **consumers** who purchase your blue label trade-marked packages **become your customers—and the customer is always right.**

Second—you owe it to yourself and to your fellow packer of "blue labels" to maintain the quality and grade, the service and steady flow as agreed to. Were you ever out of gas—just at a critical stage of crop development? Well, the store manager feels the same way when he is expecting your potatoes and they do not come!

Or did you ever get a repair part that did not fit? The store manager feels the same way when one of your blue label packs is under weight or below grade.



After the customer has picked off all the smooth ones, all the large ones, what is the grocer to do with all the crooked ones, all the cut ones—unless when they are mashed—who can tell?



A distinctive, practical and attractive pack of a size to meet the widest market demands.

Serving PENNSYLVANIA FARMERS

with

QUALITY



Penna. Farm Bureau Co-operative Association

3607 Derry Street

Harrisburg, Penna.

See Your Nearest Farm Bureau Co-op or Service Agent

OFFICIAL GRADES FOR POTATOES

Adopted by the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association

Grades and Standards as a basis for any farm commodity and product of industry, as well, is a necessary evil. They set minimum requirements for marketable products. In most instances grades and standards are reasonable and well within production possibilities. The Pennsylvania Blue Label package calls definitely for U. S. No. 1 grade with a 2" minimum size, making a **good economical buy**. It is neither too high for the farmer to meet nor too low for consumer recognition and acceptance. It is not a **Super-Pack** but a good product fair to all concerned. Minimum grades and minimum weights for each package are being well met with a small percentage of actual violations. Every effort is being made to reduce this small percentage which naturally looms large in view of the fact that millions of packages are finding their way to the kitchen table. The following official standards are being printed herewith as a reminder to all growers, contact men and grade supervisors.

Tolerances

All percentages shall be calculated on the basis of weight.

The tolerances for the standards are on the basis of the container. However, individual packages in any lot may vary from the specified tolerances as stated below, provided the average for the entire lot, based on sample inspection, are within the tolerances specified.

For a tolerance of 10 per cent, or more, individual packages in any lot may contain not more than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) times the tolerance specified, except that when the package contains 15 specimens or less, individual packages

may contain not more than double the tolerance specified.

For a tolerance of less than 10 per cent, individual packages in any one lot may contain not more than double the tolerance specified provided at least one specimen which does not meet the requirements shall be allowed in any one package.

BLUE LABEL GRADE shall consist of potatoes of one variety or of similar varietal characteristics, which are fairly well shaped, fairly clean, free from frost injury, blackheart and soft rot or wet breakdown and from damage caused by sunburn, second growth, growth cracks, air cracks, hollow heart, cuts, shriveling, sprouting, scab, blight, dry rot, rhizoctonia, other diseases, insects of mechanical or other damage. (See definition of terms.)

Unless otherwise stated or specified the size of the potatoes shall be two (2) inches minimum and not over sixteen (16) ounces maximum by weight. In the fifteen (15) pound sack or in the standard peck sack this grade requires that 50 per cent of the potatoes shall exceed two and one-quarter ($2\frac{1}{4}$) inches in diameter.

TOLERANCES FOR DEFECTS—In order to allow for variations incidental to proper grading and handling, not more than 6 per cent shall be below the requirements of this grade but not to exceed one-sixth ($1/6$) of this amount, or one per cent, shall be allowed for soft rot or wet breakdown. In addition, not more than 5 per cent may be damaged by hollow heart.

TOLERANCE FOR SIZE—In order to

Continued on page nineteen

*Getting along with people means making promises sparingly
and keeping them faithfully, no matter what
it costs you.*

ALBERT C. ROEMHILD

Commission Merchant

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables

Phone, Lombard 1000

122 Dock St., Philadelphia, Pa.

INDUCTION NOTICE

*For immediate action on the
war and civilian front!*

*Equitable Heavy-Duty
Kraft Sacks*

*report for duty prepared to carry
through all conditions the foods and
chemicals required by our soldiers,
allies and home front workers.*



We've answered the call with
the best sacks we've ever pro-
duced...designed especially for

**POTATOES . . . FERTILIZERS
SOYBEAN PRODUCTS, etc.**

EQUITABLE PAPER BAG Co.

Northern Plant: 4700 31st Place, Long Island City

Southern Plant & Paper Mills: Orange, Texas

WAREHOUSES IN:
Allentown, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., Boston, Mass., Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, Ohio, Columbus, Ohio,
Detroit, Mich., Indianapolis, Ind., Jacksonville, Fla., Kansas City, Mo., Los Angeles, Cal., Memphis, Tenn.,
Pittsburgh, Pa., Rochester, N. Y., St. Louis, Miss., St. Paul, Minn., Washington, D. C., Youngstown, Ohio.



1944-'45

PAPER BAG PRICES and REGULATIONS

Attention: Growers, Grade Supervisors, Contactmen

Effective August 1, 1944, and until further notice, the following prices and regulations on Association trade-marked paper potato bags will prevail:

PRICES:

Blue Label	15's (2 wall—60/50)	.....\$25.00 per M.
Red Label	15's (2 wall—60/50)	.....\$24.50 per M.
Economy	15's (2 wall—60/50)	.....\$24.00 per M.
Blue Label	50's { (2 wall—70/60) (3 wall—40/40/50) }	.....\$57.00 per M.
Unclassified	50's (2 wall—70/60)	.....\$52.00 per M.
Blue Label	50's (3 wall—50/50/50)	.....\$63.00 per M.

The above prices are for DELIVERY to ANY point in Pennsylvania or at officially designated warehouses and include the wire loop ties and the commission to the Association.

SPECIFICATIONS:

- 15-pound bags, two wall 60/50-110 weight, Natural Kraft
- 50-pound bags, two wall 70/60-130 weight, Natural Kraft
- 50-pound bags, three wall 50/50/50 wet strength & Natural Kraft
- 50-pound bags, three wall 40/40/50 weight, Natural Kraft

TERMS:

All Association trade-marked paper potato bags are shipped on a C.O.D. basis (NO EXCEPTIONS). When bags are forwarded by rail, shipments will be made sight draft attached to bill of lading; when shipments go forward by truck, arrangements must be made by the consignee to settle for same at destination, either by check (Certified Check not required), or in cash.

DISTRIBUTION POINTS:

- Hummel Warehouse Co., Inc., 728-40 N. 15th St., Allentown, Pa.
- Jacob K. Mast Warehouse, Blue Ball, Pa. (On U. S. Route 322)
- Somerset Farm Bureau Co-operative Association, Somerset, Pa.
- J. C. Jacobsen & Son, Girard, Pa.
- Hindman Farm Supply Company, Main Street Ext., Butler, Penna.
- Ed Fisher Warehouse, Coudersport, Penna.
- Roy Hess Farm, Stillwater, near Benton, Penna.

All bags for warehouse pick-ups must be released by an authorized representative of the Association, on a bag release order, for pick-up at any of the above authorized distribution points and will, in all cases, be subject to the above cash terms.

DIRECT DELIVERIES:

All orders for Association trade-marked paper potato bags for either rail or truck shipments must clear through the Association office, Williamsport, Pa. NO EXCEPTIONS WILL BE MADE TO THIS REGULATION

When placing orders for bags which are to move by rail, be sure to designate correct shipping address and name and address of the bank through which draft is to be drawn. When movement is by truck be sure to have check or cash arranged for when the bags arrive at designated destination.

PAYMENTS:

When bags are shipped sight draft attached to bill of lading, PAY ONLY THE AMOUNT OF THE DRAFT. When bags are shipped by truck, pay either by check (Certified Check not required), or in cash. In either instance, when draft or invoice corresponds with the number of bags ordered, and in accordance with

the above price schedule, DO NOT PAY ANY ADDITIONAL COLLECTION, FREIGHT, HANDLING OR TRUCKING CHARGES. Prices quoted are delivered prices.

PACKING:

All bags are bundled, wrapped and tied. The 50-pound bags are packed 150 or 200 to the bundle and the 15-pound bags are packed 250 to the bundle. BUNDLES CANNOT BE BROKEN.

TIES (Wire Loop):

Sufficient wire loop ties will be inserted in a Kraft envelope in each bundle of bags.

Additional wire loop ties (5 inch ties, 250 per envelope) and (6 inch ties, 200 per envelope) will be made available at all distributing points and will also be supplied with freight or truck shipments when ordered at 25c per envelope.

ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES:

The following items will be supplied direct from the Association office, on a C.O.D. basis only, all transportation charges prepaid.

- Pistol-Grip Twisters.....\$1.25 each
- Inspector's Scales..... 3.50 each
- Receipt & Invoice Books..... .15 each

Should any irregularity occur, contact the Association office, Williamsport, Pa., at once.

Co-operatively yours,
PENNSYLVANIA CO-OPERATIVE POTATO
GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.
C. F. H. Wuesthoff
Executive Secretary and General Manager

—BLUE LABEL—



CORRECTIONS — CORRECTIONS

The 1944 Potato Blossom Queen

Changes in the Selection and Coronation of the 1944 Potato Blossom Queen have been made with the idea of giving full recognition for marketing jobs well done. The directors of this association on discussing the Committee's preliminary selection plans decided unanimously that the Counties packing and selling the most peck equivalents in the 1943-1944 season should be honored and recognized. Lancaster, Lehigh, Somerset, Potter and Erie the five ranking counties in the order named were to supply the Queen and four princesses for the Court of Honor. The first named County having packed and sold the most potatoes in Blue Labels will supply this year's queen while the next four counties will supply the princesses for "The Court." Committees are busy in each County making their selections. A most appro-

priate ceremony for the coronation of the 1944 Queen and the recognizing of the princesses has been adopted. It is most dignified with plenty of the usual pomp and ceremony. Newspaper men, photographers and news-reel operators are expected to be on hand to record proceedings and to broadcast these proceedings throughout Pennsylvania. The stage is set to publicize, glorify and popularize Pennsylvania's Blue Label potatoes. Potato Growers, Food Distributors, Men of Industry and Professional Men all are anxious to see and hear the Coronation of Pennsylvania's 1944 Potato Blossom Queen.

According to the above plan Lehigh County would select our 1945 Queen with princesses from Somerset, Potter, Erie and Chester constituting the Court.

The Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers Assn.

Incorporated

Williamsport, Penna.



OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

P. Daniel Frantz, President—Coplay
Robert W. Lohr, Vice-President—Boswell

CENTRAL AREA

M. P. Whitenight, Bloomsburg
Ed. Fisher, Coudersport
Wm. W. Hayes, Jersey Shore

WESTERN AREA

F. L. Dodd, Columbus
J. A. Donaldson, Emlenton
R. W. Lohr, Boswell

EASTERN AREA

P. Daniel Frantz, Coplay
J. K. Mast, Elverson
Hugh McPherson, Bridgeton

Purposes—To bring together for mutual co-operative effort and service all agencies engaged or interested in the production, transportation, marketing and utilization of potatoes and the general promotion and advancement of the potato industry in all its phases.

Major Activities

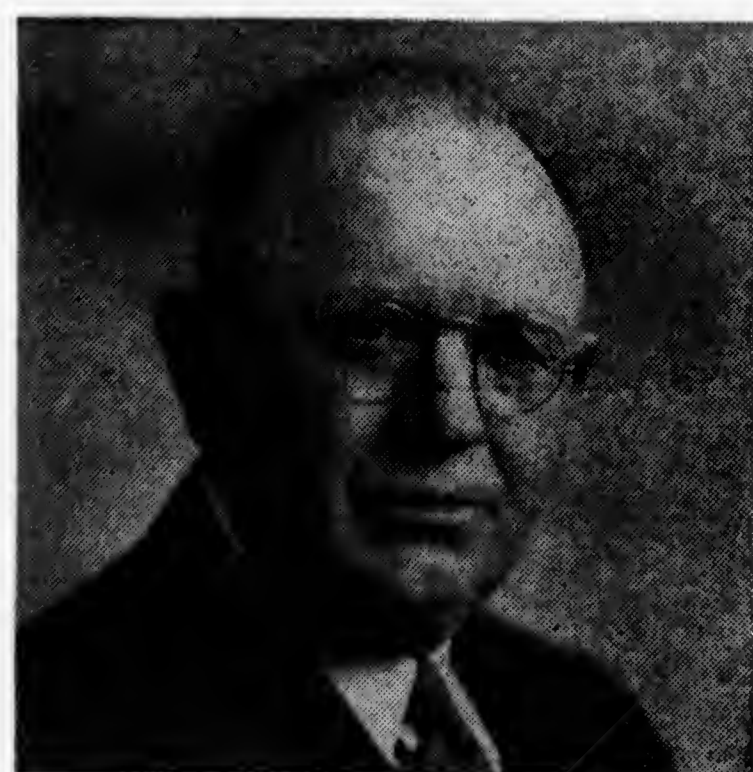
1. An Educational Program in Production and Marketing.
2. A Youth Movement in the Promotion and Advancement of the Potato Industry.
3. Maintenance of Camp Potato as a Recreational and Inspirational Center Through the Development and Proving of Better Varieties and Practices.
4. Sustain an Informed Membership Through Sufficient Meetings and Timely Reminders Through the Associations Official Organ, The Guide Post.

The Annual Membership to this Association is \$1.00, which includes a year's Subscription to The Guide Post.

—BLUE LABEL—

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE:

To Pennsylvania Potato Growers



Cooperatives—The Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association furnishes the vehicle which enables growers to work together toward a common end. It enables the growers to do things together, which they could not possibly do as individuals working alone, no matter how faithfully they worked or how hard they tried.

It furnishes the mouth piece through which the individual is able to make his voice heard in matters of public action which vitally affect him and the members of his family.

It is through the cooperative and in no other way that a farm leadership can be developed. True farm leadership must come by way of the grass roots—

JULY, 1944

THE GUIDE POST

13

real dirt farm experience with first hand problems of the farm—such as meeting payrolls, taxes, insurance, following crop failures and mortgage difficulties, labor problems, equipment and supplies, and converting farm produce into cash to pay the bills.

As a matter of fact, it is doubtful if any leadership which has not actually lived those experiences is capable of adequately representing farm thinking. It is to the nation's advantage that agriculture should have capable leaders, and in this agriculture is suffering more than from any other disease. We have too many false leaders trying to lead—mere individuals speaking for a few or even for themselves.

The Cooperative Potato Growers' Association does furnish a means for reg-

One can easily get into the attitude of making demands which might look good to the potato grower but entirely antagonistic to the welfare of the consumer and hence become a boomerang to the producer.

Membership—The officers and direction that what is good for the grower is forship should not be expected to carry all the responsibilities of the association. As said above, the cooperative is set up in such a manner that every member can be heard—it is a one member one vote association whether he is a big or little producer.

When we originated the cooperative marketing program of our state organization way back in 1936, we suddenly changed our relationship in that the



LET'S GET GOING!

©

istering, in unmistakable terms, the composite desires of its membership. Your cooperative and your directors carry a heavy responsibility, not only with respect to the membership but with the public as well.

Organization, whether it be governmental, agricultural, labor, or business—confers power. That power must be wisely and discreetly exercised. The greatest danger to the cooperative itself is that it may permit the selfish short-run interests to blind it to the long-run public good.

Every demand of our cooperative where it concerns the public should be subject to two tests: Is it good for the potato grower? Is it good for the consumer? It is not enough to take the position that what is good for the grower is good for the consumer.

people to whom we sell become our customers—and the customer is always right. All members participating in this great cooperative sales movement must share in this responsibility of satisfying our customers. The Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association inaugurated an intensive educational grading program over the entire state—to improve the grade and pack of all packed potatoes. This grading program has been very successful. The grade has improved and again I will call your attention to the fact that the responsibility of grading and packing the Blue Label pack is entirely your responsibility. We can still do a lot better than what has been done, and then find many a slip of some who are either negligent or indifferent to the cooperative sales movement.

Continued on page seventeen



THE PROBLEM OF MARKETING

Dr. E. L. Nixon, Agricultural Counselor, Pennsylvania Chain Store Council

DEFINED:

Noah Webster says, **Market** means "to buy or sell; to make **bargains** for provisions or goods. Further it means, "a body or group of men associated in the buying and selling of goods; the organization by which the exchange of commodities is affected."

It is obvious that these definitions indicate a mere buyers-seller relationship, with too much emphasis on the **bargain** phase of the **deal**. These definitions were formulated away back when the shrewd (see how Noah Webster defines this word) buyer or seller represented the mainspring of business. They were formulated before potatoes were sold in standardized packages of a standard grade and quality. They were packed in bulk or bulk packages and offered at what they would bring in the hands of the shrewd buyer or the shrewd seller.

Neither is it fundamentally economically sound that marketing should disintegrate to a form of beggary between buyer and seller, as exemplified in the poem—

"Come in, Little Stranger" I said
As she tapped at my half open door
While the blanket pinned over her head
Just reached to the basket she bore.

A look full of innocence fell
From her modest and pretty blue eye,
As she said, "I have matches to sell
And hope you are willing to buy."

"A penny a bunch is the price
I think you'll not find them too much.
They are tied up so very nice
And ready to light at a touch."

I asked "What's your name, little girl,"
"Tis Mary," said she, "Mary Dow"
And carelessly tossed off a curl
That lay on her delicate brow.

My father was lost on the beach
The ship never got to the shore,
And mother is sad and will weep
To hear the wind howl and sea roar.

She sits there at home without food
Beside our poor sick Willie's bed,
She spent all her money for wood
And so I sell matches for bread.

But God, I am sure who takes
Such Fatherly care of the birds
Will never forget or forsake
The children who trust in His word.

And now if I only can **sell**
The matches I've brought out today
I think I shall have done very well
And we shall rejoice at the pay."

THE NEED:

Equitably converting farm produce into cash is the greatest single need of the American farmer and of America today. It takes cash to pay taxes, to hire labor, to purchase equipment, supplies, roofing, paint, repairs and replacements.

If farmers are not paid to produce anything obviously they cannot buy anything.

All depressions are the result of too much raw material, too much capital, too much labor. Modern depressions never occur on the producing side of the scale but always on the consuming side. The problem is how to create the means by which the American people can enjoy the things they are able to produce and thus provide American industry and agriculture with their only certain peace time market. It is a problem which must be solved **soon**.

If we can make ourselves rich by manufacturing and selling to ourselves instruments of destruction, why can't we, for instance, make ourselves richer by manufacturing and selling to ourselves (and paying in cash) the bare necessities let alone a few luxuries?

Millions of Americans are without electric lights or bath tubs or running water. There are countless children and adults who have never seen a dentist. **An impoverished agriculture has no purchasing power.**

THE SOLUTION:

The imaginations that organized the production side of agriculture and industry can also organize the market if they will apply to the problems of consumption and distribution the same boldness of vision and enterprise that they have applied to the problems of production. If they do not organize a commensurate market they will vanish in chaos. Organized production cannot survive an unorganized market.

It has been eight years since the **Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association** launched its marketing program.

The plan is unique in the first place, in that it was never done before. It is unique as Roland Benjamin—Executive Secretary of the Pennsylvania Farm Bureau said, "It is the first time in the History of American Agriculture that representatives of chain stores and representatives of a farm cooperative sat around a table and discussed the problems of production and distribution in the spirit of mutual helpfulness."

This round table later became known as the **Joint Marketing Conference**. Nineteen have been held and the last one was called the best by all who attended.

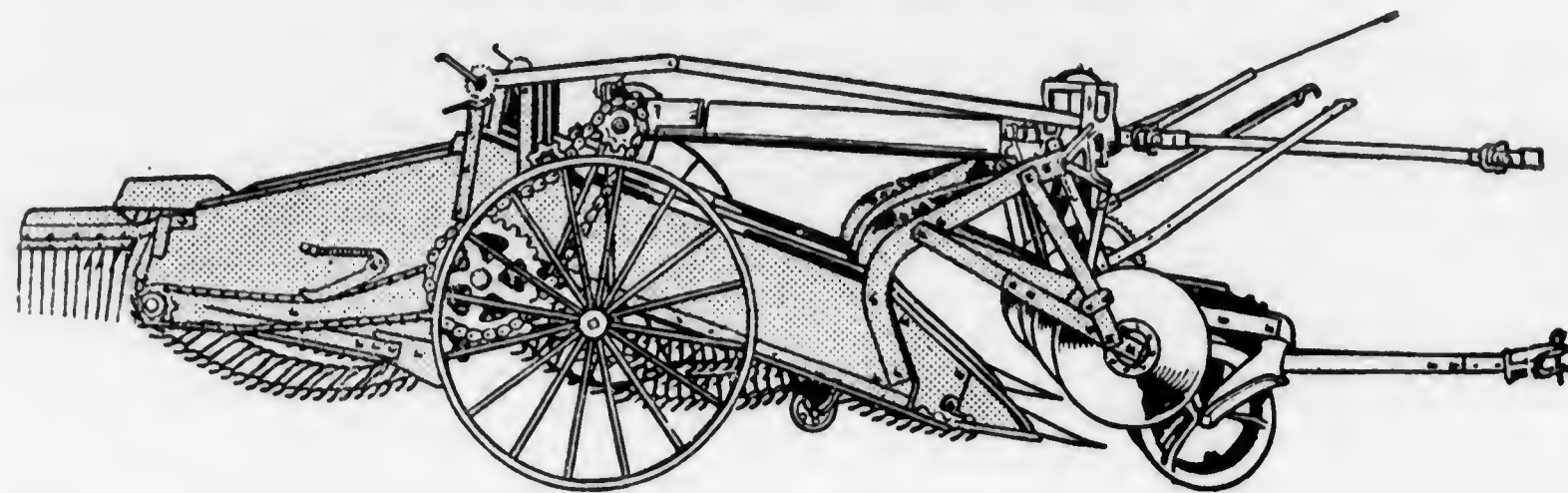
This Joint Marketing Conference ultimately worked out the principles and plan of assembling, packing and distributing a trade-marked consumer package from the farm to the nearest consumer's kitchen. If you look through this print you will see the "Trade-Mark" adopted by the Potato Cooperative.

The "**Trade-Mark**" was no "beguess" and "begory." It was designed as best portraying the spirit which prevailed in all the attempts of mutual cooperation and helpfulness throughout the Joint Conferences.

It seemed fitting to have a keystone, it also needed some support and that accounts for the base and the columns.

The words which best portrayed the sincere spirit of the various Conferences were, **Vision** placed at the top of the keystone. **Knowledge** placed on the base—portraying the best brains in both the field of distribution and production. **Integrity** and **Dependability** are just as important in the program of packing and delivering Blue Label Potatoes now as they were with the members of the Conferences then.

OLIVER one and two row POWER LIFT POTATO DIGGERS



Built to meet the requirements of Pennsylvania farmers.

Both one and two row diggers are built with a power take-off, designed to connect with a power take-off spline on practically all makes of tractors. The cut steel gears and high grade oversize anti-friction bearings run in a bath of oil.

Oliver digger chains used on both the one and two row diggers actually wear longer by test, not only because they are heat-treated spring steel, but because of an exclusive Oliver design by which the connecting hooks are thickened to offer wider wearing surfaces which prolongs the life of the chain.

Agitators and rollers are the same on both one and two row diggers and are loosely mounted on chilled metal double cone bearings. This special Oliver mounting permits the rollers and agitators to revolve freely in any type of soil. The agitators and rollers stay centered on the double cones and have no inclination to lean or work to one side of the bearing.

The small agitator gives four vibrations and the large agitator gives three vibrations with each revolution instead of two as in the case of older type chain agitators. The effect of this new type Oliver agitator is gentler, yet more effective, vibration for removing the soil from the potatoes.

The main and extension elevator chains on all Oliver diggers can be operated separately or connected to make a continuous apron.

Drum trucks or forecarriages can be furnished. Due to our exclusively designed drum trucks, which work close to the digger points, they maintain an even depth in uneven ground.

Oliver two row diggers feature a simple mechanical power lift which works when the digger is moving forward, standing still, or backing.

At the end of the rows Oliver two row diggers are raised, turned and lowered without stopping the tractor.

Oliver disc attachments are available where required for fields overgrown with vines, grass and weeds. The inside disc attachments for two row diggers are designed to cut the vines between the digger beds and are especially important when working under such conditions.

There will be a limited quantity of both one and two row diggers available.

Write us for circular and name of your nearest dealer.

OLIVER FARM EQUIPMENT COMPANY

1420 Mayflower St.,
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

JULY, 1944

THE GUIDE POST

17

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Continued from page thirteen

With regret on my part, I hesitate to remind you that we still have growers who have an idea to pack Cobblers next February in our Blue Label pack and expect top price, which should have moved not later than September, or try to move other poor packs when nobody else is interested. Your sales managers over the state make contact with the food distributors and confirm sales on the basis of U. S. Grade No. 1-2", quality and weight guaranteed. That is your responsibility—whoever puts up a pack for the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association.

We have instances where upon inspection we found the grade was off by 20%, the size less than 1½", quality was very poor and the weight short all in one pack. It is fair to your neighbor grower who is doing a good job? Is it fair to the distributor who gets all the complaints? Is it fair to the consumer who may say "never again will I buy that brand"? Remember the customer is always right. We are face to face with the fact that it is our own Blue Label pack, packed with dependable grade, quality, and weight that moves our potatoes automatically

out of the food distributors' stores making room for the next shipment.

It is also the responsibility of those who participate in distributing and especially store door and warehouse delivery to be on time. We must realize that our food distributors handling our product must be served when they want them, how they want them, and where they want them.

Your sales managers have had some very sad disappointments on that score. Would it be possible to count on you to make a delivery to a terminal 130 miles away, say at 10:00 a.m. on the nose? Yes, we have growers doing that. We also have those that get there at 4:00 p.m. Would it be possible to count on you to make delivery 100 miles distant with a load of potatoes when the temperature is down at zero at 8 a.m.? Yes, we have growers doing that, but remember those trucks have special insulation—floor, sides and top and loaded warm. Do not attempt to deliver any unless you are prepared.

It is your responsibility, Mr. Packer and Mr. Trucker, to deliver your pack intact without any fear of frost in your pack, be it in storage, when packing, or in transit **they are still your potatoes** and

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

KATAHDIN

WHITE RURAL

SEBAGO

RUSSET RURAL

CHIPPEWA

SEQUOIA

POTTER SEED POTATO

COOPERATIVE

COUDERSPORT, PENNA.

if ever your pack shows any frost, I am sorry for you. It is not very easy to recondition potatoes in that stage and it is very expensive. I suggest: call your Sales Office, inform them if the temperature is too low, unless you have insulation and you are sure of your protection.

I would like to emphasize very strongly that we should have more packing directly from digging time on steadily through the season. Our Pennsylvania potato growers should bear in mind that a dependable supply starting immediately at digging time and flowing steadily through the season is very essential. I am sorry to say however, that we do not always have a steady flow of packs and at other times we have too many. We would appreciate closer cooperation on the part of the producers.

We have among our customers several of the biggest and most respectable Food Distributor Chains of the nation. I am happy to say that our business relationships and confidence is beyond reproach, and hope it will always be. Our marketing system is now in its ninth year of operation and as we review our many problems we have had, and most of them were satisfactorily adjusted, we find we have come a long way in taking our position so necessary in the coming readjustment of Post War Problems. Our friendly relation with Food Distribution and the confidence created is a paramount factor in the future of all—the Farmers, the Food Distributors, and the Consumers.

Be Sure to Attend:

THE POTATO GROWERS' FIELD DAY

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10th

"CAMP POTATO"

U. S. Route 6 — 9 miles east of
COUDERSPORT PENNA.

See and Hear—

Discussions

Seedlings

Queen Coronation

The Pageant

The Potato Picking Contest

Detailed Program—page 2.

Real Cooperation

AGRICULTURAL BULLETIN

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FOOD CHAINS

726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

C. B. DENMAN,
AGRICULTURAL COUNSEL

July 1, 1944

TO THE MEMBERS:

Snap Bean Producers Ask Chain Store Assistance

Supplies Heavy—Quality Good

In the central Atlantic Coast States, producers of snap beans report unusually heavy production and good quality. Recent rains have improved both volume and condition of the crop. For the coming week, special help from chain stores is asked to prevent a further collapse of the market.

Increased costs of picking and containers leave little out of current prices for the producers.

It is suggested that member companies in all producing areas survey the situation and give assistance if need is indicated.

While production of snap beans and nearly all other vegetable crops may be sufficient to meet normal requirements, there will be many areas where supplies will be of surplus proportions, while in other areas, they will be very far short of demand. This is due to very difficult labor, container and transportation conditions.

Producers look to the food chains for leadership in their marketing problems of which there will be many throughout the current marketing season.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN A. LOGAN
President

Officers and Directors:

CALL YOUR ATTENTION

to the

400 BUSHEL CLUB

Details: See pages 20 and 21,
this issue.

OFFICIAL GRADES FOR POTATOES

Continued from page eight

allow for variations incidental to proper sizing, not more than 5 per cent shall be below the minimum size, and not over 10 per cent shall be in excess of the maximum size.

Definition of Terms

DAMAGE means any injury or defect which materially injures the appearance of the individual potato, or the general appearance of the potato in the container, or which cannot be removed without a loss of more than 5 per cent of the total weight of the potato including peel covering defective area.

Loss of outer skin (epidermis) shall not be considered a damage unless the skinned surface is materially affected by very dark discoloration. Any one of the following defects, the seriousness of which exceeds the maximum allowed for any one defect, shall be considered a damage.

SECOND GROWTH or growth cracks which have developed to such an extent as to materially injure the appearance of the individual potato or the general appearance of the potatoes in the container.

AIR CRACKS which are deep, or shallow air cracks which materially injure the appearance of the individual potato or the general appearance of the potatoes in the container.

SHRIVELING—When the potato is more than moderately shriveled, spongy, or flabby.

SPROUTING—When more than 10 per cent of the potatoes have sprouts over three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) of an inch long.

SURFACE SCAB which covers an area of more than 5 per cent of the surface of the potato in the aggregate.

PITTED SCAB which affects the appearance of the potatoes in a greater extent than the amount of surface scab permitted, or causes a loss of more than 5 per cent of the total weight of the potato, including peel covering defective area.

RHIZOCTONIA—When the general appearance of the potatoes in the container is materially injured or when individual potatoes are badly infected.

DIRT—When the general appearance of the potatoes in the container is more than slightly dirty or stained, or when

individual potatoes are badly caked with dirt or badly stained, or covered with other foreign matter which materially affects the appearance of the potatoes.

RED LABEL GRADE—Medium sized potatoes shall meet all the requirements of the BLUE LABEL grade except that the size requirements will be a minimum of one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches and a maximum of two and one-fourth ($2\frac{1}{4}$) inches.

GREEN LABEL GRADE shall consist of potatoes which meet the requirements of the BLUE LABEL grade except that they shall be free from serious damage by dirt and except for the increased tolerance for defects specified below:

Unless otherwise specified the diameter of each potato shall not be less than one and seven-eighth ($1\frac{7}{8}$) inches.

TOLERANCE FOR DEFECTS—In order to allow for variations other than size and sprouting incident to proper grading and handling, not more than a total of 20 per cent of the potatoes in any container may be below the requirements of this grade, but not more than 5 per cent may be seriously damaged by hollow heart and not over 6 per cent may be below the remaining requirements of U.S. No. 2 grade, provided that not more than one-sixth ($\frac{1}{6}$) of this amount, or 1 per cent, shall be allowed for potatoes affected by soft rot or wet breakdown. In addition, not more than 10 per cent of the potatoes may be damaged by sprouting, provided that if all of the 20 per cent tolerance is not used for other defects, the unused part of the tolerance may also be used for potatoes having sprouts over three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) of an inch long but which are not seriously damaged by shriveling.

Definitions of Defects

SERIOUS DAMAGE—Serious damage means any injury or defect which seriously injures the appearance of the individual potato or the general appearance of the potatoes in the container, or which cannot be removed without the loss of more than 10 per cent of the total weight of the potato including peel covering defective area. Any one of the following defects or any combination of defects, the seriousness of which exceeds the maximum allowed for any one defect, shall be considered a serious damage.

(a)—Dirt when the general appearance of the potatoes in the container is

Continued on page twenty-two

PENNSYLVANIA'S 400-BUSHEL CLUB

Regulations for Checking Yield of Potatoes

For 400-Bushel Club

HINTS ON LOCATING BEST ACRE:

Determine by lay of land, by sampling, knowledge of the grower, and character of vine growth, where the probable high-yielding acre lies.

A few preliminary checks made by digging and weighing the potatoes from 50 feet of row at different points in the acre will reveal fairly accurately whether a 400, 500, 600, or 700 bushel yield is to be checked. The following table gives the necessary pounds from 50 feet of row to indicate a yield of 400, 500, 600, or 700 bushels per acre:

LENGTH OF CHECK	WIDTH OF ROW	400 BUSHELS	500 BUSHELS	600 BUSHELS	700 BUSHELS
<i>feet of row</i>	<i>inch rows</i>	<i>pounds</i>	<i>pounds</i>	<i>pounds</i>	<i>pounds</i>
50	28	64.4	80.5	96.6	112.7
50	29	66.7	83.3	100.0	116.7
50	30	69.0	86.2	103.5	120.7
50	31	71.2	89.0	106.8	124.6
50	32	73.5	91.8	110.2	128.6
50	33	75.7	94.5	113.5	132.4
50	34	78.0	97.5	117.0	136.5

REGULATIONS FOR CHECKING ACRE:

1. The acre to be checked shall be made up of any number of continuous equal length rows.

2. To qualify for a 400 or 500 bushel yield at least one-tenth of the acre must be dug and this area shall be included in the check so that not more than ten consecutive undug rows will be left in any portion of the acre.

3. To qualify for a 600 or 700 bushel yield the entire acre shall be dug and weighed.

4. Selection of rows to be dug may include rows adjacent to, and rows not adjacent to sprayer wheel tracks. A proportionate number of each shall be dug. The number of rows adjacent to, and not adjacent to sprayer wheel tracks will vary with the size of the spray boom used.

5. Accuracy in measuring and marking the acre to be dug in weighing and counting the yield is important to the perpetuation of the 400-Bushel Club.

6. All applications, either for Club membership or to have the 400-Bushel Medal awarded (including official yields) must be forwarded to the office of the Pennsylvania Co-operative Potato Growers' Association, Inc., Williamsport, Pennsylvania, not later than DECEMBER FIRST of each year. Applications may be forwarded either by the grower or the Verifying Officer.

PENNSYLVANIA'S 400-BUSHEL CLUB

Official Application for Recording a Checked Acre of Potatoes and for Qualifying for Membership in Pennsylvania's 400-Bushel Club

Gentlemen: 19....
In accordance with the regulations and instructions promulgated by the Association for administering Pennsylvania's 400-Bushel

Club I, of.....
(Signature of applicant in own handwriting) (Post Office)

R.F.D., Pennsylvania, have requested and
(County)

had an acre of potatoes checked by....., who
(Name of Official Supervisor)

has performed this service as evidenced by his official report appearing below. I understand that any grower who has an acre of potatoes officially checked and makes the required yield, thereby becomes a bona fide member of Pennsylvania's 400-Bushel Club, (see Regulation 1). It is understood, however, that in order for a Club member to be awarded the Official 400-Bushel Club Medal, applicable to his class, (Regulation 8) that Regulation 7, parts a and b, must be fully complied with.

Check one: () I am a member of the Pennsylvania Co-operative Potato Growers' Association, Inc., in good standing for the current year, or

() I apply hereby for membership in the Association, and my dollar membership fee is attached to this application,

AS A MATTER OF HISTORICAL RECORD: In view of the many new varieties being introduced, this yield was made with.....
(Name variety)

Recognizing the possibilities of other improvements or innovations, the following departure from the usual practices was used:.....

OFFICIAL RECORD: As supervisor in the checking of an acre of potatoes for the above named applicant, I hereby certify that I have performed that service and the yield as stated below is official. I recommend, provided applicant has fully met the conditions set forth in the regulations and instructions, that the Official Association 400-Bushel Club Medal, applicable to his class, be awarded as a mark of distinction.

Yield per acre:bushels. Date checked: 19...

(Signed)
County Agent or Vocational Instructor
or Association Representative

OFFICIAL GRADES FOR POTATOES

Continued from page nineteen

seriously affected by tubers badly caked with dirt; or other foreign matter which seriously affects the appearance of the potatoes.

(b)—Cuts. When both ends are clipped or when more than an estimated one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) of the potato is cut away from one end, or when the remaining portion of the clipped potato weighs less than six ounces.

Other cuts which seriously affect the appearance of the individual potato or which cannot be removed without a loss of more than 10 per cent of the total weight of the potato including the peel covering defective area.

(c)—Shriveling. When the potato is excessively shriveled, spongy or flabby.

(d)—Surface Scab. Which covers an area of more than 50 per cent of the surface of the potato in the aggregate.

(e)—Pitted Scab. Which affects the appearance of the potato to a greater extent than the amount of surface scab permitted, or causes a loss of more than 10 per cent of the total weight of the potato including peel covering defective area.

MEMBERSHIPS New and Renewals

Since Last Issue

Warren Buterbaugh, Indiana
P. C. Strittmatter, Cambria
Percy G. Hoffman, Lehigh
George Krause, Lehigh
C. H. Pepper, Washington
J. A. Steele, Crawford
Winslow Chip Co., Inc., Mass.
L. G. Blough, Potter
Carroll A. Platt, Union
E. D. Breneman, Jr., York
Paul B. Stayer, Bedford
Fred Bechel, Cambria
L. E. Helsel, Cambria
Granville Krause, Lehigh
William B. Krause, Lehigh
G. H. Shellito, Ohio
Arthur Metzger, Potter
Zigmont Veneskey, Cambria
Aaron S. Hartzell, Crawford
H. L. Shank, Lancaster
Heber Trach, Northampton
William Bergan, Sullivan
P. G. Olson, Washington, D. C.
Erwin F. Jacoby, Northampton
Isaiah S. Beegle, Bedford

SPRAY and DUST

with

MILLARD MODERN LIMES

Rotary Kiln Products

Crop Protection - Service - Reasonable Cost

H. E. MILLARD

Phone 7-3231

Annville, Pa.

POTATO CROP 14 PER CENT UNDER 1943 (As of July 15th)

The nation's potato crop in 1944 will be about 14 per cent smaller than the record-high crop of 1943 but 10 per cent above the 10-year average production, if July 1st prospective yields materialize. Acreage for harvest in 1944 is about 9 per cent less than 1943 and is 1 per cent below the 10-year average. Wet weather, a late spring followed by extreme heat will cause perhaps further reduction of the potato crop prospects. Three hundred and ninety-nine million bushels is the present crop prospect which is about 65,000,000 bushels less than 1943 but 37,000,000 more than the 10-year average.

Weather conditions in *New England* have been favorable to potatoes. Dry weather during May and June caused growth to start slowly but satisfactorily. Rains since June 10th with relatively high temperatures have been favorable to growth. *Maine* plantings got under way early in May and progressed rapidly with exceptionally favorable weather conditions. July 1st showed most fields in good condition relatively free from weeds with good stands. *Maine* estimated production to date is 15,000,000 bushels less than 1943 but 15,000,000 over the 10-year average.

Western New York—Frequent rains from June 9 to the 25th interfered with planting and cultivation. Long Island had the opposite conditions prevailing and could well profit by rain. Soil is too dry to produce good size. Cobbler digging started July 10th with yields far from expectations. Generally the *New York* potato prospects are not too good as of this date although crop estimators expect *New York's* production to be the same as that of 1943.

Pennsylvania crop prospects as a whole are very good. Planting was late in a few areas namely in Potter and Somerset-Cambria counties, due to wet weather. Weather generally throughout the state has favored growth; foliage is good with many fields in full bloom. Insects are under control and no blight threatening as of July 10th. *Northwestern Pennsylvania* stands are good and growth up to expectations. The hot sun has injured some tops. In the *Lehigh-*

Northampton area the outlook is very promising, stands are good, vine growth even and heavy with spraying schedules up to date. Crops in other southeastern counties are rated mostly good to excellent. The corn borer has appeared in a few fields. *Pennsylvania* production estimate appears to be over 20,000,000 bushels which is approximately 2,000,000 more than last year but 2,000,000 bushels less than the 10-year average.

Michigan potato plantings were delayed by rainfall in commercial areas. Early planted acreages are reported exceptionally good. Estimated total production is about 5,000,000 bushels less than last year and 6,000,000 bushels less than the 10-year average.

—BLUE LABEL—

CEILING PRICES

OPA Ceiling Prices on Irish Potatoes for *Pennsylvania* and producers of the summer and fall 1944 crop was officially announced July 11th. There are few changes over the ceiling schedule regulating prices for the 1943 crop. Some exceptions were made in the cases of southern potato prices due to the almost calamitous yields obtained in these states. The following basic prices per cwt. of U.S. No. 1 grade at shipping point has been established for states indicated:

STATE	AREA	JULY	AUG.	SEP.
Penna.	Entire State	2.80	2.70	2.55
N. Jersey	Entire State	2.85	2.75	2.60
N. York	Long Island	2.85	2.75	2.60
	Bal. of State	2.85	2.75	2.60
Maine	Entire State	2.60	2.40	2.25
Michigan	Entire State	2.85	2.60	2.45

The usual differentials are being allowed for better than U.S. No. 1, transportation, and packages. Likewise deductions from the basic prices are required for lower grades and packages.

Buy War Bonds!

Do You Know

Co-operatives bring more goods to more consumers at less cost. They stimulate fair business practices. They add a healthy impetus to local business. They revitalize the faith of people in business. They restore the economies of mass production to the common people. They restore ownership to the people. They lessen social tensions. They create unity. They aid the development of a better citizenry.—Murray D. Lincoln, Co-operative League.

* * *

"Co-operation supplements political economy by organizing the distribution of wealth.

"It touches no man's fortune.

"It causes no disturbance in society.

"It gives no trouble to statesmen.

"It enters into no secret association.

"It contemplates no violence.

"It subverts no order.

"It envies no dignity.

"It asks no favors.

"It keeps no terms with the idle.

"It will break no faith with the industrious.

"It asks no special privilege.

"It seeks no government aid.

"It fears no competition in trade in any branch of production.

"It abhors monopoly and will fight it to the bitter end.

"It seeks healthy competition, knowing this is the soul of all true progress.

The co-operative movement is 100 years old this year, and the principles stated by its early founders, a group of poor weavers in England, are just as true in 1944 as they were in 1844.

To Appear on the

1944 Potato Growers' Field Day Program

The Honorable Miles Horst, Secretary of Agriculture.

Fred W. Johnson, President, Pennsylvania Chain Store Council.

Dr. E. L. Nixon, Agricultural Adviser, Chain Store Council.

R. W. Lohr, Association Historian.

P. Daniel Frantz, President of the Association.



for BIGGER PROFITS on Potatoes

EUREKA POTATO MACHINES lower the cost per acre in potato growing. Save time. Save labor. Increase yields. Make more money for you and free you from the hardest work. They're modern, improved, dependable machines, built right to fit each job, and used by successful potato growers for over a quarter century.

Potato Cutter Cuts uniform seed. Operates with both hands free for feeding.	Potato Planter One man machine. Opens furrow, drops seed, sows fertilizer, if desired, covers and marks next row—all in one operation.	Sprayers Traction or Power. Insure the crop. Sues, 4, 6 or more rows. 60 to 150 gallon tanks. All styles of booms.
---	--	--

Riding Mulcher or Weeder
Breaks crust, mulches soil, and kills weeds when potato crop is young and tender. 11 and 12 ft. sizes. Many other uses, with or without seeding attachment.



POTATO CUTTER

Potato Digger
Famous for getting all the potatoes, separating and standing hard use. With or without engine attachment or tractor attachment.

Eureka—A name that means Success on Potato Machines. All machines in stock near you.

Send for free Catalog showing all the Eureka Machines. Write today.



Eureka Potato Machines



POTATO DIGGER



TRACTION SPRAYER



RIDING MULCHER

Also the
**COCKSHUTT
DISC PLOW**

and the

**BABCOCK
WEED HOG**

**Eureka
Mower Co.**
UTICA, N. Y.

Better buy . . .



. . . now!

We strongly advise our friends among the Pennsylvania Potato Growers' Association to provide for their paper bag requirements at the earliest possible moment. Heavy demands by the War Agencies are making it increasingly difficult for us to service our Civilian Customers. So . . . Please place your orders with the Association as early as possible to avoid disappointing delays.

HAMMOND BAG & PAPER CO.

Paper Mill and Bag Factory :: Wellsburg, W. Va.

POTATOES WILL TELL

Growing potato vines will tell you whether or not you have provided enough of the three essential plant foods necessary for them to make high yields of No. 1 tubers. If they lack:

Nitrogen—The leaves fade to a light green color. This fading begins at the tips and margins and continues until the whole leaf is a pale yellow and the lower leaves curl and die.

Phosphorus—The leaves become dark green to purplish in color and the margins curl upward. The whole plant remains stiffly erect, but the leaves do not develop to normal size.

Potash—The leaves get dark green in color, crinkle, and the margins curl downward. The plant looks droopy. Later a bronze color develops, beginning at the tips and margins of the leaves.

Watch your potato vines this year for signs of plant-food hunger. Since potatoes need more potash than nitrogen and phosphorus combined, look particularly for signs of potash starvation.

You will be able to correct the trouble next year by making sure that your soil and the fertilizer you apply will make at least 200 lbs. of actual potash (K_2O) per acre available to the growing plants.

Consult your agricultural advisers.
Write us for free information and
literature on the practical fertiliza-
tion of crops.



American Potash Institute

INCORPORATED

1155 16th St., N. W.

WASHINGTON, 6, D. C.

CLETRACS ARE NOW AVAILABLE

for Essential Agricultural Needs



WORLD-WIDE PROOF OF PERFORMANCE

Through Muck and
Mud in Alaska...Over
Rugged Hills of Italy
...Bottomless Roads
of Russia...wherever
the going is tough
for wheeled vehicles,
CLETRAC gets through.

and there's no job on any farm that can't be
done better with a
CLETRAC Tru-Traction* TRACTOR

IN considering an agricultural tractor, remember that only Cletrac gives Tru-Traction—power on both tracks at all times—more power and easier handling. Outstanding performance on widespread fronts of the global war has provided convincing proof of this power to master difficult jobs.

There's no job on the farm—on any farm—that can't be done better with a Cletrac Tru-Traction outfit. Tru-Traction is an exclusive Cletrac feature.

Under government regulations a limited number of Cletrac Tru-Traction Tractors for agricultural use is being produced. These tractors range from the 18 horsepower Model HG, designed for smaller farms, to Cletrac Model B of 38 horsepower, shown above, for use on large farms. These Cletracs are available to farmers who can prove their need for new tractors.

See the Cletrac dealer near you who will gladly assist you in every way, keeping your present Cletrac in continuous use with complete parts and service or give you his aid, if you can qualify, in securing a new Cletrac Tru-Traction Model H, A, B, or D for agricultural use.

THE CLEVELAND TRACTOR CO.

19300-216 EUCLID AVENUE
CLEVELAND, OHIO

*Tru-Traction is power on both tracks at all times

CLETRAC Tru-Traction* TRACTORS

THIS FREE BOOK FULLY EXPLAINS CLETRAC TRU-TRACTION—Write for a copy





LOW COST PROTECTION



Spray the "IRON AGE" Way

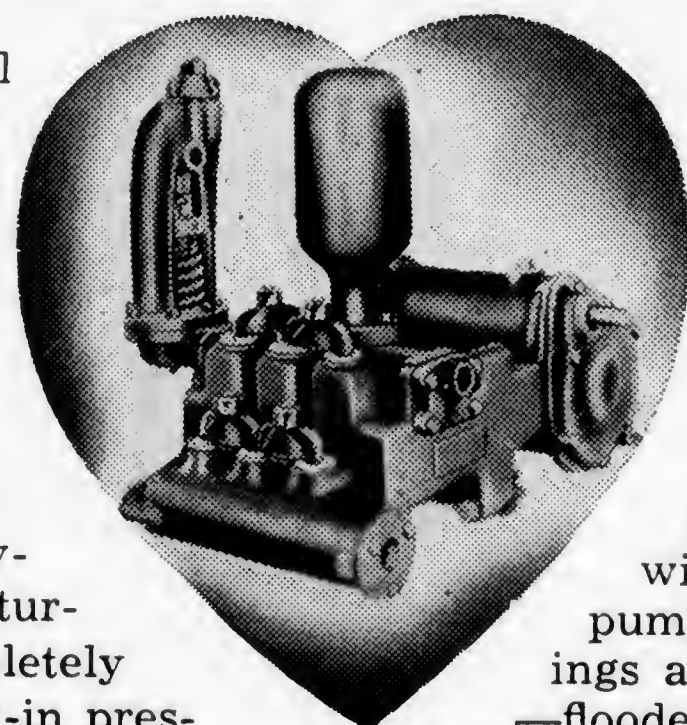
A successful spray program requires modern spray equipment — the kind of equipment that gives greater coverage with less spray material.

That is why modern, efficient, easy to handle Farquhar "Iron Age" sprayers are being used so extensively . . . why growers everywhere

praise their cost cutting performance. There are many important reasons for "Iron Age" superiority, one of which is the skill and precision that is **built into** the vital parts, another, the many **exclusive** features that improve performance — features that you do not get with any other type sprayer.

THE VITAL FEATURE

Most important of all "Iron Age" sprayer features is the easy working trouble free "Victory" pump. Horizontally designed for working pressures up to 1000 lbs. the "Victory" pump expels liquid from sprayer nozzles in a forceful turbulent mist that completely blankets foliage. Built-in pres-



sure regulator automatically holds pressure at a predetermined point. Easy accessibility to valves, plunger assembly, built-in suction strainer and other vital parts permits quick adjustment or inspection without tearing down pump. All gears and bearings are completely enclosed — flooded in oil.

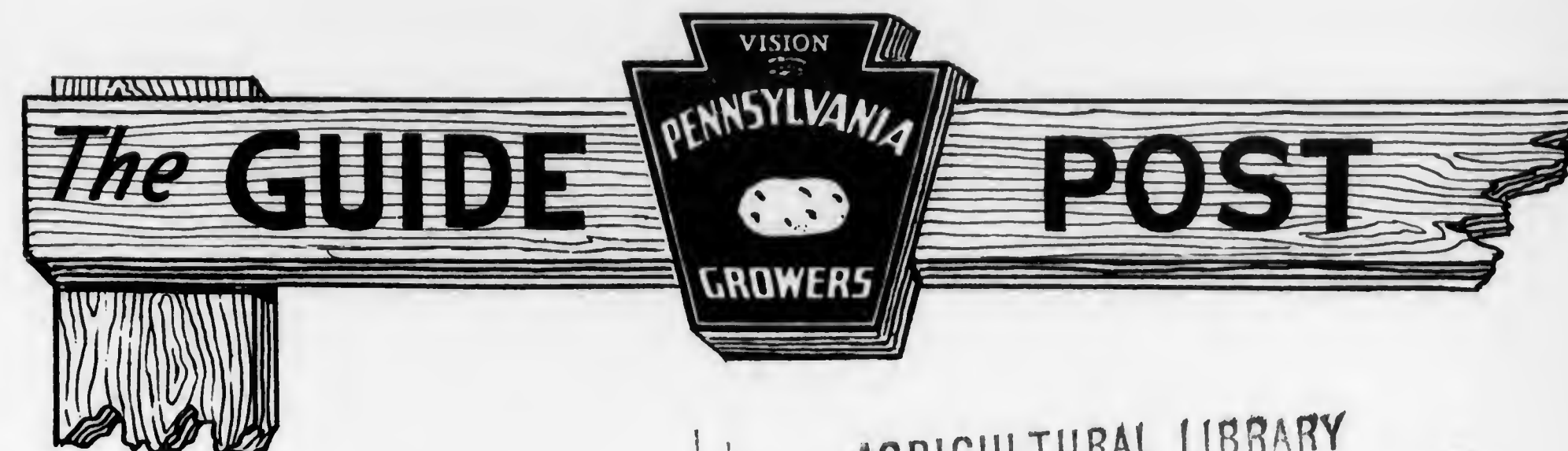
7 sizes of "Victory" pumps are built in 6 to 40 gal. capacities.

FREE! The "Iron Age" sprayer catalog—fully illustrated—gives specifications of the complete Farquhar line of sprayers . . . tells how you can spray more effectively at less cost.

WRITE FOR CATALOG—NOW

A. B. FARQUHAR COMPANY

3402 DUKE ST., YORK, PA.



AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY
THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE



Pennsylvania's Governor Edward Martin, Crowns Sylvia Hooper of Lancaster County, 1944 Potato Blossom Queen.

AUGUST — 1944

VOLUME XXI

NUMBER 8

POTATOES WILL TELL

Growing potato vines will tell you whether or not you have provided enough of the three essential plant foods necessary for them to make high yields of No. 1 tubers. If they lack:

Nitrogen—The leaves fade to a light green color. This fading begins at the tips and margins and continues until the whole leaf is a pale yellow and the lower leaves curl and die.

Phosphorus—The leaves become dark green to purplish in color and the margins curl upward. The whole plant remains stiffly erect, but the leaves do not develop to normal size.

Potash—The leaves get dark green in color, crinkle, and the margins curl downward. The plant looks droopy. Later a bronze color develops, beginning at the tips and margins of the leaves.

Watch your potato vines this year for signs of plant-food hunger. Since potatoes need more potash than nitrogen and phosphorus combined, look particularly for signs of potash starvation.

You will be able to correct the trouble next year by making sure that your soil and the fertilizer you apply will make at least 200 lbs. of actual potash (K_2O) per acre available to the growing plants.

Consult your agricultural advisers.
Write us for free information and
literature on the practical fertiliza-
tion of crops.



American Potash Institute

INCORPORATED

1155 16th St., N. W.

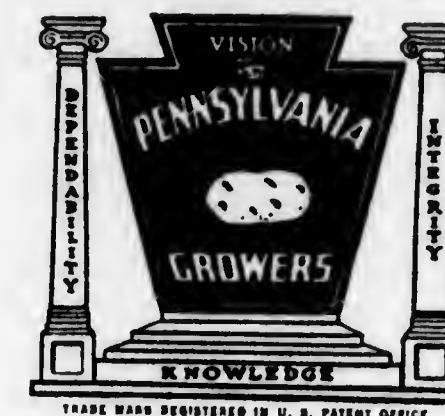
WASHINGTON, 6, D. C.

THE GUIDE POST

Published monthly by
THE PENNSYLVANIA COOPERATIVE POTATO GROWERS
ASSOCIATION, INC.

Address all communications to
C. F. H. WUESTHOFF, SECRETARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
410 Campbell Street, Williamsport, Pa.

Branch Office
P. DANIEL FRANTZ
720 N. EIGHTH STREET
ALLENTOWN



Branch Office
J. M. HINDMAN
MAIN STREET EXT.
BUTLER

Volume XXI

August, 1944

Number 8

Dr. Nixon writes on



"THE INFLUENCE OF EXTREME WEATHER CONDITIONS ON POTATO PRODUCTION"

In the September 1942 issue of The GUIDE POST I wrote, "Potato growers are just approaching the second most critical period in this season's production. Growers have gone through one of the most disastrous years in the history of the Commonwealth."

"Never has late blight been so serious on a state-wide basis. To be sure, we have had many years in isolated areas, where late blight has been as disastrous and as stubborn to control as it was so universally prevalent over almost the entire state the past season."

"Looking back, one can now make a safe analysis of what it took to control this late blight epidemic. You might tuck the conclusions of this analysis away for future reference and record, for if history repeats itself, and if the universe and elements go in cycles, sooner or later we will have another such season to contend with."

This year we can write again, "Growers have gone through one of the most disastrous years in the history of the

Commonwealth." Not from wet weather and late blight but from drought and heat. From my observation and published records this was worse than the great drought of 1934—the year we took the Pullman train to Prince Edward Island. Thirty-four days with the temperature over 90 degrees is going some!

Again we can write, "Looking back, one can now make a safe analysis of what it took"—to counteract heat and drought. "You might tuck the conclusions of this analysis away for future reference and record, for if history repeats itself, and if the universe and the elements go in cycles, sooner or later we will have another such season to contend with."

Which would you rather have—a wet season with blight or a dry season with heat? There is something oppressive and depressive about heat; there is something gloomy about wet weather. What we wish we could have is the exact medium between too much and too little. Such an ideal situation would never make a potato grower out of anybody.

It isn't that easy. If it were, there would be no fun in it.

Good potato growers grow potatoes not because of the weather but in spite of it. As of this day, August 20th, the late crop is not made yet. It will require considerable rain and an abnormally late frost to grow out much tonnage. What are some of the factors which enable most growers still to hope?

It is phenomenally significant that in seasons of greatest extremes, *proper spraying* shows its greatest effectiveness in maintaining the leaves and foliage. No haphazard or slipshod methods will do when too wet or too dry or too hot. Did you experience how early spraying, as soon as you could see the rows, more frequent applications when it was 90 in the shade, and a little more lime did preserve the foliage longer? Have you observed that the growers who have potatoes in spite of the adverse weather adhered rigorously to the "standard" 4-4-50 formula for their spray mixture?

Did you experience that early planting, as always, over a period of years gave the best crop?

Did you experience that deep planting and a deep root system withstood the drought much better and longer? Did you observe varietal susceptibility and resistance to excess heat and drought?

Did you observe the benefits of proper placement and application of fertilizer?

Did you observe that late, shallow planting induced close setting of tubers in the heat and drought areas?

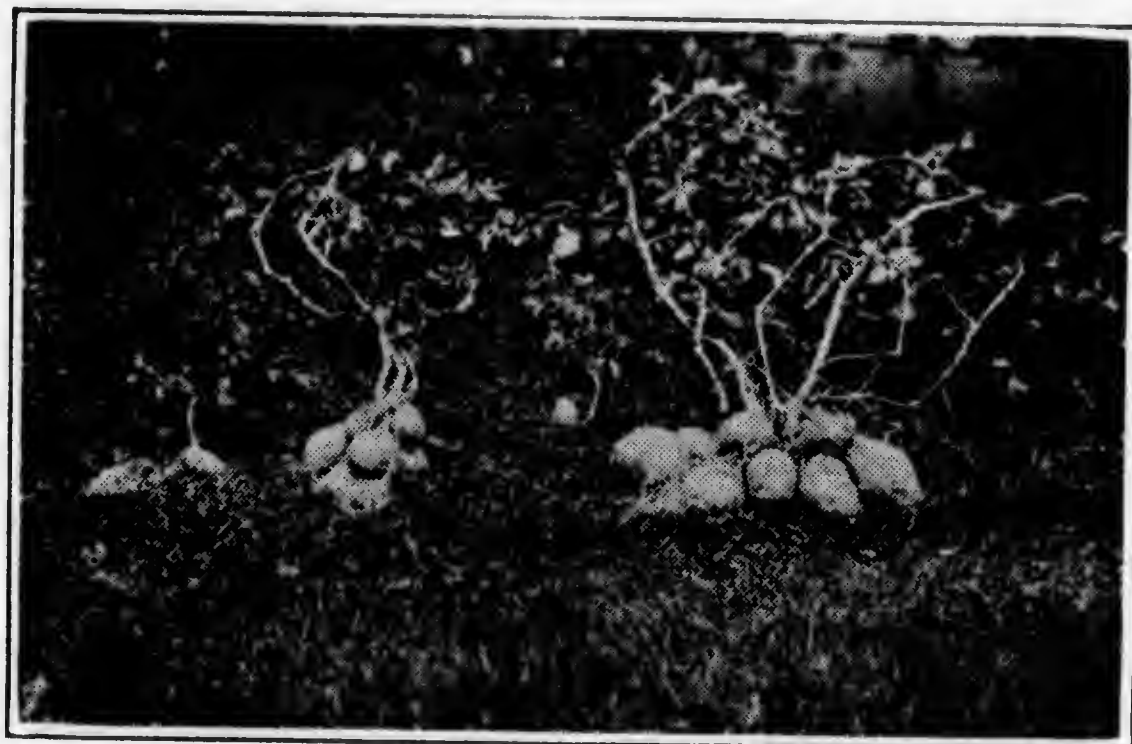


Fig. 1.—LEAF-ROLL—A bad case of leaf-roll on the left and a devitalized plant due to heat in the center with a healthy hill from good seed on the right.

Did you know that all of these things which help to counteract heat and drought also produce the best yields during optimum weather conditions and are just as effective in wet weather when late blight ravages? Dr. Fritch used to say, "A crop the rule, failure the exception, and if you *really* grow potatoes over a ten-year period and especially the season when the other fellow doesn't, you are bound to win in the end. Growing potatoes isn't as easy as a lot of people try to make it.

There are four fundamental principles to growing potatoes in seasons of great extremes. Anything works in seasons when they grow in spite of our methods. It takes "painstaking" accuracy to come through in seasons of extremes, too hot, too wet, or too dry.

1. It requires vision, faith, courage, aptitude and attitude.

2. It requires good seed of an adapted variety to stand adversity.

3. It takes an abundance of humus properly incorporated in the soil.

4. It is imperative that the foliage not only be sprayed but also maintained—no leaves, no tubers. One, two, and three, above, are just as essential in maintaining the leaves in extreme adverse weather as proper spraying. As you know, slipshod spraying "works" when there is nothing to fight.

In the issue of the GUIDE POST referred to above I discussed the effect of a wet year and late blight on the tubers. It seems appropriate to discuss the effect of a dry, hot year on tubers.

In the first place this has been a favor-

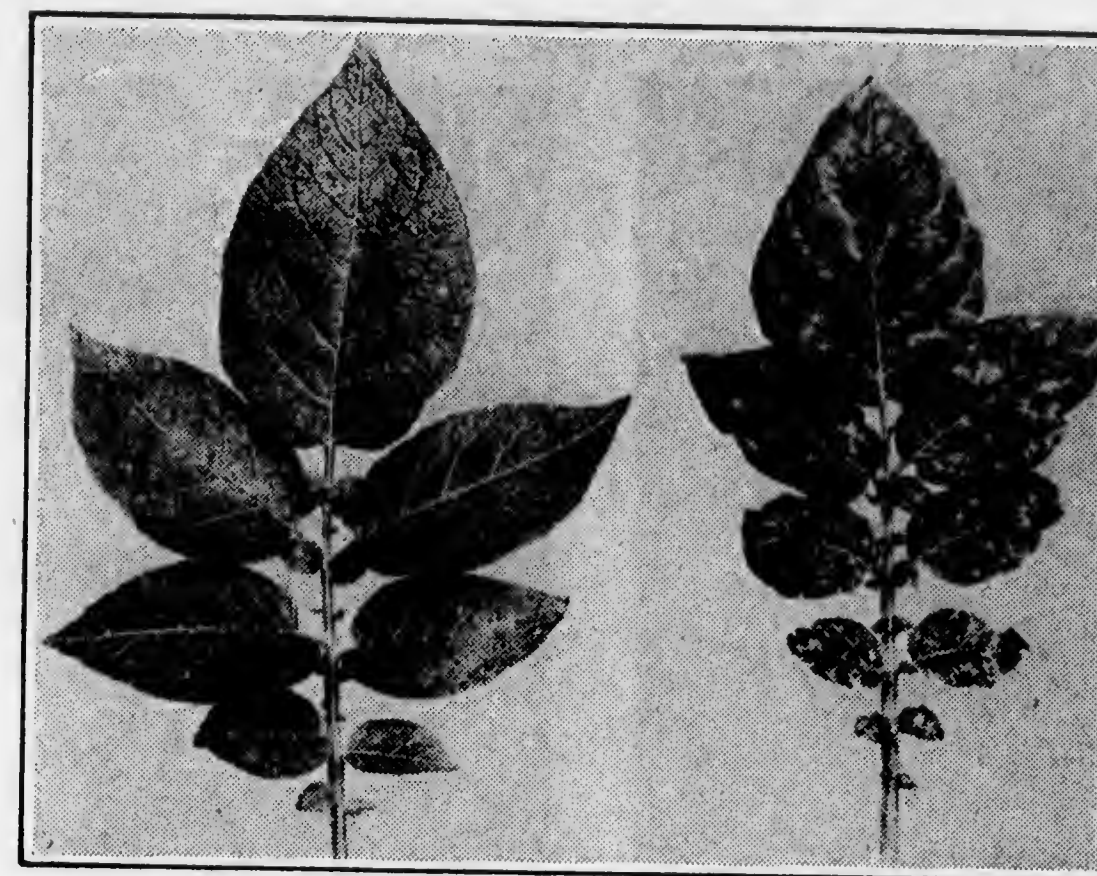


Fig. 2.—MOSAIC—The leaf to left is healthy while the mottled one to the right has mosaic—it is important that growers learn to know healthy foliage.

able season to accelerate the spread of leaf roll, mosaic, and the other types of so-called degenerative diseases. Fig. 1 and Fig. 2.

The effects of this season on seed potatoes will be discernible by growers for many years.

In the second place potatoes which will be used for seed even from the foundation seed sources are tremendously devitalized by the unusual and abnormal heat during their *critical period of growth*. Many varieties will be put entirely out of business. All varieties will be injured. Figs. 3, 4 and ?.

In the third place tubers this season are likely to be subject to various sorts of internal discoloration—heat necrosis—(see recent issue of The GUIDE POST for cut)—stem end discoloration and what have you. Otherwise the tubers will be unusually high quality, fine grained and high in solids, and cookability.

—DIGGING—

Don't dig potatoes when it is too hot. Don't let them lie over the noon hour in the hot sun. Don't store potatoes too deep when they are hot. They "cure" best on a barn floor if kept in the dark. They will "green" badly in less than a week even in a diffused light through the cracks.

—STORAGE—

This brings us to the topic of storages, storage construction and manipulation.

Now then, too many specialists on storage have gone haywire on ventilation to the neglect of the two most fundamental principles—namely—*humidity and temperature*. The air or ventilation is the least essential to the keeping of potatoes or vegetables. The fact is, a bushel of mature potatoes can be dug and stored in a sealed can at 50 degrees temperature until into January with no injury whatsoever to the tubers, but a bushel kept for the same length of time in a desiccated atmosphere or at high temperature, would result in a worthless product for either table consumption or seed. What then should one strive for in keeping a bin of potatoes?

Well, the ideal would be to bring the crop in as uninjured as possible, give the tubers time to callous, if this were practical under the conditions at digging time, then lower the temperature as rapidly as practical and keep the humidity just below the saturation point. It is obvious that in a natural or common storage as we call them, temperatures would be manipulated with the outside weather. Storages should be equipped so that they can be thrown wide open to take advantage of the outside cold spell. These little tile chimneys that run up from the bottom of the cellar to the outside ground level are absolutely worthless. The coldest place in these vents is at the lowest point in them. Cold air will not flow down and then flow up into the cellar any more than water will flow down and flow up. In fact, air be-

Continued on page eight

It isn't that easy. If it were, there would be no fun in it.

Good potato growers grow potatoes not because of the weather but in spite of it. As of this day, August 20th, the late crop is not made yet. It will require considerable rain and an abnormally late frost to grow out much tonnage. What are some of the factors which enable most growers still to hope?

It is phenomenally significant that in seasons of greatest extremes, *proper spraying* shows its greatest effectiveness in maintaining the leaves and foliage. No haphazard or slipshod methods will do when too wet or too dry or too hot. Did you experience how early spraying, as soon as you could see the rows, more frequent applications when it was 90 in the shade, and a little more lime did preserve the foliage longer? Have you observed that the growers who have potatoes in spite of the adverse weather adhered rigorously to the "standard" 4-4-50 formula for their spray mixture?

Did you experience that early planting, as always, over a period of years gave the best crop?

Did you experience that deep planting and a deep root system withstood the drought much better and longer? Did you observe varietal susceptibility and resistance to excess heat and drought?

Did you observe the benefits of proper placement and application of fertilizer?

Did you observe that late, shallow planting induced close setting of tubers in the heat and drought areas?

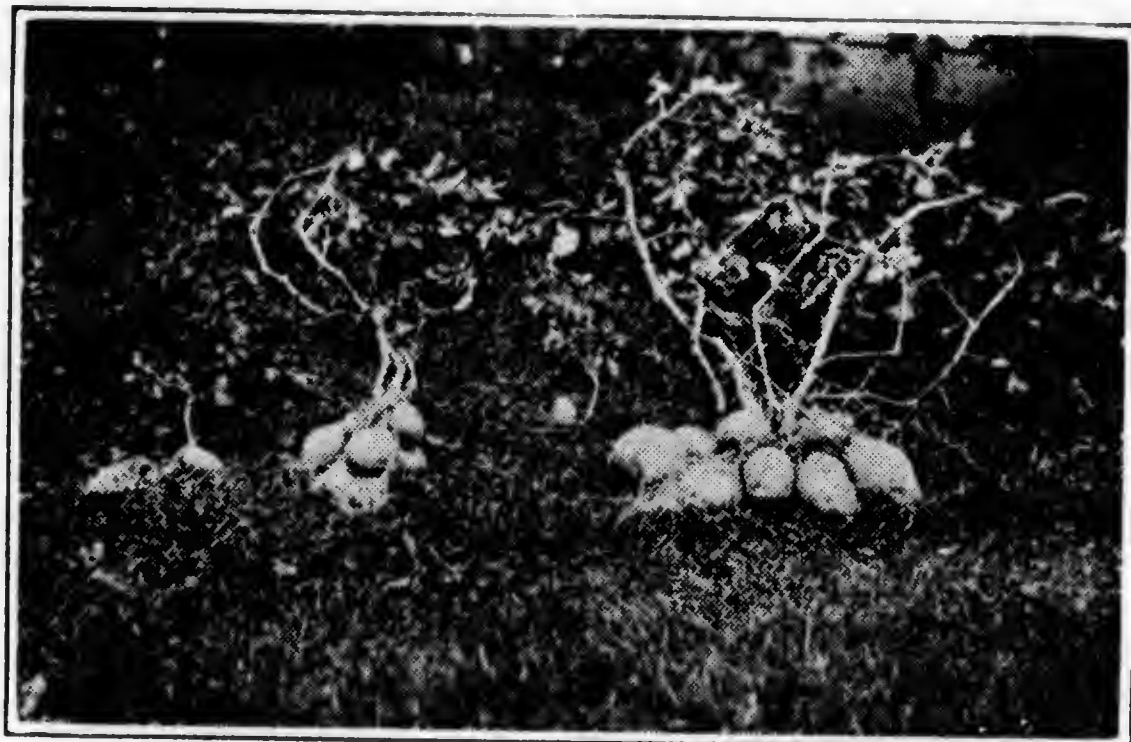


Fig. 1.—LEAF-ROLL—A bad case of leaf-roll on the left and a devitalized plant due to heat in the center with a healthy hill from good seed on the right.

Did you know that all of these things which help to counteract heat and drought also produce the best yields during optimum weather conditions and are just as effective in wet weather when late blight ravages? Dr. Fritch used to say, "A crop the rule, failure the exception, and if you *really* grow potatoes over a ten-year period and especially the season when the other fellow doesn't, you are bound to win in the end. Growing potatoes isn't as easy as a lot of people try to make it.

There are four fundamental principles to growing potatoes in seasons of great extremes. Anything works in seasons when they grow in spite of our methods. It takes "painstaking" accuracy to come through in seasons of extremes, too hot, too wet, or too dry.

1. It requires vision, faith, courage, aptitude and attitude.

2. It requires good seed of an adapted variety to stand adversity.

3. It takes an abundance of humus properly incorporated in the soil.

4. It is imperative that the foliage not only be sprayed but also maintained—no leaves, no tubers. One, two, and three, above, are just as essential in maintaining the leaves in extreme adverse weather as proper spraying. As you know, slipshod spraying "works" when there is nothing to fight.

In the issue of the GUIDE POST referred to above I discussed the effect of a wet year and late blight on the tubers. It seems appropriate to discuss the effect of a dry, hot year on tubers.

In the first place this has been a favor-

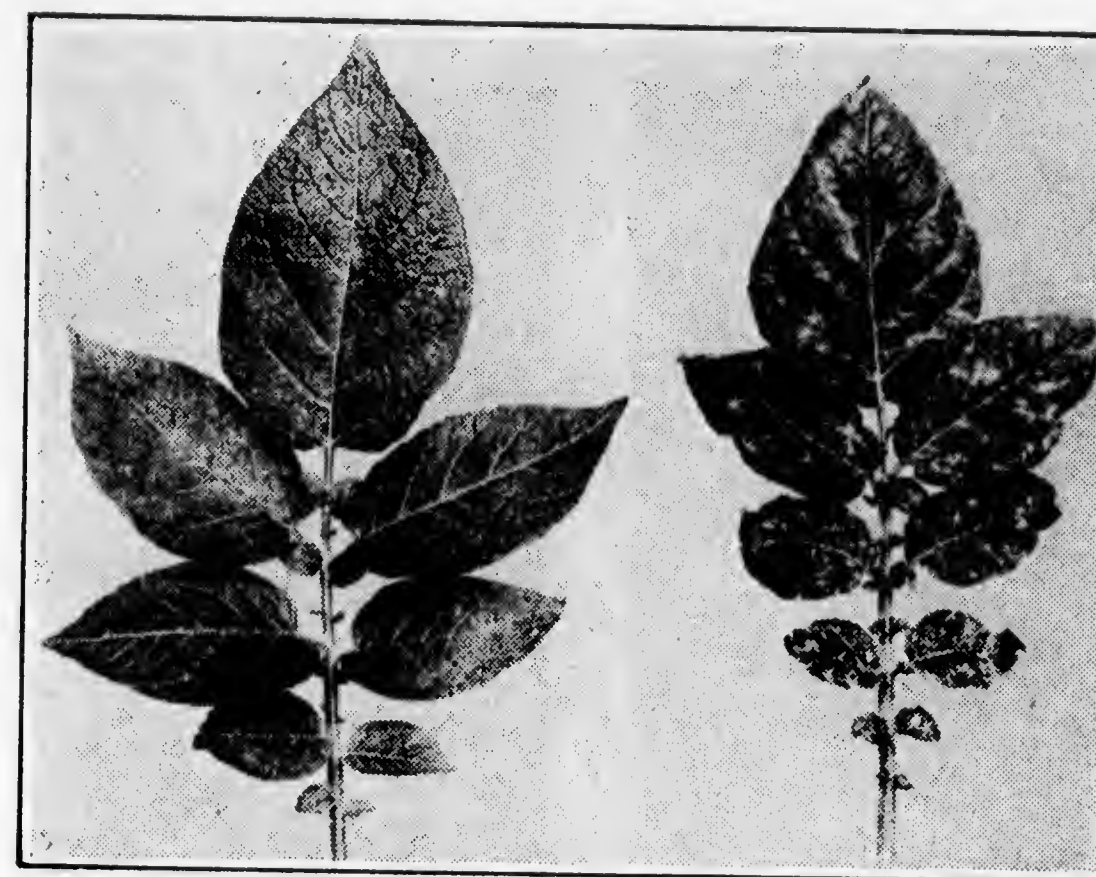


Fig. 2.—MOSAIC—The leaf to left is healthy while the mottled one to the right has mosaic—it is important that growers learn to know healthy foliage.

able season to accelerate the spread of leaf roll, mosaic, and the other types of so-called degenerative diseases. Fig. 1 and Fig. 2.

The effects of this season on seed potatoes will be discernible by growers for many years.

In the second place potatoes which will be used for seed even from the foundation seed sources are tremendously devitalized by the unusual and abnormal heat during their *critical period of growth*. Many varieties will be put entirely out of business. All varieties will be injured. Figs. 3, 4 and ?.

In the third place tubers this season are likely to be subject to various sorts of internal discoloration—heat necrosis—(see recent issue of The GUIDE POST for cut)—stem end discoloration and what have you. Otherwise the tubers will be unusually high quality, fine grained and high in solids, and cookability.

—DIGGING—

Don't dig potatoes when it is too hot. Don't let them lie over the noon hour in the hot sun. Don't store potatoes too deep when they are hot. They "cure" best on a barn floor if kept in the dark. They will "green" badly in less than a week even in a diffused light through the cracks.

—STORAGE—

This brings us to the topic of storages, storage construction and manipulation.

Now then, too many specialists on storage have gone haywire on ventilation to the neglect of the two most fundamental principles—namely—*humidity and temperature*. The air or ventilation is the least essential to the keeping of potatoes or vegetables. The fact is, a bushel of mature potatoes can be dug and stored in a sealed can at 50 degrees temperature until into January with no injury whatsoever to the tubers, but a bushel kept for the same length of time in a desiccated atmosphere or at high temperature, would result in a worthless product for either table consumption or seed. What then should one strive for in keeping a bin of potatoes?

Well, the ideal would be to bring the crop in as uninjured as possible, give the tubers time to callous, if this were practical under the conditions at digging time, then lower the temperature as rapidly as practical and keep the humidity just below the saturation point. It is obvious that in a natural or common storage as we call them, temperatures would be manipulated with the outside weather. Storages should be equipped so that they can be thrown wide open to take advantage of the outside cold spell. These little tile chimneys that run up from the bottom of the cellar to the outside ground level are absolutely worthless. The coldest place in these vents is at the lowest point in them. Cold air will not flow down and then flow up into the cellar any more than water will flow down and flow up. In fact, air be-

Continued on page eight



Fig. 3.—This hill of potatoes lies just as it grew under ideal temperature and moisture conditions. Pipes with circulating ice water were buried just under the surface of the soil and just over the tubers, maintaining a constant temperature of 54 degrees. The tops grown from these tubers is shown below, (left). A low soil temperature prevents heat degeneration.



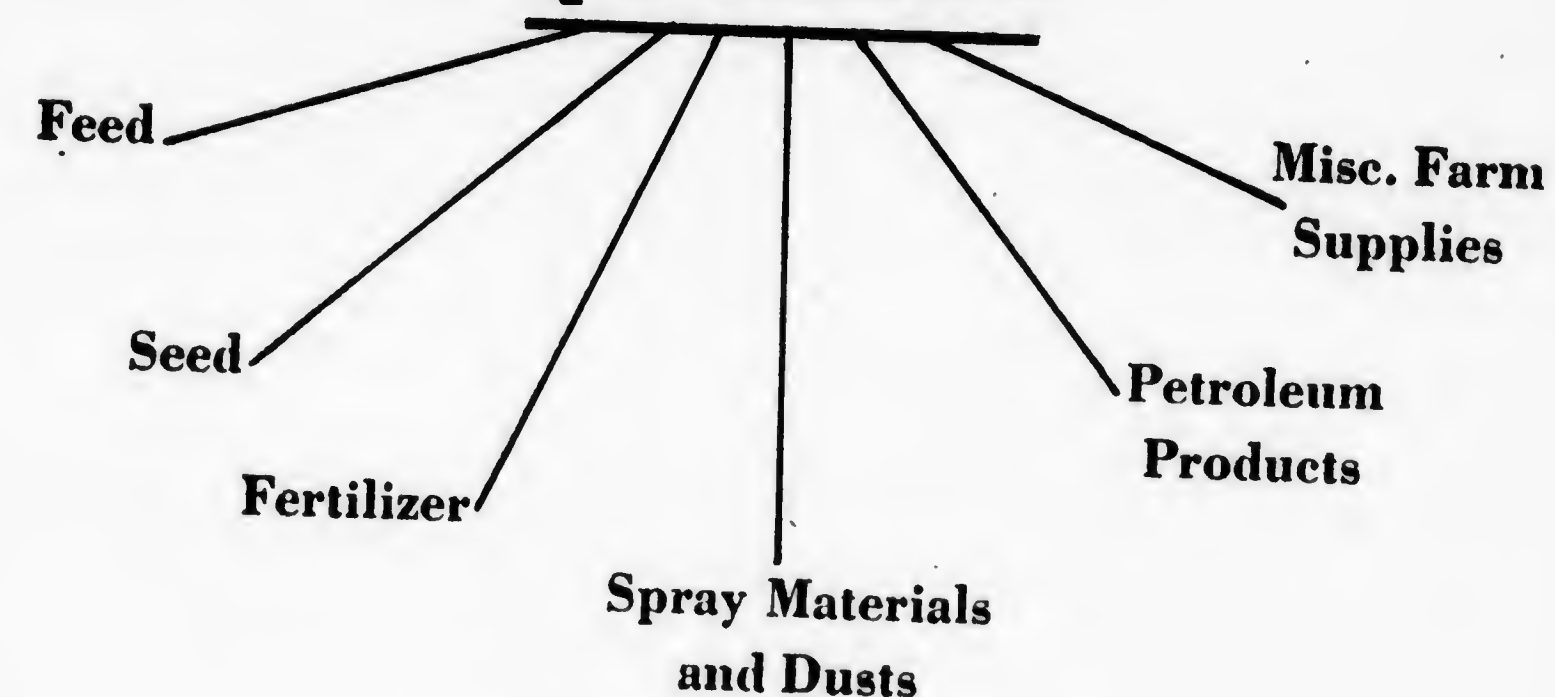
Fig. 4.—These tubers are the progeny of a hill of the same variety as the one to the left. The only difference was that the soil temperature around the growing tubers was occasionally brought to 90 degrees. The tops grown from these tubers is shown below (right). Heat degeneration is transmitted through the tuber.



Serving PENNSYLVANIA FARMERS

with

QUALITY



Penna. Farm Bureau Co-operative Association

3607 Derry Street

Harrisburg, Penna.

See Your Nearest Farm Bureau Co-op or Service Agent



Fig. 3.—This hill of potatoes lies just as it grew under ideal temperature and moisture conditions. Pipes with circulating ice water were buried just under the surface of the soil and just over the tubers, maintaining a constant temperature of 54 degrees. The tops grown from these tubers is shown below, (left). A low soil temperature prevents heat degeneration.



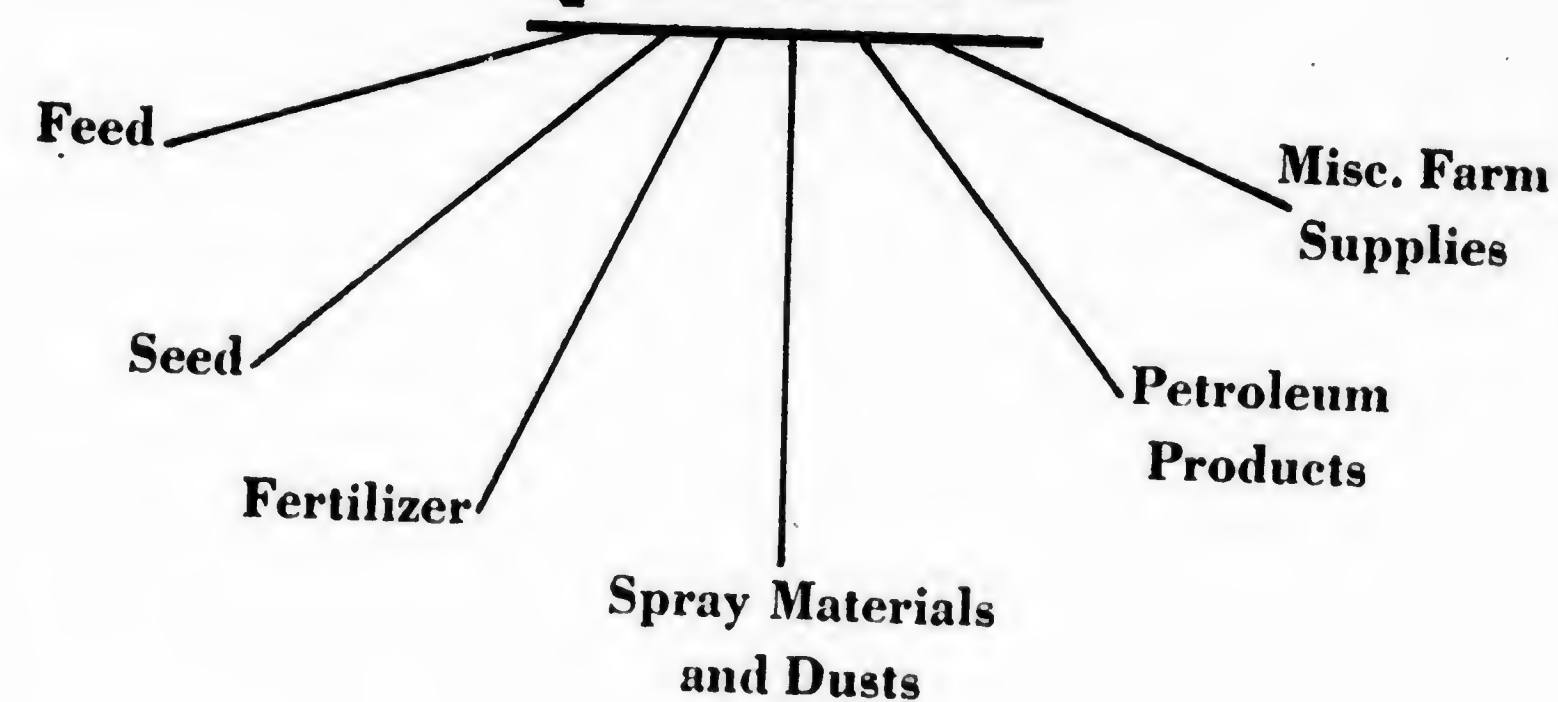
Fig. 4.—These tubers are the progeny of a hill of the same variety as the one to the left. The only difference was that the soil temperature around the growing tubers was occasionally brought to 90 degrees. The tops grown from these tubers is shown below (right). Heat degeneration is transmitted through the tuber.



Serving PENNSYLVANIA FARMERS

with

QUALITY



Penna. Farm Bureau Co-operative Association

3607 Derry Street

Harrisburg, Penna.

See Your Nearest Farm Bureau Co-op or Service Agent

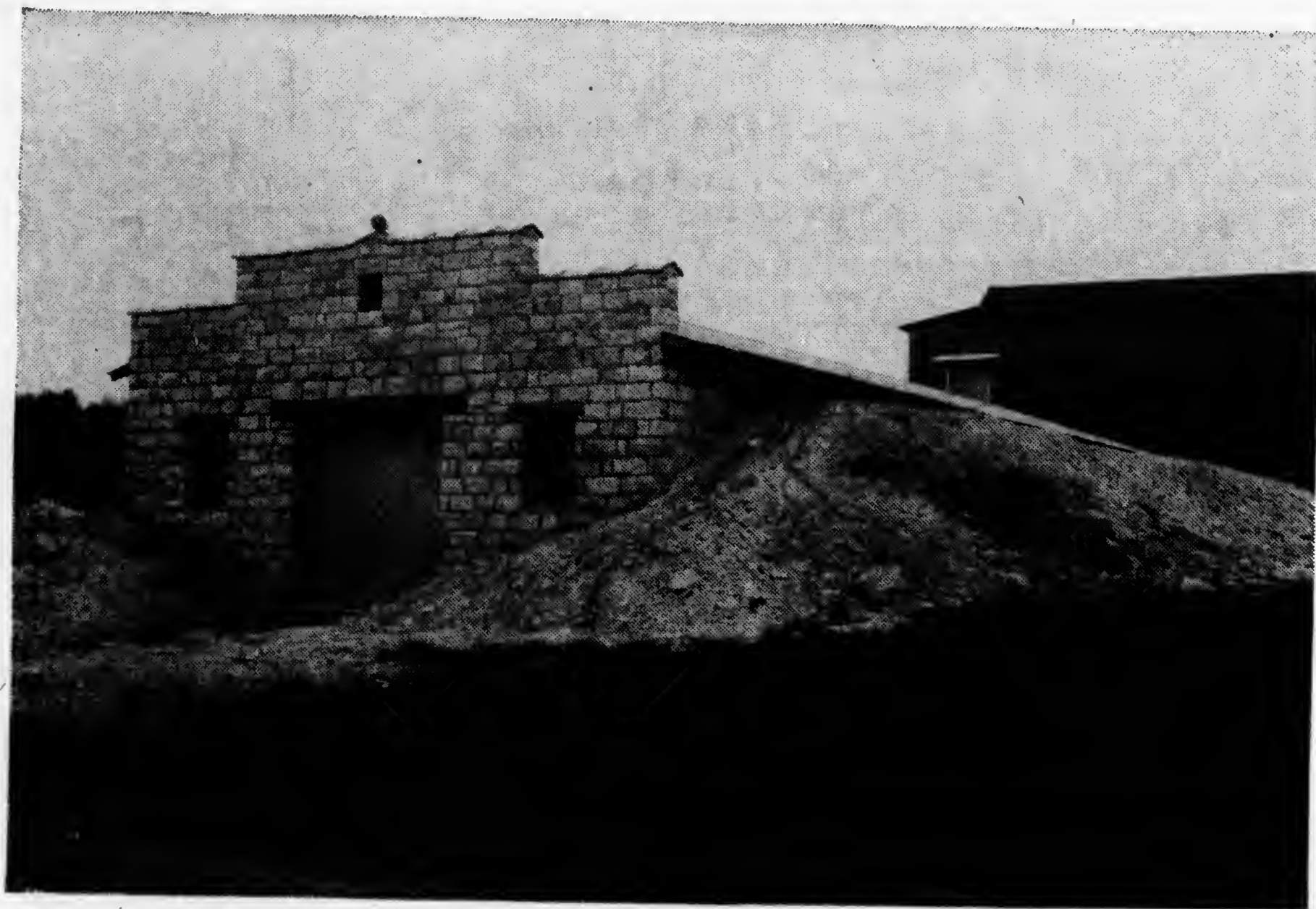
The Influence of Weather On Potato Production

Continued from page five

haves very much like water. The cold air seeks the low level. Obviously the best ventilator in a potato cellar is one that allows the air to flow over the tops of the piles. In fact, the best way is to open all the vents and large doors to quickly lower the temperature all at once by taking advantage of the outside cold snap which in the fall is often of short duration. We have all known for years that storages that precipitate moisture on the top were bad from the standpoint of properly storing potatoes. No concrete slab, iron construction or other impervious surface is good to have over the top of a potato storage. The ideal storage for the maintenance of approximately a saturated atmosphere is a "straw loft" type of construction. The straw acts as a sponge in that in periods of excess moisture it absorbs it and gives it up under drying atmospheric conditions. No one ever saw a straw loft drip with moisture and no one ever saw a cellar having a straw loft too desiccated or dry when the remaining part of the storage was properly maintained.

After potatoes have been stored in the

Fall in as ideal a condition as possible—that is, free from digger injury, falling too far, walking over them, letting crates or planks fall upon them—they should be cooled off as quickly as possible. This, of course, is easy in the late Fall or early winter. Keep the temperature down to approximately 50 degrees and in the springtime never open it, especially if it is a seed bin, until ready to plant. Opening large doors when the temperature on the outside is 90 degrees in the springtime very quickly brings the potato pile to 80 degrees on the inside and it can never be cooled off naturally again. Consequently sprouting begins at once. This often occurs a month before planting time with disastrous results from the standpoint of good seed. When the storage can no longer be maintained at 50 degrees, all potatoes for table stock or culinary purposes should be sold—for they are unquestionably injured when sprouting—for culinary purposes. This is the period of the year when complaints often come that potatoes are cooking black. This is due to a physiological change in the tuber caused by sudden fluctuating temperature changes. Holding potatoes at high temperatures accelerates chipability but is disastrous for potatoes which are to go into the skillet.



Give your product

SHELF-APPEAL

plus

PACKAGING PROTECTION

POTATOES • FERTILIZERS
SOY BEAN PRODUCTS



Equitable's Heavy Duty Kraft Sacks

SINGLE WALL DUPLEX TRIPLEX FOUR WALL

EQUITABLE'S "better than ever" paper shipping sacks are the choice of America's leading packers of chemicals and produce. Designed to assure maximum protection for your products. You will be proud, too, of the brilliant, clear cut printing on EQUITABLE bags. If your needs require it, EQUITABLE'S new "Aquatite" wet strength kraft, made in our own mills, is available.

EQUITABLE PAPER BAG CO.

Northern Plant: 4700 31st Place, Long Island City • Southern Plant & Paper Mills: Orange, Texas

WAREHOUSES IN:

Allentown, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., Boston, Mass., Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, Ohio, Columbus, Ohio, Detroit, Mich., Indianapolis, Ind., Jacksonville, Fla., Kansas City, Mo., Los Angeles, Cal., Memphis, Tenn., Pittsburgh, Pa., Rochester, N. Y., St. Louis, Mo., St. Paul, Minn., Washington, D. C., Youngstown, Ohio.

The Influence of Weather On Potato Production

Continued from page five

haves very much like water. The cold air seeks the low level. Obviously the best ventilator in a potato cellar is one that allows the air to flow over the tops of the piles. In fact, the best way is to open all the vents and large doors to quickly lower the temperature all at once by taking advantage of the outside cold snap which in the fall is often of short duration. We have all known for years that storages that precipitate moisture on the top were bad from the standpoint of properly storing potatoes. No concrete slab, iron construction or other impervious surface is good to have over the top of a potato storage. The ideal storage for the maintenance of approximately a saturated atmosphere is a "straw loft" type of construction. The straw acts as a sponge in that in periods of excess moisture it absorbs it and gives it up under drying atmospheric conditions. No one ever saw a straw loft drip with moisture and no one ever saw a cellar having a straw loft too desiccated or dry when the remaining part of the storage was properly maintained.

After potatoes have been stored in the

Fall in as ideal a condition as possible—that is, free from digger injury, falling too far, walking over them, letting crates or planks fall upon them—they should be cooled off as quickly as possible. This, of course, is easy in the late Fall or early winter. Keep the temperature down to approximately 50 degrees and in the springtime never open it, especially if it is a seed bin, until ready to plant. Opening large doors when the temperature on the outside is 90 degrees in the springtime very quickly brings the potato pile to 80 degrees on the inside and it can never be cooled off naturally again. Consequently sprouting begins at once. This often occurs a month before planting time with disastrous results from the standpoint of good seed. When the storage can no longer be maintained at 50 degrees, all potatoes for table stock or culinary purposes should be sold—for they are unquestionably injured when sprouting—for culinary purposes. This is the period of the year when complaints often come that potatoes are cooking black. This is due to a physiological change in the tuber caused by sudden fluctuating temperature changes. Holding potatoes at high temperatures accelerates chipability but is disastrous for potatoes which are to go into the skillet.



Give your product

SHELF-APPEAL

plus

PACKAGING PROTECTION



POTATOES • FERTILIZERS
SOY BEAN PRODUCTS

Equitable's Heavy Duty Kraft Sacks

SINGLE WALL DUPLEX TRIPLEX FOUR WALL

EQUITABLE'S "better than ever" paper shipping sacks are the choice of America's leading packers of chemicals and produce. Designed to assure maximum protection for your products. You will be proud, too, of the brilliant, clear cut printing on EQUITABLE bags. If your needs require it, EQUITABLE'S new "Aquatite" wet strength kraft, made in our own mills, is available.

EQUITABLE PAPER BAG CO.

Northern Plant: 4700 31st Place, Long Island City • Southern Plant & Paper Mills: Orange, Texas

WAREHOUSES IN:

Allentown, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., Boston, Mass., Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, Ohio, Columbus, Ohio, Detroit, Mich., Indianapolis, Ind., Jacksonville, Fla., Kansas City, Mo., Los Angeles, Cal., Memphis, Tenn., Pittsburgh, Pa., Rochester, N. Y., St. Louis, Mo., St. Paul, Minn., Washington, D. C., Youngstown, Ohio.

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

BRUISED Potatoes CUT PROFITS

Courtesy "HINTS TO POTATO GROWERS," New Jersey Potato Association

Much of the bruising found by the housewife on potatoes is generally caused by the careless operation of the digger. Research workers in New York, Maine, North Dakota and Nebraska, as well as in other states, have found that 9 to 38 per cent of the potato tubers were injured during the digging operations.

It has been demonstrated by Hardenburg and Turner that digger-injury can be materially reduced by proper adjustment and operation of the digger. These workers used 61 diggers on 32 different farms during a 3-year period in New York State.

It was found that several factors contributed toward the amount of injury. For instance, the speed at which the apron or elevator was operated, the type of digger, and the depth of the digger point, being factors that had the greatest influence on tuber injury.

SPEED OF APRON

It was found that when the apron was driven at high speed (approximately 19 R.P.M.), an average of 15 per cent of the tubers were bruised, whereas when run at low speed (7 R.P.M.), only 2 per cent of the tubers were bruised, and when driven at an intermediate speed, approximately 8 per cent were bruised. The amount of bruising was in direct correlation with the speed of the apron. For this reason the apron should never be run more rapidly than is absolutely necessary to separate the soil from the tubers. It is necessary, therefore, that the apron should be so operated that at least 75 per cent of it is covered with soil.

TYPE OF DIGGER

Three types of diggers were compared, namely, the shake-bar type, the extension apron and the continuous-apron digger. In 9 comparisons, it was found that the continuous-apron digger caused an average of 8.66 per cent less tuber bruising than did the extension-apron type. Bruising was slightly less with the shaker-bar type digger than with the extension-apron type, whereas in 13 comparisons of the continuous-apron digger with the shaker-bar digger, the average percentage of bruised tubers

was 8.54 per cent less with the continuous-apron type.

Many diggers may be converted from the extension-apron type to the continuous-apron type by removing the sprockets on the central shaft and replacing them with idler wheels. In this case the entire apron will be driven from the rear of the digger.

DEPTH OF DIGGER POINT

The point of the digger should naturally be deep enough to avoid cutting the tubers, but it should also be deep enough to insure keeping 75 per cent of the apron covered with soil. With a shallow setting so that soil is carried less than one-half the way up the apron, the tubers are excessively bruised. In 5-paired comparisons where a shallow point setting was compared with a deep setting of the digger point, bruising was reduced from 10.8 per cent of the tubers to 4.2 per cent—a difference of 6.6 per cent in favor of the deeper digging.

Other factors causing bruising were excessive agitation, loose elevator chains, and lack of padding on the shaker bar.

Much unnecessary bruising is caused by the failure to replace agitator sprockets with rollers when the soil is loose and dry. This simple change has often resulted in reducing the bruising an average of 3.75 per cent.

By removing 3 or 4 rods from the elevator of the continuous type, whipping at the rear was slackened, and bruising was reduced 4.2 per cent.

Padding the horizontal bar on the shaker-bar type of digger with a piece of old auto tire and the kickers and the vine-diverting tines with 1-foot lengths of discarded garden hose, also reduced bruising an average of 5.33 per cent.

Padding the vine-deflecting tines at the rear of all diggers with pieces of rubber hose or burlap will also materially aid in reducing the number of bruised potatoes.

Removing the entire rear end from the diggers when harvesting late-crop seed potatoes will not only reduce bruising, but will also prevent cracking to a great extent.

PROGRESS REPORT: POTATO STORAGE INVESTIGATIONS

By W. F. ACKERMAN and R. U. BLASINGAME
The Pennsylvania State College Research Department

The action of the straw in a "straw loft" type of potato storage in Potter County, Pennsylvania, seems to be more than merely that of an insulator, according to preliminary results of investigators in one of these storages.

The investigation was conducted by the Agronomy and the Agricultural Engineering Departments of The Pennsylvania State College to determine what changes or improvements should be made in future storages to provide better conditions for potatoes during the winter.

The storage selected for intense study in the first year of the investigation was that owned by Mr. E. R. Blass of Coudersport which had been in use for approximately six years. It was about 40' by 100' with the actual storage space limited to 40' by 70' and having a capacity of 20,000 bushels. The building was constructed on a hillside with the bottom floor entirely underground. The depth of the potatoes is approximately ten feet at the side walls, rising to a maximum depth of about 14 feet in the center.

This structure had a gable roof with what might be called a double-rafter type of construction. This double rafter has the two-fold purpose of holding the roof and providing space for the straw which is used as an insulator. This straw is placed in the space between the rafters to an original depth of two feet, but settles somewhat as it picks up and discharges moisture during the year.

This is one of the interesting and valuable principles discovered by the investigation. Apparently, when the loft is not provided with a so-called vapor seal—that is, an impregnated paper on the underside of the straw, prohibiting the passage of moisture or vapor through it—the moisture given off by the potatoes in respiration or "sweating" is absorbed by the straw. During the summer months the storage is permitted to remain open so that the moisture-laden straw is dried out or at least enough so that it is ready to reabsorb water vapor the next fall.

When a vapor seal is used, however, the straw is not able to pick up this moisture, so that some other means

must be employed to control the water which is formed by the condensation of vapor on the side walls of the building, or any part of the building which is cold enough to cause this condensation to take place.

In partial proof of the efficacy of the straw in controlling water vapor are the results of determinations of the moisture content of the straw, at various times of the year. Samples of the straw were taken at several points in the loft both on the underside and top-side. When the study was begun at the end of October, approximately one week after the potatoes had been placed in the storage, the straw averaged 16.5 per cent water. One month later this had gone up to 17.5 per cent. In the middle of January, or approximately two and one-half months from the start, it had jumped to 18.5 per cent and in March to over 19 per cent. In May, the topside straw, or that closest to the roof, had gone down to about ten per cent, while that on the underside was still around 20 per cent, indicating that the straw was beginning to dry out from the top down.

The results of the determination of the humidity in the storage are also interesting, because they too illustrate the value of straw as a control measure on water vapor. Never, in the eighteen-week period from the end of October till the middle of March, did a weekly average of humidity get below 76 per cent and for much more than half the time it was well over 80 per cent. The short periods when the humidity approached the lower figure were partially caused by excess ventilation during "grading out" and some heating in the ante-room. On the other hand, the humidity was never allowed to go too high, because the only condensation found, and it was very rare, was around several bin ventilators, and then only for a short period of time.

Results of temperature determinations revealed that the air in the storage never got below 35° F. for a weekly average and seldom got below that for even a few hours. For over half the period, the temperature was maintained just slightly

Continued on page seventeen

The Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers Assn.

Incorporated

Williamsport, Penna.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

P. Daniel Frantz, President—Coplay
Robert W. Lohr, Vice-President—Boswell

CENTRAL AREA

M. P. Whitenight, Bloomsburg
Ed. Fisher, Coudersport
Wm. W. Hayes, Jersey Shore

WESTERN AREA

F. L. Dodd, Columbus
J. A. Donaldson, Emlenton
R. W. Lohr, Boswell

EASTERN AREA

P. Daniel Frantz, Coplay
J. K. Mast, Elverson
Hugh McPherson, Bridgeton

Purposes—To bring together for mutual co-operative effort and service all agencies engaged or interested in the production, transportation, marketing and utilization of potatoes and the general promotion and advancement of the potato industry in all its phases.

Major Activities

1. An Educational Program in Production and Marketing.
2. A Youth Movement in the Promotion and Advancement of the Potato Industry.
3. Maintenance of Camp Potato as a Recreational and Inspirational Center Through the Development and Proving of Better Varieties and Practices.
4. Sustain an Informed Membership Through Sufficient Meetings and Timely Reminders Through the Associations Official Organ, The Guide Post.

The Annual Membership to this Association is \$1.00, which includes a year's Subscription to The Guide Post.

KEEPING POSTED:

First Blue Label Potatoes of 1944 Crop

Blue Label Potatoes—Marketed the Pennsylvania Co-op Way

The first of the 1944 season's Blue Label potatoes appeared in Pennsylvania stores the week of August 7th at Williamsport. The crop was ready, the price was right. To Clyde Fry, district A & P manager, of Williamsport and surrounding territory, goes the credit and honor this year of **buying** the state's first offering of Blue Labels for 1944. To Phil Antes, Williamsport, tried and true grower and cooperator for these many years, goes the honor of **supplying** the state's first Blue Labels of 1944.



AUGUST, 1944

THE GUIDE POST

13

Announcing:

A POTATO GRADING AND MARKETING DISPLAY AND DEMONSTRATION

Tuesday, September 19, 1944

under the auspices of:

The Pennsylvania Co-operative Potato Growers' Association, Inc.
Fulton and Franklin Vocational Departments
Fulton County Fair Association

Joint Marketing Conference

Appreciating the need of cooperation and assistance in marketing the 1944 potato crop, growers have requested a Joint Marketing Conference early in September at Hershey, Pennsylvania. The date will be set so that as many growers, food distributors and administrators as possible can attend.

Junior Grower Awarded

August 28th—At a Linesville Farmer-Businessmen luncheon, **Gerald Porter** of Linesville, R.D. was awarded the annual prize offered and presented by the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association for drawing up and presenting the most complete Potato Project Plan for 1944. Thirty businessmen fittingly recognized Gerald's accomplishment and those of his adviser, L. O. Lance, Agricultural Instructor of the Linesville High School. D. L. Crum, County Vocational Supervisor, presented C. F. H. Wuesthoff, General Manager of the Association, who after making the formal awards to Gerald Porter outlined the activities, accomplishments, and expectations of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association. Ten large potato growers attended the meeting. These growers represented well over 600 acres of potatoes.

—BLUE LABEL—

A Survey and a Sales Prospectus

In order to avoid a repetition of last year's marketing experience and to further the cause of orderly marketing of potatoes in Pennsylvania, an effort will be made to contact as many grower-members as possible to ascertain how many and what kind of potatoes are available for market thru our cooperative channels. It is obvious to many of us that the selling job is a most difficult job unless the seller has a constant supply available to draw upon. Once markets are opened a steady flow of quality potatoes must be available at all times. The 1943-44 season proved conclusively that it pays to **market orderly**, that is, sell and offer for sale a uniform supply weekly throughout the sales season. **Speculation on prices, ceilings, floors,** was disastrous to many last year. This year, we hope, the story will be somewhat on the reverse order. The Crop Survey and Sales Prospectus should be simple but contain at least the following information to guide the various sales offices throughout the state.

CROP SURVEY AND PROSPECTUS — 1944-1945

Name Date.....

Address County.....

Varieties	Acres Grown	Estimated Yield	% to be Marketed through Association
.....
.....
.....

I expect to offer for sale—Blue Label Pecks and or Fifties beginning.....
date.....

I would like to move bu. weekly.
(This is not a contract) Grower



THE PROBLEMS OF COOPERATION

Dr. E. L. Nixon, Agricultural Counselor, Pennsylvania Chain Store Council

DEFINED:

Noah Webster says, **Cooperate** means, "to act or operate jointly with another or others; to concur in action, effort or effect." The meaning of this word is still unchanged as it runs the gauntlet in the business affairs of men.

THE NEED:

The need for the application of the definition of this word in the **business affairs of men** is greater now than ever before. Business, Industry and Agencies of Government have been prone to take a self-sufficient attitude. In the complexities of modern business no group is sufficient unto itself.

Industry and Agriculture can be kept going only if their products are collectively absorbed for a national purpose—the good of mankind. Organized production cannot survive an unorganized market. Equitably converting farm produce into cash is the greatest single need of the American farmer and of America today.

The problem is how to create the means by which the American people can enjoy the things they are able to produce. American depressions never occur on the producing side of the scale. The imaginations that organized the production side of Agriculture and Industry can also organize equitably the distribution side. Unless these same imaginations organize, with vision, a commensurate market, industry, agriculture and labor will find themselves in chaos.

THE PENALTY:

A sub-standard class of subsistence workers on the periphery of our economy; subsistence workers are not customers of industry or agriculture, and subsistence agriculture has no purchasing power.

An ugly blight which is making waste land of all the usable abandoned areas throughout America; as far as human beings are concerned waste land is dying land, and dying land portends the doom of the area including its industries and cities.

A bankrupt agriculture carrying industry down with it; the unemployment of many workers; the withering of the agricultural and industrial market because the lack of a commensurate market in the midst of plenty has again created poverty.

The "lost generation" of youth which has turned out to be the greatest fighting army the world has ever known, laughing in the face of the life-long militarized super race and the holy myth and king-worship sons of heaven, licking them both at every turn. No one would have dreamed, least of all Hitler and Hirohito, that peace-loving demilitarized America ever could have challenged their leadership in world destruction or conquest if you please. When this army comes back to America it will be older in age and ages older in aptitude and attitude. There is a grave responsibility connected with the absorption of these conquering heroes, on their return, into places of usefulness in a peace-loving society. Alas! how easy is the human mind thrown off its balance; especially when it is stayed on a world of destruction only. How much would the imagination have to be stretched to visualize a new philosophy of government and international law?

SOLVING THE PROBLEM:

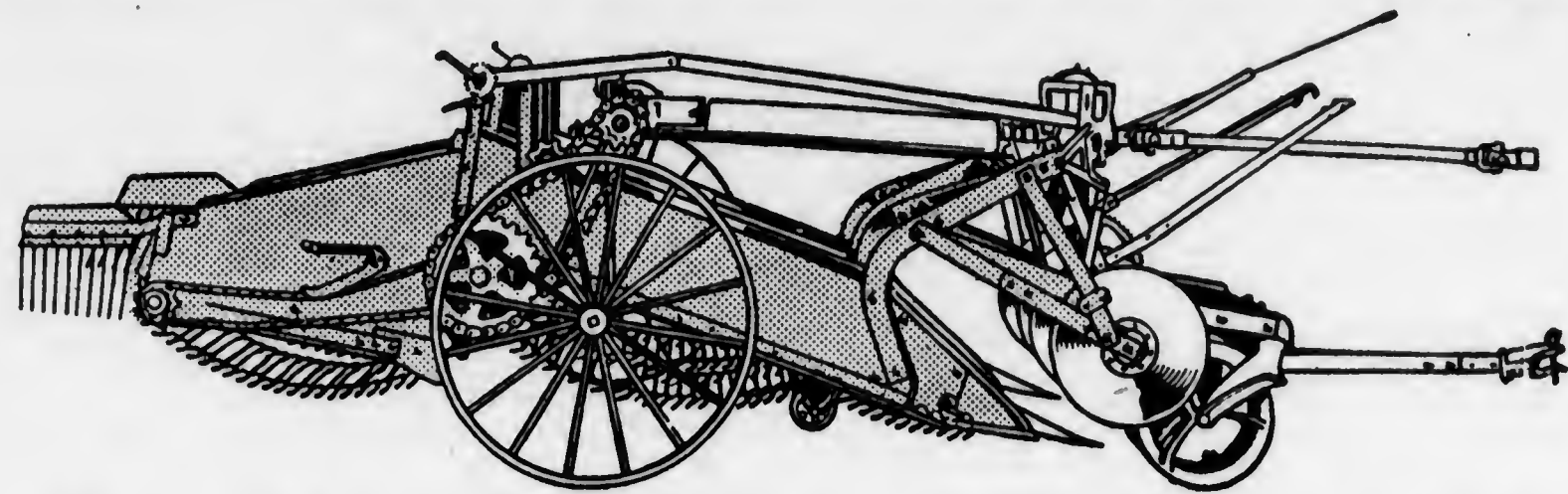
It is none too soon to begin on National plans, Regional plans, State plans, County plans, Village plans, Country-City plans, Businessmen-Farmer plans to gear our economy to the equitable distribution of abundance and employ labor to create private and collective assets and consumer production.

A three-thousand dollar Captain may not be content to come back and just pick up potatoes. His kind is your boy, your neighbor's boy—he returns a man with a new philosophy, a new attitude and new aptitudes. As for us at home, things have gone on about the same as usual.

COOPERATE! Big business, little business. Business and professions that never before seemed to have anything in common—Cooperate. Agencies of Government might do well to read their charters, enabling acts or legislation under which they were established to see if they are privileged to promote anything. Cooperation is something that needs promoting. It has been defined a long time.

Someone has said, "In setting up the potato marketing plan which has demonstrated convincingly its workability from the interlocking viewpoint of producer, distributor and consumer the Potato Association has performed a service of incalculable value." It has demonstrated that organized business can sit down with organized production and mutually work out an organized market. It needs promoting. There are a lot of places in this field to use these "\$3,000 Captains" and others after this war is over. It will go a long way in preventing the next war. Someone has said, "I do not know how I appear to others, but to myself I seem like a pebble on the seashore while the ocean of **truth** lies all undiscovered before me." The truth has no fears of investigation.

Get This **POWER LIFT** Oliver Two-Row Potato Digger



Built to Meet the Requirements of Pennsylvania Farmers

HERE'S the finest two-row potato digger we have even seen—and it has an exclusive feature that will save your back and valuable time—the OLIVER POWER LIFT. You can dig more bushels per day—get your potatoes harvested faster, because one man on the tractor and an OLIVER POWER LIFT Potato Digger give you a fast, efficient and low cost one-man outfit. The POWER LIFT speeds up your digging because you can lift the digger points at the ends of rows, turn around and lower the points again without stopping the tractor. An easy pull on the trip rod does it.

The OLIVER digger pulls easy and works at even depth in level or uneven ground because it has a low hitch and the drum trucks are close to the digger points.

The OLIVER digger is extra strong and well braced. OLIVER patented digger chain is widely known as the best designed, longest wearing chain made. The power lift mechanism runs in an oil bath gear case. The elevator beds are raised or lowered at the same time. The power take-off connection fits most tractors. Pressure grease fittings are on the important bearings.

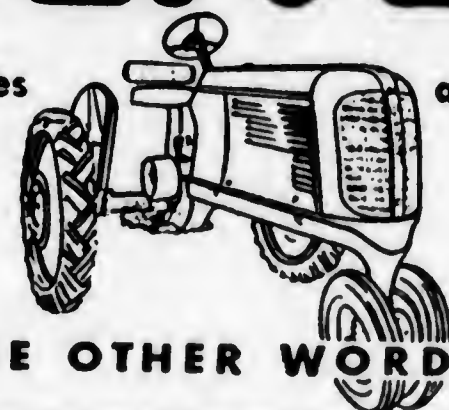
Sizes for 30 to 42-inch rows are available. Let us show you this OLIVER quality-built POWER LIFT digger.



OLIVER

9 Different Sizes

and Types of Tractors



STURDY—THE OTHER WORD FOR OLIVER

OLIVER FARM EQUIPMENT COMPANY
1420 MAYFLOWER ST. HARRISBURG, PENNA.

There will be a limited quantity of both one and two row diggers available. Write us for circular and name of your nearest dealer.

AUGUST, 1944

THE GUIDE POST

17

Progress Report—

Continued from page eleven
ly above or at 40° F. The owner of the storage used approximately a half ton of coal to heat the storage during the coldest periods.

These are preliminary results and are only indicative of the general conditions found in a storage of this type. However, it is worth while noting that the only poor quality tubers found on grading out were those which had evidently been field frozen, and there were only a few bushels of these.

U. S. OFFICIAL GRADES

Some confusion has developed regarding grade classifications as issued by O.P.A. and W.F.A. in their price schedules. Potatoes listed U. S. No. 1 Size B are potatoes of U. S. No. 1 grade, in respect to their quality, but the size shall be from 1½ inches to not more than 2 inches in diameter. Such potatoes have commonly been called U. S. No. 2's by growers and the trade in this section. U. S. No. 2's are actually potatoes in which a greater percentage of quality defects are allowed than may be present in U. S. No. 1's. Unless otherwise speci-

fied, the diameter of U. S. No. 2's shall be not less than 1½ inches; however, no definite percentage of the potatoes is required to be larger than this minimum size, therefore they may be as large as those in U. S. No. 1 grade. A grower may also pack U. S. No. 2, Size A, or U. S. No. 2, Size B, grades as well as U. S. No. 1, Size A, and U. S. No. 1, Size B, the only difference being in the percentage of quality defects allowed.

Size A potatoes, for round or intermediate-shaped varieties, are tubers which are not less than 1½ inches in diameter, and 60 per cent by weight are not less than 2½ inches or larger in diameter.

Size B potatoes are those between 1½ and 2 inches in diameter, regardless of variety.

—BLUE LABEL—

! FOR SALE !
Oliver—1 row 26" Digger with
Power take-off.

JOHN H. RICHTER
Duncannon Penna.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

KATAHDIN

WHITE RURAL

SEBAGO

RUSSET RURAL

CHIPPEWA

SEQUOIA

**POTTER SEED POTATO
COOPERATIVE**

COUDERSPORT, PENNA.

"CAMP POTATO FIELD DAY"

Cancellation Disappointed Hundreds

On Monday evening, August 7th, Potter County Health and court authorities, after serious deliberation, ordered that all gatherings and assemblies of people be forbidden for at least ten days due to the consistent spread of infantile paralysis cases in the county and neighboring counties. This order was a serious blow to the well-laid plans for the 1944 Potato Growers' Field Day at "Camp Potato." Hundreds of growers and their families were definitely disappointed on hearing the news. Many growers and directors of the association were advised by telephone and telegrams and they in turn called their neighbors and friends. Eight broadcasting stations and many newspapers cooperated in sending out the cancellation news. In spite of this thorough coverage several hundred growers found their way to "Camp Potato" only to be disappointed.

Program plans had been developed to the point that most interesting and instructive sessions were assured. Fifteen of the twenty-five F.F.A. boys from Fulton and Franklin counties were already at "Camp Potato" helping to get the buildings and grounds ready for the Big Day, August 10th. These young men, with their instructors, were to participate in the pageant, "Turning Potatoes Into Gold," the script of which was written by a committee headed by Dr. E. L. Nixon and Andy Clark of the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council.

"The Camp" buildings and grounds had undergone many improvements in preparation for the annual call to all growers to assemble at their "Mecca," Camp Potato. The picnic grounds were cleared, the drive-ways were graded, roadbeds were laid, stones picked and hauled from fields, new plumbing facilities installed, a new flag pole raised,



Fulton and Franklin County F.F.A. boys visiting the Everett Blass Potato Storage of 20,000 bu. capacity. Solomon L. Wingert, Fayetteville; Jimmie W. Deshong, Needmore; Carl R. Flohr, Chambersburg; Walter R. Barmont, McConnellsburg; Walter Mellott, Needmore; Edward Beatty, Needmore; Allen Shearer, Willow Hill; Jason Blackburn, Fannettsburg; John Bock, Fannettsburg; Harold St. Clair, Richard Furnace; Robert Newcomer, Chambersburg; Lloyd Ausherman, Chambersburg; Eugene G. Hege, Chambersburg; C. B. Chubb, Adviser to the McConnellsburg Chapter; E. E. Blackburn, Adviser to the Path Valley Chapter of Fannettsburg.



assembly bell installed, and lawns and curbs trimmed. These and many more were the permanent improvements made in preparation for The Field Day.

Sylvia Hooper, of New Holland, our Potato Blossom Queen from Lancaster County, was asked to continue on her way to "Camp Potato" so that Association directors, newspaper men, and photographers might meet the Potato Growers' Good-Will Emissary of 1944. The queen's Court of Honor princesses from Somerset, Potter and Erie County and past queens were asked not to make the trip in compliance with Potter County official requests.

Our 1944 Potato Blossom Queen was crowned by none other than Pennsylvania's Governor Edward Martin in the

large reception room at the State capitol, Tuesday, August 15th. Those present at the brief ceremony were Governor Edward Martin; Secretary of Agriculture Miles Horst; Association President P. Daniel Frantz; Association Manager C. F. H. Wuesthoff; Andrew Clarke, A&P Representative; and Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hooper. Governor Martin complimented the Pennsylvania Potato Growers on their efforts in behalf of the state's agriculture. He insisted that more should be done by the farmer and public agencies to increase production through improved practices and that he was in accord with the idea of advertising and publicizing Pennsylvania's Agriculture through mediums such as Blossom Queens and the like.



"CAMP POTATO FIELD DAY"

Cancellation Disappointed Hundreds

On Monday evening, August 7th, Potter County Health and court authorities, after serious deliberation, ordered that all gatherings and assemblies of people be forbidden for at least ten days due to the consistent spread of infantile paralysis cases in the county and neighboring counties. This order was a serious blow to the well-laid plans for the 1944 Potato Growers' Field Day at "Camp Potato." Hundreds of growers and their families were definitely disappointed on hearing the news. Many growers and directors of the association were advised by telephone and telegrams and they in turn called their neighbors and friends. Eight broadcasting stations and many newspapers cooperated in sending out the cancellation news. In spite of this thorough coverage several hundred growers found their way to "Camp Potato" only to be disappointed.

Program plans had been developed to the point that most interesting and instructive sessions were assured. Fifteen of the twenty-five F.F.A. boys from Fulton and Franklin counties were already at "Camp Potato" helping to get the buildings and grounds ready for the Big Day, August 10th. These young men, with their instructors, were to participate in the pageant, "Turning Potatoes Into Gold," the script of which was written by a committee headed by Dr. E. L. Nixon and Andy Clark of the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council.

"The Camp" buildings and grounds had undergone many improvements in preparation for the annual call to all growers to assemble at their "Mecca," Camp Potato. The picnic grounds were cleared, the drive-ways were graded, roadbeds were laid, stones picked and hauled from fields, new plumbing facilities installed, a new flag pole raised,



Fulton and Franklin County F.F.A. boys visiting the Everett Blass Potato Storage of 20,000 bu. capacity. Solomon L. Wingert, Fayetteville; Jimmie W. Deshong, Needmore; Carl R. Flohr, Chambersburg; Walter R. Barmont, McConnellsburg; Walter Mellott, Needmore; Edward Beatty, Needmore; Allen Shearer, Willow Hill; Jason Blackburn, Fannettsburg; John Bock, Fannettsburg; Harold St. Clair, Richard Furnace; Robert Newcomer, Chambersburg; Lloyd Ausherman, Chambersburg; Eugene G. Hege, Chambersburg; C. B. Chubb, Adviser to the McConnellsburg Chapter; E. E. Blackburn, Adviser to the Path Valley Chapter of Fannettsburg.



assembly bell installed, and lawns and curbing trimmed. These and many more were the permanent improvements made in preparation for The Field Day.

Sylvia Hooper, of New Holland, our Potato Blossom Queen from Lancaster County, was asked to continue on her way to "Camp Potato" so that Association directors, newspaper men, and photographers might meet the Potato Growers' Good-Will Emissary of 1944. The queen's Court of Honor princesses from Somerset, Potter and Erie County and past queens were asked not to make the trip in compliance with Potter County official requests.

Our 1944 Potato Blossom Queen was crowned by none other than Pennsylvania's Governor Edward Martin in the

large reception room at the State capitol, Tuesday, August 15th. Those present at the brief ceremony were Governor Edward Martin; Secretary of Agriculture Miles Horst; Association President P. Daniel Frantz; Association Manager C. F. H. Wuesthoff; Andrew Clarke, A&P Representative; and Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hooper. Governor Martin complimented the Pennsylvania Potato Growers on their efforts in behalf of the state's agriculture. He insisted that more should be done by the farmer and public agencies to increase production through improved practices and that he was in accord with the idea of advertising and publicizing Pennsylvania's Agriculture through mediums such as Blossom Queens and the like.





DRAFTED: Messrs. C. B. CHUBB and E. E. BLACKBURY

Two real COOPERATORS—Interested in making CAMP POTATO improvements although their original mission was to coach and present the pageant "TURNING POTATOES INTO GOLD." The following telegram was received concerning these men.

MC CONNELSBURG, 8-7-44

C. F. H. WUESTHOFF, MGR.
PENNA. COOP. POTATO GROWERS' ASSN.

BLACKBURN, CHUBB, BOTH BAD ACTORS. DRAFT THEM TO HELP WITH PAGEANT — ARRIVING TUESDAY NIGHT WITH LOUD SPEAKER.

GEORGE L. REISNER,
COUNTY VOCATIONAL ADVISER

You cannot build character and courage by taking away man's initiative and independence.

ALBERT C. ROEMHILD
Commission Merchant

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables

Phone, Lombard 1000

122 Dock St., Philadelphia, Pa.

COOPERATIVES

Farmers Help Everybody When They Work Together

Agriculture is an industry of some 6½ million family-sized units. This is true because farm production is generally most efficient on the family farm. However, the comparatively small operation which is an advantage in farm production is a handicap in the purchasing of farm supplies and in the processing and marketing of farm products.

As industrial production has shifted from the home to the factory and as American business has become big business, farmers still maintaining the family farm have been forced to find more efficient ways of buying and selling.

This they have done by uniting with their neighbors, using the co-operative form of business enterprise. In this way farmers have built their own business institutions for buying farm supplies and marketing farm products at cost. Thus the farmers of America have themselves forged a tool for existing in an economy of big business. Through this tool of farmer-owned and farmer-controlled co-operatives farmers have helped strengthen and maintain the American system of free enterprise.

Through their co-operatives farmers have contributed much more: They have pioneered in the improvement of the quality of food.

They have fostered standardization of products through a system of grades.

They have insisted upon licensed inspection and official weighing of products.

They have improved storage facilities, thus reducing the loss of products through spoilage.

They have reduced transportation costs by pooling small lots, designing improved transportation facilities, and increasing the percentage of truck miles under load.

They have reduced production costs by adapting farm production supplies to the farmers' actual needs.

They have, through research and education, brought improved methods of production into more general use.

They have lowered the cost of credit by reducing production and marketing risks.

They have made distribution more efficient—less costly.

Through orderly marketing they have tended to stabilize farm prices.

They have acted as pace setters generally in the field of marketing and in the purchasing of farm supplies.

Farmers, through their co-operatives, operated on a non-profit basis, have made these and other contributions to the general welfare.

Five Questions About Farmer Cooperatives

1. WHAT is a farmer co-operative?

It is a form of voluntary business organization set up by farmers to perform services on a cost-of-doing-business basis in such fields as the purchasing of farm supplies and the marketing of farm products.

2. WHEN did farmer co-operation start in America?

It started when our forefathers swapped work to help each other raise barns or kill hogs or do other jobs that one farmer could not well do alone. Later, as more and more of his crop and livestock production went to the people in

the cities and less and less was consumed at home, the farmer faced many problems beyond his line fence that were too big for him to handle efficiently by himself—problems in the assembling, grading, processing, transporting and marketing of farm products, and problems in the purchasing of farm production supplies. To meet these problems he formalized early American co-operation, and as early as 1810 we had co-operative cheese factories in America. These early American co-operatives preceded by more than a quarter of a century the founding of the Rochdale Co-operative in England.

3. WHO owns and controls a farmer co-operative?

The members who use its services. Their ownership is usually represented in membership certificates, stock, or some other evidence of the members' investment in the co-operative. Control of the co-operative is distributed *democratically* among the membership—usually on the basis of "one man, one vote."

4. HOW does a farmer co-operative work?

A farmer co-operative acts as the agent of its farmer members. They use it to provide themselves with services on a cost-of-doing-business basis. Usually to cover their co-operative's operating costs plus a margin of safety, the members provide operating advances in amounts about equal to the going trade margins for similar services. When the year's operation is over and the books have been closed, they get back as patronage refunds the difference between what they advanced for the services and what the services actually cost. These refunds may be in cash or—in cases where members are adding to their co-operative's working capital—in the form of stock or certificates of equity. Interest rates on such member-invested capital is limited.

5. WHY are farmer co-operatives needed?

Because farming, though highly important in sum total to the nation's economy, is actually a business of more than 6,000,000 individual family farms. These farms, averaging only 87 tillable acres, are faced with as many problems of buying and processing and selling as the big corporations have—and *without their concentration of money, specialized manpower or facilities*. Only by joining together in voluntary co-operatives can farmers provide themselves with the capital, manpower and facilities needed for efficient operation. Only through organization can farmers meet other organized groups on an equal basis. Only by working together can farmers carry on research and develop new ideas that will benefit all people.

For Sale . . .

1 - 1 Row Rice Potato Digger
(Practically New)

1 - 1 Row Champion Potato Digger
(Practically New)

Liberty Contracting Company
Liberty, Penna.

SPRAY and DUST

with

MILLARD MODERN LIMES

Rotary Kiln Products

Crop Protection - Service - Reasonable Cost

H. E. MILLARD

Phone 7-3231

Annaville, Pa.

FARMER COOPERATIVE AND TAXES

Despite clever propaganda to the contrary, farmer co-operatives are not exempt from taxation. Generally speaking, they pay taxes the same as any other business.

They pay state and local property taxes.

They pay excise taxes.

They pay transportation taxes on the movement of goods or persons and taxes on communication services.

They pay social security and unemployment insurance taxes.

They pay stamp taxes, use taxes, import taxes, occupational taxes, and miscellaneous taxes on various commodities wherever other businesses pay them.

Many of them even pay income taxes—the reason that others do not, is that they have no income to tax.

For farmer co-operatives are service—not profit—organizations.

Co-operatives operate on the basis of deducting from the returns to the farmer for his products, or adding to the price of supplies purchased for the farmer, an amount sufficient to cover estimated costs plus a margin for operating contingencies. What is left after actual costs are covered belongs to the farmer-member or patron and is systematically returned to him. Even the margin left for contingencies if unused is returned.

It is in no sense a profit to the association; it is a revolving fund into which balances due the patron are from day to day accumulated, pending settlement with the farmers, and from which excess contingency charges are from day to day paid out.

Furthermore, like all individual citizens, the farmer must report all taxable income including refunds from co-operatives which he receives in cash or stock; and for that matter, all equities that may be credited to his account on the books of the co-operative.

Any other corporation operating on such a non-profit basis would also pay no income tax, for the simple reason that there would be no income to tax. This method of doing business is actually being followed by many concerns other than farmer co-operatives. In other words, there is nothing to prevent any industrial or commercial corpora-

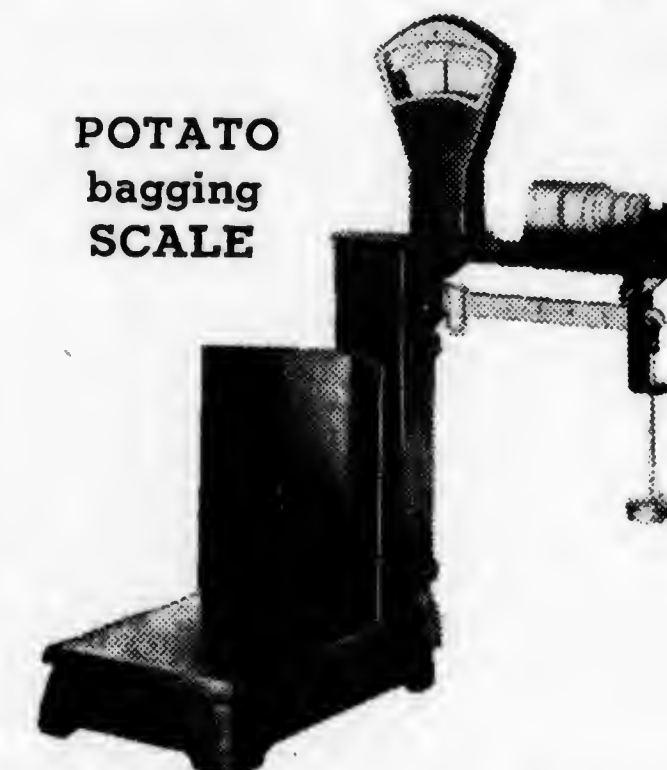
tion from contracting to refund to patrons all proceeds, less expenses of operation, thus operating on a cost basis as does a co-operative.

The relationship between a co-operative and the farmer is essentially that of agent and principal. To tax the co-operative for balances of earnings, or savings which it is obligated by law, charter or agreement to handle as trust funds for, and to pass on to, the farmer would be taxing an agent for income belonging to his principal, the absurdity of which is obvious.

If the farmer gave his hired man \$10 with which to buy three bushels of seed potatoes on his trip to town, and the hired man was able to get the seed for \$9.00, including truck hire, and later returned the \$1.00 to the farmer, nobody would maintain that the other \$1.00 was income or profit and should be taxed to the hired man. Yet the taxation of proceeds received by a farmer co-operative for one of its patrons would be nothing

DETECTO-GRAM

POTATO
bagging
SCALE



From modern industry to today's potato bagging set-up—

THE DETECTO-GRAM
brings speed, accuracy and labor saving methods.

JACK S. GRIMISON
116 W. Oakdale Ave.
Glenside, Penna.

more than taxing the hired man.

Farmers set up their co-operative to provide themselves needed services—not to make profits on capital investment in unrelated enterprises.

In the event of liquidation, the net assets of a co-operative are pro-rated to the members or patrons on the basis of the use they have made of the Association; if they are stockholders they can receive as such no more than paid-in value of their stock. In addition, they may receive as patrons, their equity in any undistributed balances on hand. Thus, the principles of non-profit and patronage refund, termed recently by a federal judge as part of the "warp and woof" of any co-operative, are carried out not only in operation but also in the process of liquidation.

A Good Neighbor

Potatoes are a good-neighbor food.

Starting from their native soil in the Americas to the south of us, potatoes have traveled far, picking up nicknames as they went. Spuds . . . murphies . . . taters . . . by whatever name you call them, like true good neighbors, you can count on them through thick and thin.

Potatoes prevented sailors from dying of scurvy, back in the days of long voyages on sailing ships, and helped pave the way to discovery of vitamin C.

Failure of the potato crop once caused famine in Ireland.

With potato flowers pinned to his coat, a French king made potatoes fashionable, as the story goes, and soon all his people were eating these "apples of the earth."

"Spuds Up to Date"

Wherever the potato grows today it is the outstanding breakfast, dinner, supper vegetable. There are more food values under its brown jacket than we once dreamed of.

Vitamin C . . . vitamin B₁ (thiamin) . . . iron . . . protein . . . starch—so reads the list of food values present in all potatoes.

Get the Good From Potatoes

To get the most from your potatoes cook them in their jackets.

When you must peel . . . keep peelings thin.

Store white potatoes in a cool, dark, airy place where they won't freeze.



for BIGGER PROFITS on Potatoes

EUREKA POTATO MACHINES lower the cost per acre in potato growing. Save time. Save labor. Increase yields. Make more money for you and free you from the hardest work. They're modern, improved, dependable machines, built right to fit each job, and used by successful potato growers for over a quarter century.

<p>Potato Cutter Cuts uniform seed. Operates with both hands free for feeding.</p> <p>Hiding Mulcher or Weeder Breaks crumb, mulches soil, and kills weeds, when potato crop is young and tender. 11 and 12 ft. sizes. Many other uses, with or without seeding attachment.</p>	<p>Potato Planter One man machine. Opens furrow, drops seed, sows fertilizer, if desired, covers and marks next row—all in one operation.</p> <p>Potato Digger Famous for getting all the potatoes, separating and standing hard use. With or without engine attachment or tractor attachment.</p>	<p>Sprayers Tractor or Power. Insures the crop. Sizes, 4, 6 or more rows. 60 to 150 gallon tanks. All styles of booms.</p>
---	--	---

Eureka—A name that means Success on Potato Machines. All machines in stock near you.



Eureka Potato Machines





Also the
**COCKSHUTT
DISC PLOW**

and the

**BABCOCK
WEED HOG**

**Eureka
Mower Co.**
UTICA, N. Y.

MEMBERSHIPS—NEW AND RENEWALS

Since Last Issue of The Guide Post

James V. Crowell, Erie
Stanley Sallade, Potter
Andy Zolko, Warren
D. L. Crum, Crawford
B. A. Rockwell, Dauphin
J. Ellis Harriger, Clarion
David Y. Stoltzfus, Chester
E. Swartzentrauber, Lancaster
Elmer Myers, Lancaster
James Baird, Clinton
Russell Deeter, Crawford
Edd W. Cutler, Potter
George G. Ramm, Clinton
Stanley M. Hess, Northampton
Carl Ecklund, Clearfield
Alvin J. German, Lehigh
Roy Mauer, Potter
Allen Prince, Potter
A. B. C. Groff, Lancaster
Clifton J. King, Armstrong
William D. Hunsicker, Lehigh
Samuel P. Chalfant, Chester
Greta G. Ott, Delaware
Howard B. Glase, Northampton
Robert Ramm, Clinton
Allan Metzger, Lehigh
George Gregor, Erie
Cpt. Abbott R. Lord, Bradford

Myles A. Miller, Lehigh
William F. Bailey, Centre
Harry Phillips, Clarion
C. K. Phillips, Clarion
Raymond Kauffman, Chester
A. B. Young, Armstrong
Melvin S. Groff, Lancaster
Edward L. Strawbridge, Crawford
C. K. Philips, Jr., Clarion
Wheeler L. Smith, Luzerne
Fred Munroe, Clinton
Paul R. Wood, Erie
R. C. Davidson, Erie
W. O. Strong, Bucks
Russell H. Leete, Potter
L. R. Olewine, Clearfield
Russell A. Strang, Armstrong
Walker Farms, Inc., Somerset
E. G. Grove, Franklin
A. J. Webb, Erie
Andrew Petro, Columbia
Stephen Mazurkewich, Lackawanna
Levi S. Beiler, Chester
Warfordsburg F.F.A. Chapter, Fulton
S. M. Crom, Crawford
Free Linn, Crawford
Howard Waring, Crawford
Alden W. Phelps, Erie

PROTECT YOUR POTATOES!
PACK THEM
IN
HAMMOND BETTERBAGS

"Strength that Resists Handling Hardships"



HAMMOND BAG & PAPER CO.
WELLSBURG, W. VA.

VITAMINS, C, B₁, G

*Show Me ANOTHER Food
That Can Match This Line Up*

Potatoes have been called one of man's greatest foods—because they offer an unbeatable combination of factors essential to good health.

What are they?

HEAPS OF NUTRITION: Five of the Vitamins commonly found in foods, including Vitamins C, B, G and Niacin in considerable amounts; Vitamin A in fair quantity. You need these for general growth to protect against illness, colds, fatigue, listless appetite and nervousness.

Minerals like Iron, Phosphorus and Calcium. They make for red blood, tone up appetites, are essential for bone and tooth structure and also help maintain an alkaline balance.

RICH ENERGY: Potatoes are rich in carbohydrates, a source of heat and energy.

FOOD BULK: Potatoes are appetite-satisfying—are easily digested.

PLEASING TASTE: The bland taste of the white potato is almost universally pleasing. They can be prepared in many different ways, by themselves or in combination with other foods.

EASE OF PREPARATION: You don't have to fuss with potatoes nor dress them up with expensive garnishes.

LITTLE WASTE: When you cook potatoes in their jackets they retain more of their nourishment. If you peel them—be sure to keep the parings thin.

NO "POINTS": Potatoes are a "point-free" food. You can buy as many as you want without worrying about how many "good points" you have.

LOW COST: Even at today's prices, potatoes are relatively low in cost. Be nutrition-wise—serve potatoes two and three times every single day—while they are plentiful.

Pass the GOOD WORD ALONG



EAT POTATOES EVERY DAY

CLETRACS ARE NOW AVAILABLE for Essential Agricultural Needs



...and there's no job on any farm that can't be
done better with a
CLETRAC Tru-Traction* TRACTOR

WORLD-WIDE PROOF OF PERFORMANCE

Through Muck and
Mud in Alaska...Over
Rugged Hills of Italy
... Bottomless Roads
of Russia... wherever
the going is tough
for wheeled vehicles,
CLETRAC gets through.

IN considering an agricultural tractor, remember that only Cletrac gives Tru-Traction—power on both tracks at all times—more power and easier handling. Outstanding performance on widespread fronts of the global war has provided convincing proof of this power to master difficult jobs.

There's no job on the farm—on any farm—that can't be done better with a Cletrac Tru-Traction outfit. Tru-Traction is an exclusive Cletrac feature.

Under government regulations a limited number of Cletrac Tru-Traction Tractors for agricultural use is being produced. These tractors range from the 18 horsepower Model HG, designed for smaller farms, to Cletrac Model B of 38 horsepower, shown above, for use on large farms. These Cletracs are available to farmers who can prove their need for new tractors.

See the Cletrac dealer near you who will gladly assist you in every way, keeping your present Cletrac in continuous use with complete parts and service or give you his aid, if you can qualify, in securing a new Cletrac Tru-Traction Model H, A, B, or D for agricultural use.

THE CLEVELAND TRACTOR CO.
19300-216 EUCLID AVENUE
CLEVELAND, OHIO

*Tru-Traction is power on both tracks at all times

CLETRAC Tru-Traction TRACTORS

THIS FREE BOOK FULLY EXPLAINS CLETRAC TRU-TRACTION—Write for a copy





Kid Glove Potato Diggers

Protect Your Crop Profits

Here's what owners write:

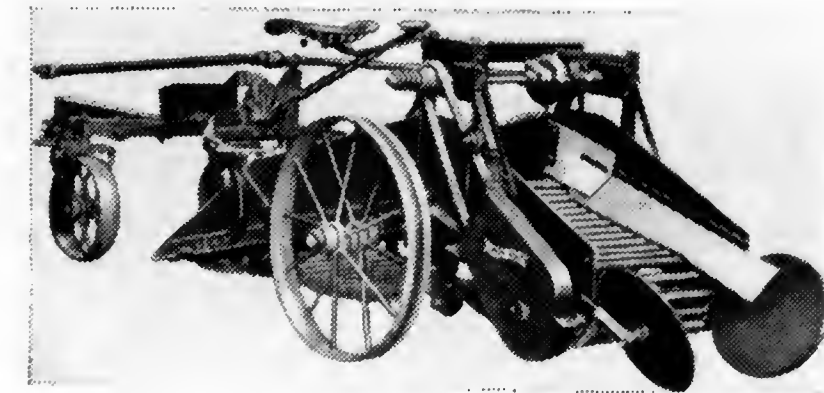
"I dug a few acres last fall for a neighbor. He couldn't get under them with his machine in the hard ground . . . and was he tickled! He figured I must get about 20 bushels more per acre with my Kid Glove . . . to say nothing of the perfect condition in which my digger was taking the potatoes out."

"We feel that Kid Glove's superior separation and absolute elimination of all mechanical injury gives us enough extra No. 1 potatoes to pay for the digger in one season."

"Kid Glove leaves potatoes in nicer shape for picking . . . leaves ground level after digging."

These are only three of the hundreds of testimonials in our files. Names furnished on request.

A good potato crop costs time, labor, and money to mature. Mangling the crop in the digging undoes all this work. Iron Age Kid Glove machines are far superior because soil builds up on the wood-embedded cross bars . . . gives "cushion" protection to tubers. Rubber side shields further protect tubers—prevent them from touching any harsh metal.

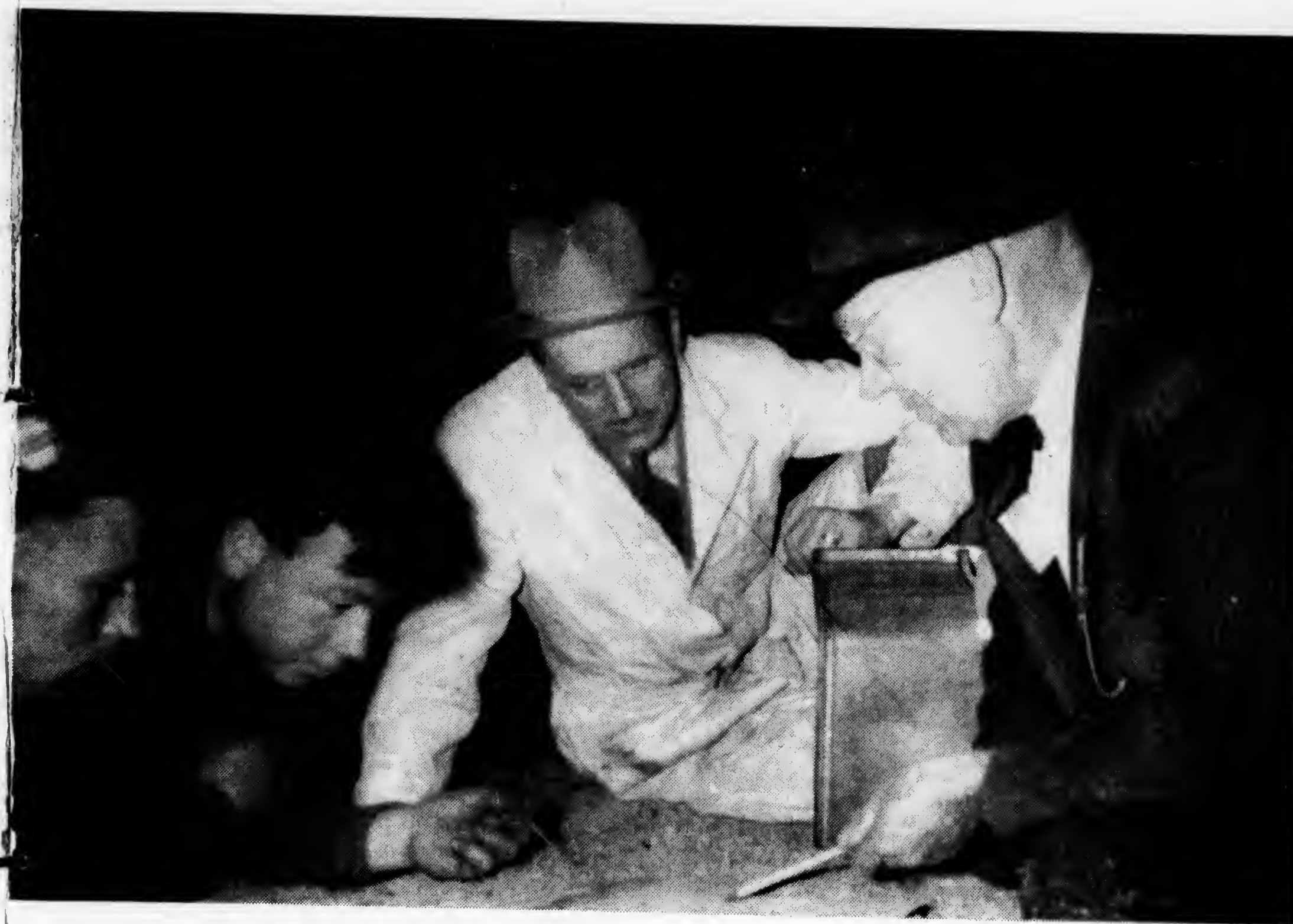


No clogging—Kid Glove strangles vines . . . handles them nicely no matter how thick and matted they become. The diggers are heavy, rugged, long-lived. Farquhar IRON AGE Kid Glove diggers are bringing higher profits to others—why not you? Ask your dealer or write for a descriptive bulletin — now!

A. B. FARQUHAR COMPANY

3402 DUKE ST., YORK, PA.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY
THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE



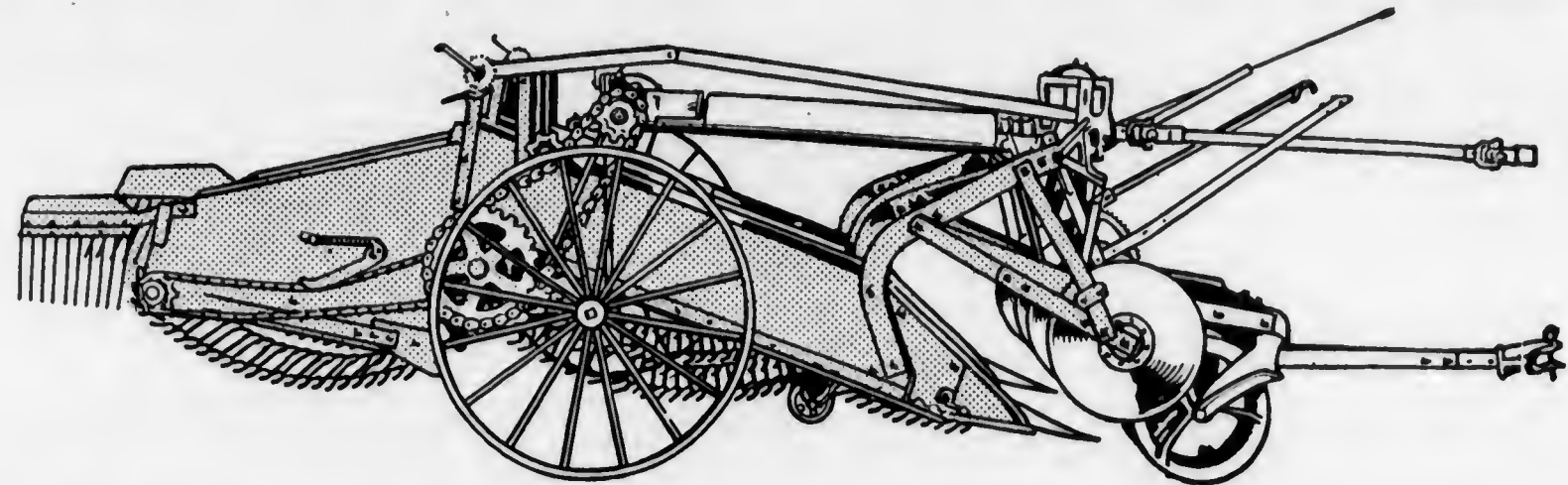
"THE GUIDE POST" is the composite thought of many people.
Your thoughts are welcome.

SEPTEMBER — 1944

VOLUME XXI

NUMBER 9

Get This **POWER LIFT** Oliver Two-Row Potato Digger



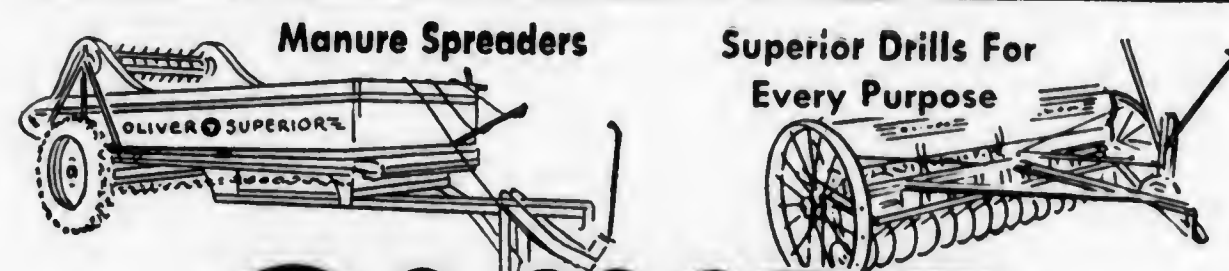
Built to Meet the Requirements of Pennsylvania Farmers

HERE'S the finest two-row potato digger we have even seen—and it has an exclusive feature that will save your back and valuable time—the OLIVER POWER LIFT. You can dig more bushels per day—get your potatoes harvested faster, because one man on the tractor and an OLIVER POWER LIFT Potato Digger give you a fast, efficient and low cost one-man outfit. The POWER LIFT speeds up your digging because you can lift the digger points at the ends of rows, turn around and lower the points again without stopping the tractor. An easy pull on the trip rod does it.

The OLIVER digger pulls easy and works at even depth in level or uneven ground because it has a low hitch and the drum trucks are close to the digger points.

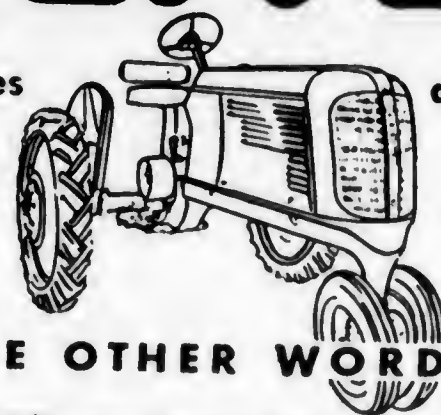
The OLIVER digger is extra strong and well braced. OLIVER patented digger chain is widely known as the best designed, longest wearing chain made. The power lift mechanism runs in an oil bath gear case. The elevator beds are raised or lowered at the same time. The power take-off connection fits most tractors. Pressure grease fittings are on the important bearings.

Let us show you this OLIVER quality-built POWER LIFT digger.



OLIVER

9 Different Sizes and Types of Tractors



STURDY—THE OTHER WORD FOR OLIVER

1420 Mayflower St.,
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

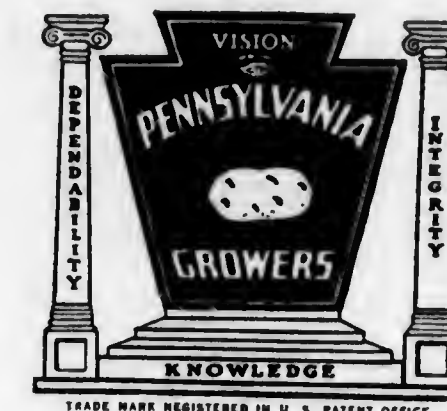
There will be a limited quantity of both one and two row diggers available. Write us for circular and name of your nearest dealer.

THE GUIDE POST

Published monthly by
THE PENNSYLVANIA COOPERATIVE POTATO GROWERS
ASSOCIATION, INC.

Address all communications to
C. F. H. WUESTHOFF, SECRETARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
410 Campbell Street, Williamsport, Pa.

Branch Office
P. DANIEL FRANTZ
720 N. EIGHTH STREET
ALLENTOWN



Branch Office
J. M. HINDMAN
MAIN STREET EXT.
BUTLER

Volume XXI

September, 1944

Number 9

TRIALS, TRIBULATIONS AND PLEASURES of Developing NEW POTATO VARIETIES



by DR. E. L. NIXON

This is the biggest year the Camp Potato Breeding Project ever had. Up to this time barely a fraction of an acre ever had been planted to a single new variety. This year we had whole fields of several acres growing new seedling varieties.

In all there were 74 unnamed seedlings grown which averaged better than two acres devoted to each.

Directly or indirectly they all were compared under identical cultural practices with some well-known commercial variety. One of the pleasures, referring to the title of this article, was how favorably a lot of these new untried varieties reacted under extremely adverse conditions for Potter County, when compared with standard commercial varieties.

Let us discuss a few of these varieties in the order of their value as they appear as of this date. Of the approximate seventy-odd lots there will remain but 12 or 15 which will be tested on a large scale next year.

1. H U 23 ME—Everything taken into

consideration this variety still leads the lot. The tuber type is illustrated in Fig. 1, of this issue of the Guide Post. Ninety-eight per cent of the tubers right now will grade Association "Blue Label." It is truly a "ninety-day potato" under Potter County conditions this year. It was planted on three different dates and in every case it produced twice the yield in 90 days as was produced by any other variety planted at the same time—and in most cases it yielded twice as much as varieties taking a hundred and twenty days to mature this season.

The stalk (no vine) is conspicuously thick, erect, not tall, light green in color, barely filling the space between the rows. The blossom, Fig. 2, is creamy white, very prolific and showy. It is moderately self-fertile. Seedlings from these self-fertile flowers are now being grown in the Hershey Greenhouses.

The leaves are very regular and similar in shape and size, very dense, rather dark green, more like the Rural than any other in appearance except a little

larger and possess all the heat-resistant proclivities of the Rural foliage.

The tubers are beautiful—regular and similar—a little longer than any other dimension. The skin texture is of such a nature to stand considerable abuse like sunlight and scuffing. The eyes are better distributed over the tuber than any commercial variety which I have observed—even the stem end of large tubers can readily be cut into desirable seed pieces.

The most phenomenal thing about this seedling is that it begins to form tubers just as soon as the first leaves appear and they go right on developing just as rapidly as the plant grows, so that by the time the plant has reached maturity there is quite a size and set, and at 90 days they made a 300-bushel yield. The tubers grow down, not up.

Up to this time if I were writing my own specifications for a potato I can think of but one addition to make to this seedling; namely, immunity to ring rot. At that it is not nearly as susceptible to ring rot as is the Katahdin.

The culinary quality, shallow eyes, tuber shape and cookability is unexcelled.

There will be approximately 2,000 bushels of H U 23 M E. *Everything considered* it performed better than any variety with which it was compared on Sweden Hill, such as Certified Russets from Michigan, Certified Sebagoes from Maine, Houmas, Sequoias, Certified Maine Cobblers, and seventy-odd other unnamed seedlings.



Fig. 1.—Tuber type of H U 23 M E. The most promising new seedling yet developed.



Fig. 2. The 1944 Potato Blossom Queen in the midst of H U 23 M E.

Serving PENNSYLVANIA FARMERS

with

QUALITY

Feed

Misc. Farm
Supplies

Seed

Petroleum
Products

Fertilizer

Spray Materials
and Dusts

Penna. Farm Bureau Co-operative Association

3607 Derry Street

Harrisburg, Penna.

See Your Nearest Farm Bureau Co-op or Service Agent

larger and possess all the heat-resistant proclivities of the Rural foliage.

The tubers are beautiful—regular and similar—a little longer than any other dimension. The skin texture is of such a nature to stand considerable abuse like sunlight and scuffing. The eyes are better distributed over the tuber than any commercial variety which I have observed—even the stem end of large tubers can readily be cut into desirable seed pieces.

The most phenomenal thing about this seedling is that it begins to form tubers just as soon as the first leaves appear and they go right on developing just as rapidly as the plant grows, so that by the time the plant has reached maturity there is quite a size and set, and at 90 days they made a 300-bushel yield. The tubers grow down, not up.

Up to this time if I were writing my own specifications for a potato I can think of but one addition to make to this seedling; namely, immunity to ring rot. At that it is not nearly as susceptible to ring rot as is the Katahdin.

The culinary quality, shallow eyes, tuber shape and cookability is unexcelled.

There will be approximately 2,000 bushels of H U 23 M E. *Everything considered* it performed better than any variety with which it was compared on Sweden Hill, such as Certified Russets from Michigan, Certified Sebagoes from Maine, Houmas, Sequoias, Certified Maine Cobblers, and seventy-odd other unnamed seedlings.



Fig. 1.—Tuber type of H U 23 M E. The most promising new seedling yet developed.



Fig. 2. The 1944 Potato Blossom Queen in the midst of H U 23 M E.

Serving PENNSYLVANIA FARMERS

with

QUALITY

Feed

Seed

Fertilizer

Spray Materials
and Dusts

Petroleum
Products

Misc. Farm
Supplies

Penna. Farm Bureau Co-operative Association

3607 Derry Street

Harrisburg, Penna.

See Your Nearest Farm Bureau Co-op or Service Agent

2. ★ V E ★ V W—This seedling is rated high this year more because of its attractive and desirable foliage. It is a beautiful plant. The tubers are very white, yet the skin is not too tender. It is a hundred-day potato. Foliage quite resistant to heat. Probably one of the best performers down state.

3. V E V W—A seedling quite similar to the one just mentioned, except whiter and more regular tubers and the vine growth quite rank.

4. ★ V E V W—This seedling has always rated high from the standpoint of foliage growth and heat resistance. It is an enormous yielder—this year a tendency to growth crack in Potter County weather.



Fig. 3.—Tuber type of II 44—The most resistant variety to ring rot yet discovered.

5. and 6. G 51 A and II 44, Fig. 3, are two seedlings quite similar in growth habits and tuber appearance. So far neither one of these have shown a ring rot tuber though they have been constantly contaminated with disease.

7. ★ V E—This seedling under ideal conditions probably would be the highest yielding of all. The tops and leaves are enormous; tuber set, ten to twenty per hill. Tubers are beautiful white and symmetrical. This variety seems to "bite off" more than it can "chew." We want to see what it will do once under ideal conditions. The foliage is susceptible to sun scald.

I have not mentioned rural type seedlings of which we have a considerable number. The most outstanding of all is one we call *B U Pocono*. It is a full sister to *H U 23 M E*. Its ability to yield is unsurpassed, quantity and quality considered. Like the *Pocono* it is quite susceptible to Dwarf Mosaic. It will take

a seed fancier or twiddler to perpetuate it. The question arises, Is it worth the effort?

—BLUE LABEL—

HANDLE WITH CARE

A dozen perfect potatoes lay at rest,
Along came a digger and scooped up
the nest,
Slicing one, unharmed the rest.

Eleven fine potatoes, up the blade did
glide,
One lost an eye, and a little hide.

Ten fresh potatoes up the bars do hop,
But one smashed his nose on the rear
apron drop.

Nine smooth potatoes rolled on the
ground,
The digger mashing one on the very
next round.

Eight sound potatoes pitched in a basket,
One received a rap sufficient to gash it.

Seven good potatoes dumped in a sack,
One got a dent and some skin off its
back.

Six sturdy potatoes thrown to a truck,
One more potato, meeting bad luck.

Five choice potatoes hauled from the
fields,
Another badly bruised by the owner's
heels.

Four nice potatoes poured in a bin,
One badly smacked and lost a little
skin.

Three weary potatoes at rest for a pause,
While dry rot ends those with the
flaws.

Two potatoes o'er the grader do bump,
One getting a crack at the very last
jump.

One lone potato—U. S. No. 1, from that
hill so nice,

Finds its way to the market, the con-
sumer to entice.

H. L. Long, Pure Seed Specialist
Northeastern North Dakota
Breeders' Association
Park River, North Dakota.

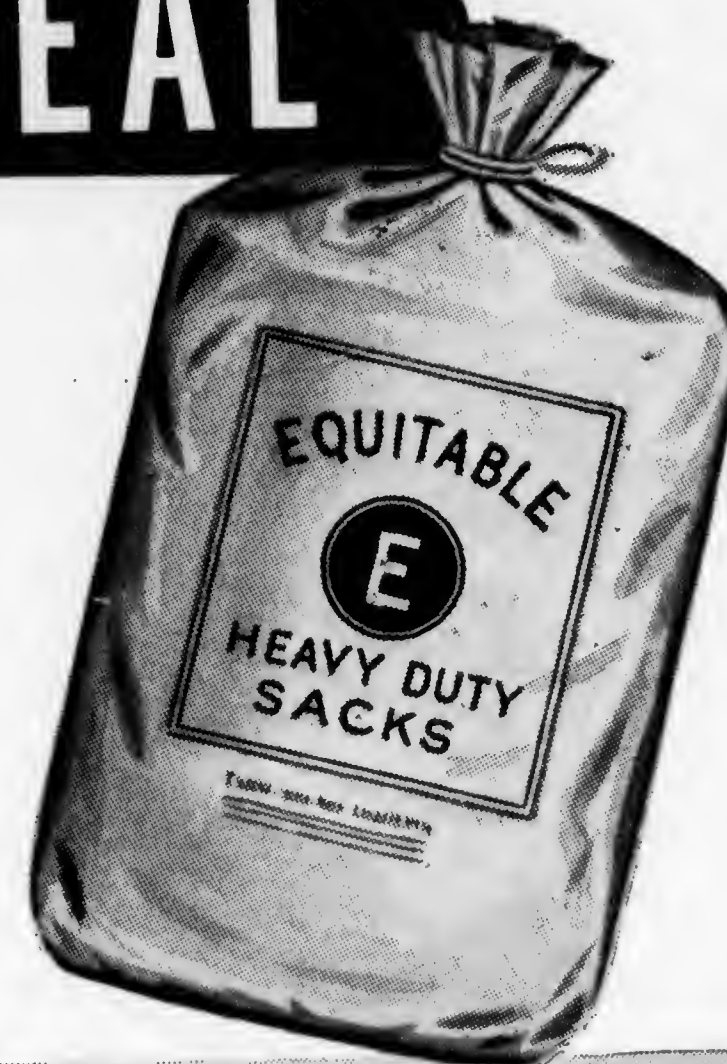


Give your product

SHELF-APPEAL

plus

PACKAGING PROTECTION



POTATOES • FERTILIZERS
SOY BEAN PRODUCTS

Equitable's Heavy Duty Kraft Sacks

SINGLE WALL DUPLEX TRIPLEX FOUR WALL

EQUITABLE'S "better than ever" paper shipping sacks are the choice of America's leading packers of chemicals and produce. Designed to assure maximum protection for your products. You will be proud, too, of the brilliant, clear cut printing on EQUITABLE bags. If your needs require it, EQUITABLE'S new "Aquatite" wet strength kraft, made in our own mills, is available.

EQUITABLE PAPER BAG CO.

Northern Plant: 4700 31st Place, Long Island City • Southern Plant & Paper Mills: Orange, Texas

WAREHOUSES IN:

Allentown, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., Boston, Mass., Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, Ohio, Columbus, Ohio, Detroit, Mich., Indianapolis, Ind., Jacksonville, Fla., Kansas City, Mo., Los Angeles, Cal., Memphis, Tenn., Pittsburgh, Pa., Rochester, N. Y., St. Louis, Mo., St. Paul, Minn., Washington, D. C., Youngstown, Ohio.

9TH ANNUAL JOINT MARKETING CONFERENCE

Another most successful Joint Marketing Conference among growers, distributors, and buyers, was held Friday, September 15th, with fifty representatives of all groups present. Messrs. P. Daniel Frantz, President of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association and Fred W. Johnson, President of the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council, acted as co-chairmen for the afternoon and evening sessions. Growers present not only included directors of the Association but represented 1600 acres of potatoes or well over 400,000 bushels, sufficient to supply 150,000 people their average yearly allotment of spuds. Dr. E. L. Nixon sounded the keynote of the Conference by explaining the origin and history of Pennsylvania's Blue Label trade-marked package. He concluded that we have the package, the potatoes and the buyers—so where do we go from here and what are we waiting for.

The purpose of the Conference as other Conferences, was to discuss crop conditions and iron out difficulties arising from equitable distribution of potatoes to retail and wholesale outlets. Growers agreed as a group that this year's table stock would be excellent in quality with possibly a slight reduction in yield over a year ago. With U. S. Size B appearing on many markets in volume beginning early in the new year. Growers requested distribution channels to make every effort to find outlets for this type of package which is definitely a good buy at all times. Some areas seem to be more interested than others in our Red Labels U. S. No. 1, Size B. Time was when this grade and package were exceedingly popular. Predictions are that they will be most popular again.

Problem number three under discussion centered around the danger of Black Markets. It was agreed particularly that a high ceiling does not necessarily mean high prices. Clyde Zehner, of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, after hearing of the pessimistic potato crop outlook, agreed that Pennsylvania's ceiling should be adjusted according to crop prospects. He urged the officers of the Association to keep in close touch with officials of WFA

and OPA and advise them fairly as to conditions affecting ceiling adjustments. The entire group in the light of prospects, agreed that the October ceiling should be raised 90c over the base cwt. allowance, making October price ceilings equivalent to September 1st to 16th inclusive.

Problem four was one having to do with food transportation from field to storage and again from storage to retail and wholesale outlets. All producers and buyers agreed that the trucking situation was most critical. Shortage of trucks and the extreme shortage or almost disappearance of truck tires has made economical transportation of food impossible. Complaints were generally in regard to the complicated and expensive system of certification of eligibility. Hours, gasoline and tires have been expended by growers throughout the state in their efforts to acquaint ODT officials with the problem. The results of these efforts have been in the majority of cases, negative. The answer seems always to be that growers are exaggerating their needs.

The danger of breakdown on the highways and the spoilage of perishable products is uppermost in the minds of growers and distributors of food. The consuming public must have a uniformly dependable supply of food—at all times. Tires and trucks are absolute essentials. They are essential to harvesting of the crop before freezing weather and again essential to equitable marketing if gluts and panics are to be avoided.

Buyers and food distributors agreed, as did the majority of growers present, that Pennsylvania must supply her markets with a quality consumer package from the beginning of the marketing season to its end. Orderly marketing on the one hand with Black Markets and market gluts on the other. The answer to the Black Market's threat and the threat of market gluts is organized cooperative selling to cooperative minded buyers. Messrs. Waddington of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, Dent Williamson of the American Stores, definitely agreed that our problem this year was to secure high grade

Continued on page fifteen

PENNSYLVANIA'S POTATO BLOSSOM QUEEN

Address presented by Miss Hooper at the Joint Marketing Conference



SPUD LOCKER BOYS LEARN FROM POTATO QUEEN

Service men from Pennsylvania camps at the 9th Joint Marketing Conference were Sgt. William S. Brown, Tulsa, Oklahoma; Cpl. Gerald Wisneski, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Sgt. Sherman Preston, Cincinnati, O.; and Cpl. Mathia Schellenschlager, Baltimore, Md.

Within a few days after the news item had been published carrying the story of Governor Martin having crowned me as the 1944 Pennsylvania Potato Blossom Queen, I received quite a number of letters from boys in various Army camps asking for my picture.

You can imagine, therefore, what a nice surprise it was to me when I learned that the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council had invited as guests to this dinner you boys who come from the military camps nearest to my own home town. I want to take advantage of the next few minutes to tell you why I am so happy to be the Pennsylvania Potato Blossom Queen for 1944.

Pennsylvania is America's fourth largest potato raising state. Very few people in the country realize that fact. Our Pennsylvania potatoes are the best potatoes in the country for the making of potato chips, and they equal in quality any potato from any state for table stock purposes. Our Pennsylvania potato growers are leaders in agriculture in their respective communities and through their trade organization—the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association—they have increased their productivity per acre until they outstrip all other states in the country in the number of growers who have

Continued on page eighteen

9TH ANNUAL JOINT MARKETING CONFERENCE

Another most successful Joint Marketing Conference among growers, distributors, and buyers, was held Friday, September 15th, with fifty representatives of all groups present. Messrs. P. Daniel Frantz, President of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association and Fred W. Johnson, President of the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council, acted as co-chairmen for the afternoon and evening sessions. Growers present not only included directors of the Association but represented 1600 acres of potatoes or well over 400,000 bushels, sufficient to supply 150,000 people their average yearly allotment of spuds. Dr. E. L. Nixon sounded the keynote of the Conference by explaining the origin and history of Pennsylvania's Blue Label trade-marked package. He concluded that we have the package, the potatoes and the buyers—so where do we go from here and what are we waiting for.

The purpose of the Conference as other Conferences, was to discuss crop conditions and iron out difficulties arising from equitable distribution of potatoes to retail and wholesale outlets. Growers agreed as a group that this year's table stock would be excellent in quality with possibly a slight reduction in yield over a year ago. With U. S. Size B appearing on many markets in volume beginning early in the new year. Growers requested distribution channels to make every effort to find outlets for this type of package which is definitely a good buy at all times. Some areas seem to be more interested than others in our Red Labels U. S. No. 1, Size B. Time was when this grade and package were exceedingly popular. Predictions are that they will be most popular again.

Problem number three under discussion centered around the danger of Black Markets. It was agreed particularly that a high ceiling does not necessarily mean high prices. Clyde Zehner, of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, after hearing of the pessimistic potato crop outlook, agreed that Pennsylvania's ceiling should be adjusted according to crop prospects. He urged the officers of the Association to keep in close touch with officials of WFA

and OPA and advise them fairly as to conditions affecting ceiling adjustments. The entire group in the light of prospects, agreed that the October ceiling should be raised 90c over the base cwt. allowance, making October price ceilings equivalent to September 1st to 16th inclusive.

Problem four was one having to do with food transportation from field to storage and again from storage to retail and wholesale outlets. All producers and buyers agreed that the trucking situation was most critical. Shortage of trucks and the extreme shortage or almost disappearance of truck tires has made economical transportation of food impossible. Complaints were generally in regard to the complicated and expensive system of certification of eligibility. Hours, gasoline and tires have been expended by growers throughout the state in their efforts to acquaint ODT officials with the problem. The results of these efforts have been in the majority of cases, negative. The answer seems always to be that growers are exaggerating their needs.

The danger of breakdown on the highways and the spoilage of perishable products is uppermost in the minds of growers and distributors of food. The consuming public must have a uniformly dependable supply of food—at all times. Tires and trucks are absolute essentials. They are essential to harvesting of the crop before freezing weather and again essential to equitable marketing if gluts and panics are to be avoided.

Buyers and food distributors agreed, as did the majority of growers present, that Pennsylvania must supply her markets with a quality consumer package from the beginning of the marketing season to its end. Orderly marketing on the one hand with Black Markets and market gluts on the other. The answer to the Black Market's threat and the threat of market gluts is organized cooperative selling to cooperative minded buyers. Messrs. Waddington of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, Dent Williamson of the American Stores, definitely agreed that our problem this year was to secure high grade

Continued on page fifteen

PENNSYLVANIA'S POTATO BLOSSOM QUEEN

Address presented by Miss Hooper at the Joint Marketing Conference



SPUD LOCKER BOYS LEARN FROM POTATO QUEEN

Service men from Pennsylvania camps at the 9th Joint Marketing Conference were Sgt. William S. Brown, Tulsa, Oklahoma; Cpl. Gerald Wisneski, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Sgt. Sherman Preston, Cincinnati, O.; and Cpl. Mathia Schellenschlager, Baltimore, Md.

Within a few days after the news item had been published carrying the story of Governor Martin having crowned me as the 1944 Pennsylvania Potato Blossom Queen, I received quite a number of letters from boys in various Army camps asking for my picture.

You can imagine, therefore, what a nice surprise it was to me when I learned that the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council had invited as guests to this dinner you boys who come from the military camps nearest to my own home town. I want to take advantage of the next few minutes to tell you why I am so happy to be the Pennsylvania Potato Blossom Queen for 1944.

Pennsylvania is America's fourth largest potato raising state. Very few people in the country realize that fact. Our Pennsylvania potatoes are the best potatoes in the country for the making of potato chips, and they equal in quality any potato from any state for table stock purposes. Our Pennsylvania potato growers are leaders in agriculture in their respective communities and through their trade organization—the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association—they have increased their productivity per acre until they outstrip all other states in the country in the number of growers who have

Continued on page eighteen

The Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers Assn.

Incorporated

Williamsport, Penna.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

P. Daniel Frantz, President—Coplay
Robert W. Lohr, Vice-President—Boswell

CENTRAL AREA

M. P. Whitenight, Bloomsburg
Ed. Fisher, Coudersport
Wm. W. Hayes, Jersey Shore

WESTERN AREA

F. L. Dodd, Columbus
J. A. Donaldson, Emlenton
R. W. Lohr, Boswell

EASTERN AREA

P. Daniel Frantz, Coplay
J. K. Mast, Elverson
Hugh McPherson, Bridgeton

Purposes—To bring together for mutual co-operative effort and service all agencies engaged or interested in the production, transportation, marketing and utilization of potatoes and the general promotion and advancement of the potato industry in all its phases.

Major Activities

1. An Educational Program in Production and Marketing.
2. A Youth Movement in the Promotion and Advancement of the Potato Industry.
3. Maintenance of Camp Potato as a Recreational and Inspirational Center through the Development and Proving of Better Varieties and Practices.
4. Sustain an Informed Membership through Sufficient Meetings and Timely Reminders through the Association's Official Organ, The Guide Post.

The Annual Membership to this Association is \$1.00, which includes a year's Subscription to The Guide Post.

KEEPING POSTED:

THE POTATO OUTLOOK

Reports of observers and crop statisticians do not agree as to the country's potato crop prospects. Statistics show that the three leading eastern states, Maine, Pennsylvania and New York, will produce over 100,000,000 bushels of potatoes this year as compared with 120,000,000 in 1943 and 88,000,000 bushels in 1942. In three other competing states, Ohio, Michigan and Minnesota, production is expected to be 40,000,000 bushels or 12,000,000 bushels less than 1943. Total production estimates for the late states is 300,000,000 bushels compared with 363,000,000 bushels in 1943. All these reports and estimates would indicate a definite potato shortage as compared to last year yet growers must remember that the tremendous potato

surplus of last year is hardly an accurate gauge. Normally we as a nation consume less than 300,000,000 bushels yearly, and prices generally are good when our supplies range about 280,000,000 bushels. Granted that dehydration and the armed forces take additional tonnage out of our estimated total production prospect of 377,000,000 bushels, we as growers still must face plenty of healthy competition from eastern and mid-western states.

The price prospect is fair for October although the chances of an increased ceiling price over \$2.45 seems to be in doubt. Marketing experiences of last year apparently are going to be avoided this season. The quick drop of 40 to 50 cents per cwt. in one week would indicate that growers in this state as well as growers from competing states are start-

SEPTEMBER, 1944

THE GUIDE POST

11

ing to market quality potatoes early regardless of price structures set up. It is up to Pennsylvania growers to offer potatoes steadily throughout the season to maintain our market and take advantage of a uniform market.

—BLUE LABEL—

Butler Office Moved to Union City

Sales and Service Office, in charge of J. M. (Mack) Hindman, is to be located permanently at Union City beginning October 1st. This change is in answer to Northwestern county growers' repeated requests that more direct assistance and supervision be given them by the parent association. Warren, Crawford, and Erie counties in 1943-44 season alone moved over one-half million Blue Label pecks into the Erie, Youngstown, Cleveland, and Pittsburgh markets. With more direct assistance, co-operators may well expect this number to be doubled within a reasonable time.

The duties of this office will not only be to sell and equitably distribute Blue Labels but to sell The Pennsylvania Co-operative Potato Growers' Program involving Marketing, Camp Potato, The GUIDE POST, and the Junior Growers to growers, buyers and the general public. Mr. Hindman will make every possible effort to show how simple the "set-up" is and how easy it is to become a participating member and to move potatoes through the association's co-operative channels.

Potato growers in the Northwestern area are urged to contact this new office located in the Gardner Building, Union City, Penna., by letter or card to advise Branch Manager Hindman of crop prospects and grower sales intentions. In order that a good job of selling be done, it is necessary to have a constant supply of quality potatoes available at all times. Every effort will be made this season to maintain and in many cases improve the Blue Label peck, keep it on the market and before the public at a fair price; fair to producer, fair to distributor, and fair to consumer.

BUY MORE BONDS

Did You Know That—

**Mechanical Defects Constitute
80 per cent of all
Blue Label Defects?**

Potato growers should be compelled to work with apples and peaches until they learn to "handle with care."

After the war diggers should be as easily adjustable for speed as it is to shift gears. Potatoes that go bouncing up over the chain are injured.

I never like to see a fellow walk on piles of potatoes whether in bags or in bulk. You would not plant your foot in a basket of peaches!

Why can't every grower investigate and use the most adaptable and practical methods of *Proper Digging, Proper Picking, Proper Hauling, Proper Binning, Proper Grading and Loading*, and *Proper Method of walking* on them.

—E.L.N.

—BLUE LABEL—

GETTING TOGETHER ON FERTILIZER APPLICATIONS

It is most interesting to know that specialists, engineers and agronomists are getting together on fundamentals in practical fertilizer applications. S. D. Gray, of the American Potash Institute, addressed the Mid-Atlantic Section of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers at New York City, September 26th. Mr. Gray's subject was "Fertilizer Placement and Efficient Machinery" and included a review of the development of fertilizer machinery and emphasized the matter of necessary efficiency in present day machinery from the standpoint of developments based upon research findings. He reviewed results obtained, simplification, permanent construction and versatility. This address was definitely a post-war challenge to interested agricultural engineers interested in fertilizer distribution machinery with full consideration to small as well as large farm operators.

EDITOR'S NOTE: It will be remembered that S. D. Gray (Sam) led a worthwhile discussion on "Plowing Under Fertilizer" for potatoes at our Association's last annual meeting in January. Subsequent issues of The GUIDE POST will present some most promising results due to this particular practice.



VARIETAL ADAPTATION

Conclusions after 25 years of Experimentation, Demonstration and Observation

Dr. E. L. Nixon, Agricultural Counselor, Pennsylvania Chain Store Council

VARIETY Early to Late	REACTION TO WEATHER			REACTION TO DISEASES			ACCEPTABILITY		SEED SOURCES	PRESENT STATUS	VALUE
	Heat	Cold	Drought	Leaf Roll	Mosaic	Ring Rot	Producer	Consumer			
COBBLER	tolerant	injurious	fatal	susceptible	resistant	susceptible	none	seasonally	choice fields	going out	dependable
NITTANY	tolerant	injurious	fatal	resistant	mildly susceptible	susceptible	none	seasonally	Potter Co.	going out	immunity to degeneration
RED BLISS	fatal	stimulates yield	fatal	mildly susceptible	very susceptible	tolerant	none	seasonally	Dakota	losing	highest quality
CHIPPEWA	tolerant	at its best	mildly tolerant	most susceptible	susceptible	susceptible	none	very acceptable	very limited	disappearing	beauty
HU 23 ME *	tolerant	tolerant	tolerant	resistant	resistant	mildly susceptible	very acceptable	very acceptable	appears wide spread	most encouraging	92% Blue Label
* VE * VW	tolerant	stimulates	tolerant	resistant	mildly susceptible	mildly susceptible	acceptable	high quality	appears wide spread	increasing	beauty, quality and breeding
HOUMA	susceptible	at its best	fatal	susceptible	resistant	mildly resistant	negative	acceptable	limited	experimental	negative
KATAHDIN	tolerant	slightly injurious	quite tolerant	resistant	resistant	most susceptible	growing	acceptable	quite wide spread	on the increase	eye appeal
GREEN MT.	susceptible	stimulates	fatal	mildly susceptible	most susceptible	susceptible	waning	very acceptable	very limited	disappearing	made a reputation
PONTIAC	susceptible	at its best	very injurious	very susceptible	very susceptible	mildly susceptible	appealing	acceptable	limited	waning	big yielder
W. ROSE	resistant	tolerant	resistant	mildly tolerant	mildly tolerant	tolerant	likes it	very acceptable	very limited	western exploited	"Old American Giant" poor quality
RUSSET	foliage resistant	injurious	second growth	mildly resistant	resistant	mildly susceptible	acceptable high altitudes	resists	wide spread	slowly waning	tonnage
W. RURAL	foliage resistant	injurious	second growth	mildly resistant	resistant	mildly susceptible	acceptable high altitudes	no resistance	limited	stationary	yield, eye appeal
SEBAGO	resistant	does better	resistant	most susceptible	resistant	susceptible	increasing	acceptable	limited	questionable	lowest quality, high yield
SEQUOIA	resistant	tolerates	resistant	susceptible	mildly susceptible	quite susceptible	limited	experimental	limited	stationary	high yield—latest of all

FIGURE THE POTASH REMOVED THIS FALL

In harvesting your potato crop this fall, figure the potash which is being removed from your soil. A 300-bushel (or 180-sack) yield per acre has used up 170 pounds of actual potash (K_2O)—more than the 125 pounds of nitrogen and 35 pounds of phosphoric acid combined. From this check-up on your yields, you can determine the amount of potash you will need to apply in your fertilizer next spring to meet your 1945 potato goals.

Potash not only increases the yield, it is the most important plant-food element in determining potato quality. A higher percentage of No. 1's, better shape, and better cooking quality result when potatoes can get plenty of potash during their growing period. A check-up on the quality of your crop this fall will be another guide in your planning for next year.

Consult your official agricultural adviser or experiment station about the fertility of your soils. See your fertilizer dealer or manufacturer. You will be surprised to learn that potash is still priced at pre-war levels and how little it costs to apply enough to insure greater returns from your potato crop.

Write us for additional information
and free literature on the practical
fertilization of your crops.



American Potash Institute

INCORPORATED

1155 16th St., N. W.

WASHINGTON, 6, D. C.

MARKETING CONFERENCE

Continued from page eight

potatoes in volume day after day and week after week, until the crop was harvested preferably before March 1, 1945.

A Good-Will Dinner was a fitting conclusion to a worthwhile conference with Pennsylvania's Potato Blossom Queen of 1944, presiding. Co-chairman Frantz of the Potato Growers', Johnson of the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council, introduced the following special guests—Dent Williamson, William Getz, John Stovalsky of the American Stores Company; Victor Shiff, C. W. Waddington, Andrew Clark of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.; Miles Horst, Secretary of Agriculture; W. S. Hager, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture; M. C. Gilpin, Managing Editor of the Pennsylvania Farmer; H. C. Fetterolf, Chief Agricultural Education; C. R. Rahn, farmer adviser and humorist of Temple.

Secretary of Agriculture, Miles Horst, with fitting remarks, explained the importance of the potato industry to Pennsylvania's Agriculture and that our problems of agriculture must be solved and worked out by those of us in the industry itself. Secretary Horst formally presented Miss Sylvia Hooper, Pennsylvania's 1944 Potato Blossom Queen to the Conference. Miss Hooper pre-

sented an unusually fine discourse glorifying the potato industry and addressed her remarks particularly to four service men from training centers adjacent to Harrisburg. She gave each service man a Blue Label peck of potatoes grown at "Camp Potato" together with a trademarked package upon which a picture of the 1944 Potato Blossom Queen was appropriately mounted suggesting that "the Boys" place this upon the walls of the Spud Locker.

Dr. E. L. Nixon, Agricultural Counselor of the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council was presented to the group. Dr. Nixon in his usual convincing way, condemned past agricultural policies based upon scarcity and emphasized the fact that with equitable economical distribution there would be no such thing as surpluses (the bug-a-boo) of agriculture and industry.

C. R. Rahn, Farmer, Preacher and Humorist, was introduced to the group by P. Daniel Frantz, co-chairman. Mr. Rahn choose as his subject, Tommy's Pants. His theme was "Get Together" on problems and face them with facts not prejudices for definite conclusion. He insisted that no problem was too big or too difficult for American solution with that old American ingenuity and resourcefulness.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

KATAHDIN

WHITE RURAL

SEBAGO

RUSSET RURAL

CHIPPEWA

SEQUOIA

POTTER SEED POTATO COOPERATIVE

COUDERSPORT, PENNA.

TIRE SHORTAGE HITS POTATOES

Growers Complain of Handicaps in Getting Crop to Market
A Reporter's Report on the Joint Marketing Conference
(Harrisburg "PATRIOT")

The worst summer drought in the memory of Pennsylvania farmers and the critical truck tire situation are two damaging blows which have greatly crippled the 1944 potato crop in the State, it was declared at the joint meeting of the Pennsylvania Co-operative Potato Growers' Association and the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council.

P. D. Frantz, president of the Co-operative, speaking at a dinner meeting of the two groups, said that a considerable part of Pennsylvania's 17,000,000-bushel potato crop may never get to market unless something is done about the truck tire situation. The speaker said he had received reports from growers all over the State that they were in dire need of tires and that they would be unable to get their crops to market unless help was forthcoming soon.

Wants Red Tape Cup

"Approximately 60 per cent of the potato growers in the State need tires," he said, "and it is necessary that red tape be cut immediately and enough tires released to enable growers to put their trucks on the road."

A poll of growers at an afternoon meeting of the association revealed that on July 1st they felt that the greatest production of potatoes in the history of the State would be realized this year, but as a result of the drought they will be lucky if they meet last year's output.

The growers were agreed that the late summer rains of the last week would enable them to save a large part of their crops, but the long dry spell reduced production.

Back to the Farm

In another address at the meeting, Dr. E. L. Nixon, agricultural counselor for the Chain Store Council, declared that in the rehabilitation of discharged war veterans, the attempt should be made to put as many men as possible "back on the farms. We are far below the country's needs in agricultural production," he said, and based his conclusions on the findings of armed forces' examining boards, who report that the

Nation, as a whole, is far below its nutrition requirements.

Four Army and one Marine non-commissioned officers were present at the dinner as guests of Sylvia Hooper, of New Holland, Pennsylvania's "Potato Blossom Queen," who presented each with an autographed photograph and a basket of choice potatoes.

—BLUE LABEL—

World Trade Essential to Healthy Postwar Agriculture

An expanding world trade is necessary if we are to have full industrial production and a prosperous post-war agriculture, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard told the Special House Committee on Post-war Economy Policy.

Stressing the need for organization, Secretary Wickard declared: "If we fall very short of putting to use all that our farmers are able to turn out, the prospects for agriculture, and indeed our whole national economy, are dark."

Wickard asserted that, with post-war co-operation between nations, markets would be assured for our products and full farm production can be maintained.

LISTS POST-WAR AIMS

Outlining what he called "dominant aims" of a post-war policy for U. S. Agriculture, Wickard listed:

- Full production at maximum efficiency.
- Equal protection for all types of farmers.
- Equal living standards for farm and city families.
- Improvements in the marketing of farm products.
- Soil conservation and reclamation of potentially good farm land.
- Encouragement of the family-sized farm.

Wickard advocated international commodity agreements to stabilize markets and prices while preventing "indiscriminate dumping" of surpluses which only lead to retaliation and more restrictive trade barriers.

POTATO LOAN PROGRAM

WFA Will Make Loans Available Until December 15

Borrower Must Agree to Withhold from Commercial Market if Requested

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22—Details of the 1944 Irish potato loan program, including a schedule of loan rates for various states and producing areas, were announced by the War Food Administration this week.

The program as previously announced will make loans available from now until December 15 on potatoes in farm and warehouse storage to growers, associations of growers, and certified dealers (who agree to pay growers not less than the equivalent of support prices and have been certified as eligible), and processors who qualify in the same manner as certified dealers.

State and county agricultural conservation committees, which will handle details of field operations, will receive complete information on the program and interested persons are requested to apply to them, WFA officials said.

Basis of Loans

Loans will be based on the quantity of U. S. No. 1 potatoes at the loan rate for U. S. No. 1 potatoes plus the quantity of U. S. No. 1, size B and U. S. No. 2 (1 1/2-inch minimum) at the loan rate for U. S. No. 2 potatoes.

Loans will be available on potatoes meeting requirements of specified U. S. grades and stored in approved warehouses, satisfactorily constructed, free from pests, freezing, and other hazards. A fee of not more than 2 cents per cwt. (with a minimum of \$5) will be deducted from the proceeds of each loan.

While loans are non-recourse regarding market value, borrowers will be responsible for the quantity and quality of the potatoes stored, excluding losses caused by flood, fire, theft, windstorm, or lightning.



BLUE LABELS—Pecks and 50 lb. paper bags properly and attractively displayed in the warehouse of A. C. Roemhild, Philadelphia. Mr. Roemhild is an active co-operator, interested in Blue and Red Pecks and in Blue 50's and Unclassified 50's throughout the marketing season.

TIRE SHORTAGE HITS POTATOES

Growers Complain of Handicaps in Getting Crop to Market
A Reporter's Report on the Joint Marketing Conference
(Harrisburg "PATRIOT")

The worst summer drought in the memory of Pennsylvania farmers and the critical truck tire situation are two damaging blows which have greatly crippled the 1944 potato crop in the State, it was declared at the joint meeting of the Pennsylvania Co-operative Potato Growers' Association and the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council.

P. D. Frantz, president of the Co-operative, speaking at a dinner meeting of the two groups, said that a considerable part of Pennsylvania's 17,000,000-bushel potato crop may never get to market unless something is done about the truck tire situation. The speaker said he had received reports from growers all over the State that they were in dire need of tires and that they would be unable to get their crops to market unless help was forthcoming soon.

Wants Red Tape Cup

"Approximately 60 per cent of the potato growers in the State need tires," he said, "and it is necessary that red tape be cut immediately and enough tires released to enable growers to put their trucks on the road."

A poll of growers at an afternoon meeting of the association revealed that on July 1st they felt that the greatest production of potatoes in the history of the State would be realized this year, but as a result of the drought they will be lucky if they meet last year's output.

The growers were agreed that the late summer rains of the last week would enable them to save a large part of their crops, but the long dry spell reduced production.

Back to the Farm

In another address at the meeting, Dr. E. L. Nixon, agricultural counselor for the Chain Store Council, declared that in the rehabilitation of discharged war veterans, the attempt should be made to put as many men as possible "back on the farms. We are far below the country's needs in agricultural production," he said, and based his conclusions on the findings of armed forces' examining boards, who report that the

Nation, as a whole, is far below its nutrition requirements.

Four Army and one Marine non-commissioned officers were present at the dinner as guests of Sylvia Hooper, of New Holland, Pennsylvania's "Potato Blossom Queen," who presented each with an autographed photograph and a basket of choice potatoes.

—BLUE LABEL—

World Trade Essential to Healthy Postwar Agriculture

An expanding world trade is necessary if we are to have full industrial production and a prosperous post-war agriculture, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard told the Special House Committee on Post-war Economy Policy.

Stressing the need for organization, Secretary Wickard declared: "If we fall very short of putting to use all that our farmers are able to turn out, the prospects for agriculture, and indeed our whole national economy, are dark."

Wickard asserted that, with post-war co-operation between nations, markets would be assured for our products and full farm production can be maintained.

LISTS POST-WAR AIMS

Outlining what he called "dominant aims" of a post-war policy for U. S. Agriculture, Wickard listed:

- Full production at maximum efficiency.
- Equal protection for all types of farmers.
- Equal living standards for farm and city families.
- Improvements in the marketing of farm products.
- Soil conservation and reclamation of potentially good farm land.
- Encouragement of the family-sized farm.

Wickard advocated international commodity agreements to stabilize markets and prices while preventing "indiscriminate dumping" of surpluses which only lead to retaliation and more restrictive trade barriers.

POTATO LOAN PROGRAM

WFA Will Make Loans Available Until December 15

Borrower Must Agree to Withhold from Commercial Market if Requested

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22—Details of the 1944 Irish potato loan program, including a schedule of loan rates for various states and producing areas, were announced by the War Food Administration this week.

The program as previously announced will make loans available from now until December 15 on potatoes in farm and warehouse storage to growers, associations of growers, and certified dealers (who agree to pay growers not less than the equivalent of support prices and have been certified as eligible), and processors who qualify in the same manner as certified dealers.

State and county agricultural conservation committees, which will handle details of field operations, will receive complete information on the program and interested persons are requested to apply to them, WFA officials said.

Basis of Loans

Loans will be based on the quantity of U. S. No. 1 potatoes at the loan rate for U. S. No. 1 potatoes plus the quantity of U. S. No. 1, size B and U. S. No. 2 (1 1/4-inch minimum) at the loan rate for U. S. No. 2 potatoes.

Loans will be available on potatoes meeting requirements of specified U. S. grades and stored in approved warehouses, satisfactorily constructed, free from pests, freezing, and other hazards. A fee of not more than 2 cents per cwt. (with a minimum of \$5) will be deducted from the proceeds of each loan.

While loans are non-recourse regarding market value, borrowers will be responsible for the quantity and quality of the potatoes stored, excluding losses caused by flood, fire, theft, windstorm, or lightning.



BLUE LABELS—Pecks and 50 lb. paper bags properly and attractively displayed in the warehouse of A. C. Roemhild, Philadelphia. Mr. Roemhild is an active co-operator, interested in Blue and Red Pecks and in Blue 50's and Unclassified 50's throughout the marketing season.

POTATO BLOSSOM QUEEN

Continued from page nine

been able to raise 400 or more bushels to one measured acre.

When you think that it takes only 700 bushels to fill a railroad refrigerator car you can get some idea of how many potatoes there are in 400 bushels to just one acre. Sgt. Preston will have a pretty accurate knowledge of what I mean when I talk about 400 bushels per acre, because Sgt. Preston has peeled and prepared 5400 lbs. of potatoes in one day. 5400 lbs. is the equivalent of 90 bushels—so when Sgt. Preston realizes that practically every potato grower in this room has raised nearly five times that much on one acre of land, then he and all the rest of you will realize how much our Pennsylvania potato growers are doing to increase the output of potatoes in this state, and while I am talking about Sgt. Preston, I am going to stop to find out what the other boys here have done. How about you, Sgt. Jaffee? How about you Corporal Wisneski? How about you Sgt. Brown? How about you Corporal Schellenschlager?

I think you boys will also be interested to know that our Pennsylvania potato growers, who are represented by these growers here at this dinner tonight, maintain an experimental farm of their own, which is known as Camp Potato, at which they have under constant test, not 5 or 10 or 50—but more than 10,000 different varieties of potatoes, and I think it will also be interesting to know that they have developed under the able guidance of Dr. Nixon, a variety of potato which far outstrips anything that heretofore has been raised in Pennsylvania.

This year in spite of the awful drought that we have suffered, Pennsylvania

will equal, if not exceed, last year's production. It is one of only two or three states in the United States that can claim this achievement. When you realize the great cry for food all over the world, and how terrifically vital food is to our military effort, I think you can appreciate the tremendous energy that these men have put into their work in the face of the worst manpower shortage in their history; one of the worst droughts we have ever had and a great shortage of farm machinery and truck and tire equipment.

It is because of what I have told you about Pennsylvania potatoes and the Pennsylvania growers who raise them that I consider it a great privilege to act as the 1944 Pennsylvania Potato Blossom Queen.

Our Pennsylvania potato growers market their potatoes under the trade mark of "BLUE LABEL," and it is my pleasure to present each of you boys with a bag of our blue label potatoes raised by the Pennsylvania potato growers at their experimental farm at Camp Potato in Potter County.

Sgt. Preston, Sgt. Jaffee, Corporal Wisneski, Sgt. Brown and Corporal Schellenschlager, let me present to you boys these bags of Pennsylvania blue label potatoes with the compliments of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association.

I also wish to present you with our Blue Label paper bag upon which we have attached a photograph of 1944's Potato Blossom Queen. You have our permission to place this upon the walls of your Spud Locker.

My father is a Pennsylvania potato grower and when one is as thoroughly acquainted with Pennsylvania potatoes as I am, one considers it an honor to represent and personify them.

*You cannot help men permanently by doing for them
what they could and should do for themselves.*

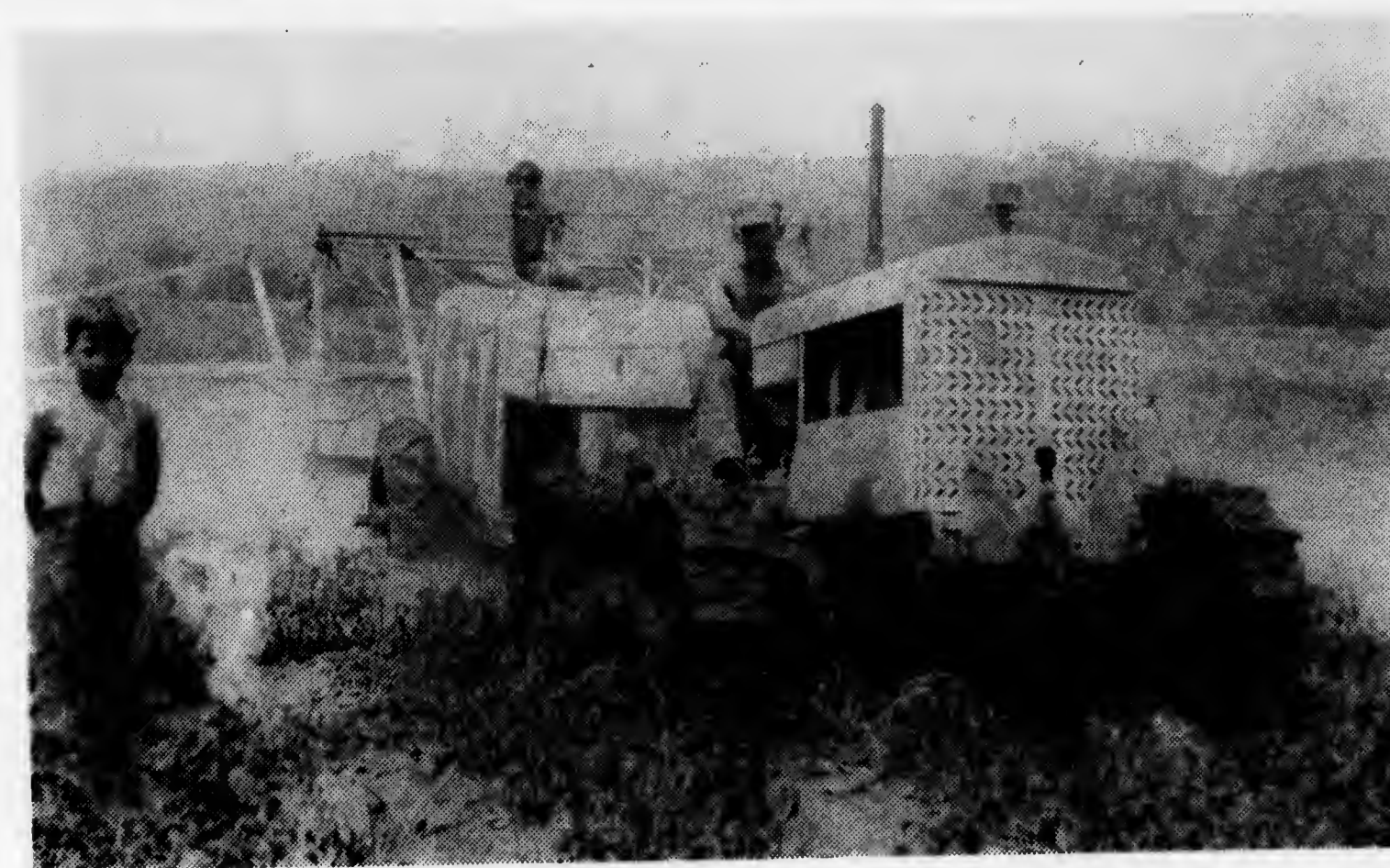
ALBERT C. ROEMHILD

COMMISSION MERCHANT
Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables

Phone, Lombard 1000

122 Dock Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GROWING POTATOES UNDER HANDICAPS



Spraying through high water and axle deep mud on W. W. Hayes Farm, Jersey Shore. Too wet, too dry, too hot, too cold, too little labor, too few tires and not enough gasoline was the experience this year of hundreds of good potato growers throughout Pennsylvania.

—BLUE LABEL—

FARM CO-OPERATIVES

FARM CO-OPERATIVES are being attacked by a small group of grain and other business men. The reason is the same as that which once brought big business under attack—a few apparently have abused their privileges.

Farm Journal believes: (1) that the sound and ethical co-operatives are doing a splendid job for farmers and for the nation; (2) that such errors as are in the co-operative back yard should be cleaned up; (3) that after so much constructive work has been done to create better understanding between agriculture and business, and in a period when there are so many overshadowing issues, this is an inexcusably poor time for an attack either on co-operatives or on other business.

VINE-KILLING SOLUTIONS

Sebago and Rural potato vines often stay green well into the Fall months, making proper harvesting dangerously close to freezing weather. Some vine-killers applied with regular spraying outfits are: (1) Sinox and Dow-Spray 66

are effective and safe; (2) salt solution, 25 pounds per 100 gallons applied on clear windy days; (3) Aero, a cyanamid product, and (4) sulfric acid, although cheapest, is dangerous to men and machines.

POTATO SILAGE

An experiment to learn how potato silage works out as a livestock feed is being carried on at Cornell. Partial results have been announced by Professor K. L. Turk. The cows have readily eaten the potato silage and have produced milk the same as on corn silage. Ensilage was placed in the silo in June with one pound of hay to ten pounds of cull potatoes mixed when put through the cutter. 19 days after being filled, the silo was opened and about six inches taken off the top, temperature showing around 135° F. Two groups of 7 cows each, one eating corn silage, the other eating potato silage, 40 pounds to the cow per day with grain and hay feeding the same as previously, both groups responded satisfactorily. The experiment is being continued.

POTATO BLOSSOM QUEEN

Continued from page nine

been able to raise 400 or more bushels to one measured acre.

When you think that it takes only 700 bushels to fill a railroad refrigerator car you can get some idea of how many potatoes there are in 400 bushels to just one acre. Sgt. Preston will have a pretty accurate knowledge of what I mean when I talk about 400 bushels per acre, because Sgt. Preston has peeled and prepared 5400 lbs. of potatoes in one day. 5400 lbs. is the equivalent of 90 bushels—so when Sgt. Preston realizes that practically every potato grower in this room has raised nearly five times that much on one acre of land, then he and all the rest of you will realize how much our Pennsylvania potato growers are doing to increase the output of potatoes in this state, and while I am talking about Sgt. Preston, I am going to stop to find out what the other boys here have done. How about you, Sgt. Jaffee? How about you Corporal Wisneski? How about you Sgt. Brown? How about you Corporal Schellenschlager?

I think you boys will also be interested to know that our Pennsylvania potato growers, who are represented by these growers here at this dinner tonight, maintain an experimental farm of their own, which is known as Camp Potato, at which they have under constant test, not 5 or 10 or 50—but more than 10,000 different varieties of potatoes, and I think it will also be interesting to know that they have developed under the able guidance of Dr. Nixon, a variety of potato which far outstrips anything that heretofore has been raised in Pennsylvania.

This year in spite of the awful drought that we have suffered, Pennsylvania

will equal, if not exceed, last year's production. It is one of only two or three states in the United States that can claim this achievement. When you realize the great cry for food all over the world, and how terrifically vital food is to our military effort, I think you can appreciate the tremendous energy that these men have put into their work in the face of the worst manpower shortage in their history; one of the worst droughts we have ever had and a great shortage of farm machinery and truck and tire equipment.

It is because of what I have told you about Pennsylvania potatoes and the Pennsylvania growers who raise them that I consider it a great privilege to act as the 1944 Pennsylvania Potato Blossom Queen.

Our Pennsylvania potato growers market their potatoes under the trade mark of "BLUE LABEL," and it is my pleasure to present each of you boys with a bag of our blue label potatoes raised by the Pennsylvania potato growers at their experimental farm at Camp Potato in Potter County.

Sgt. Preston, Sgt. Jaffee, Corporal Wisneski, Sgt. Brown and Corporal Schellenschlager, let me present to you boys these bags of Pennsylvania blue label potatoes with the compliments of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association.

I also wish to present you with our Blue Label paper bag upon which we have attached a photograph of 1944's Potato Blossom Queen. You have our permission to place this upon the walls of your Spud Locker.

My father is a Pennsylvania potato grower and when one is as thoroughly acquainted with Pennsylvania potatoes as I am, one considers it an honor to represent and personify them.

*You cannot help men permanently by doing for them
what they could and should do for themselves.*

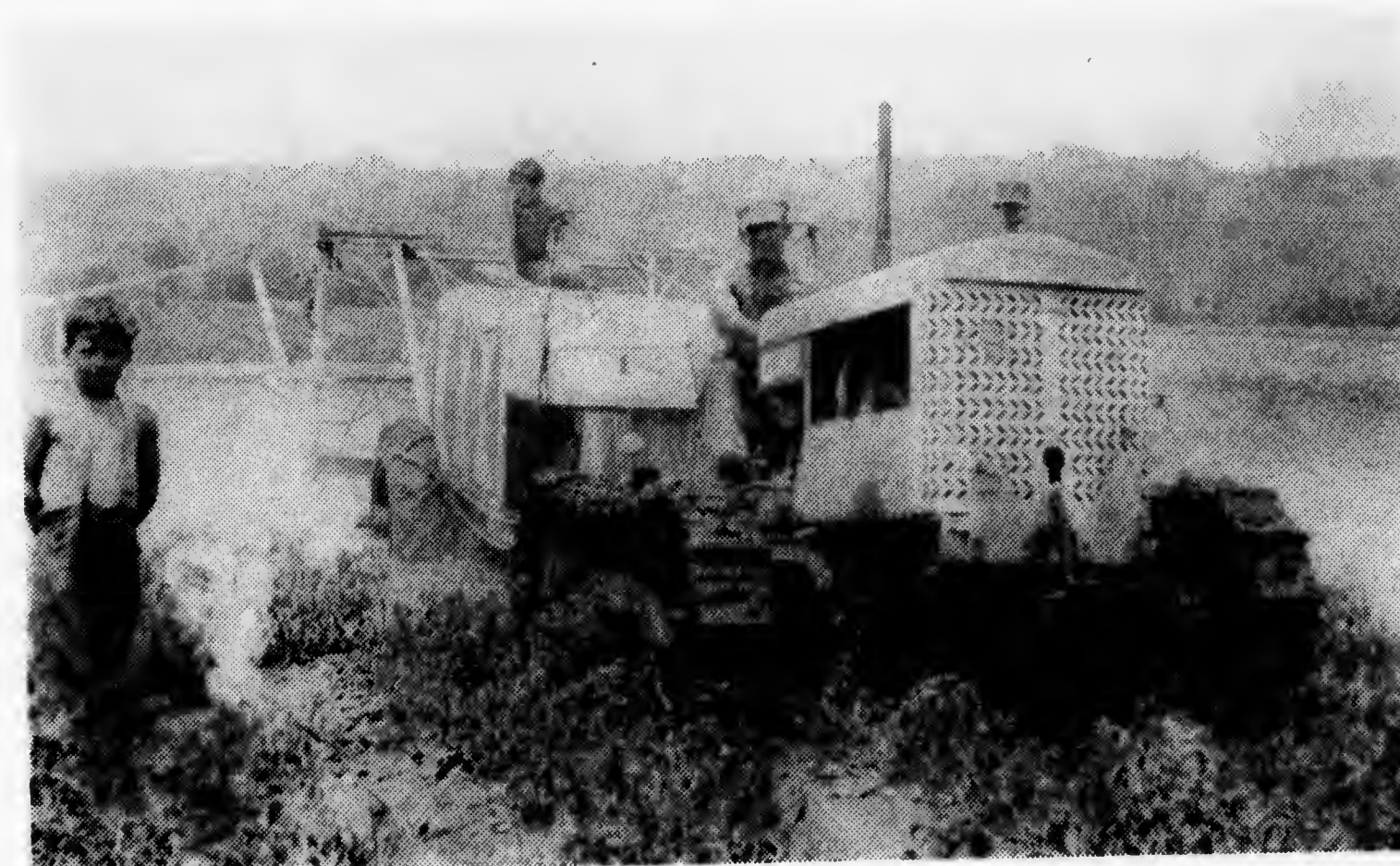
ALBERT C. ROEMHILD

COMMISSION MERCHANT
Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables

Phone, Lombard 1000

122 Dock Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GROWING POTATOES UNDER HANDICAPS



Spraying through high water and axle deep mud on W. W. Hayes Farm, Jersey Shore. Too wet, too dry, too hot, too cold, too little labor, too few fires and not enough gasoline was the experience this year of hundreds of good potato growers throughout Pennsylvania.

—BLUE LABEL—

FARM CO-OPERATIVES

FARM CO-OPERATIVES are being attacked by a small group of grain and other business men. The reason is the same as that which once brought big business under attack—a few apparently have abused their privileges.

Farm Journal believes: (1) that the sound and ethical co-operatives are doing a splendid job for farmers and for the nation; (2) that such errors as are in the co-operative back yard should be cleaned up; (3) that after so much constructive work has been done to create better understanding between agriculture and business, and in a period when there are so many overshadowing issues, this is an inexcusably poor time for an attack either on co-operatives or on other business.

VINE-KILLING SOLUTIONS

Sebago and Rural potato vines often stay green well into the Fall months, making proper harvesting dangerously close to freezing weather. Some vine-killers applied with regular spraying outfits are: (1) Sinox and Dow-Spray 66

are effective and safe; (2) salt solution, 25 pounds per 100 gallons applied on clear windy days; (3) Aero, a cyanamid product, and (4) sulfuric acid, although cheapest, is dangerous to men and machines.

POTATO SILAGE

An experiment to learn how potato silage works out as a livestock feed is being carried on at Cornell. Partial results have been announced by Professor K. L. Turk. The cows have readily eaten the potato silage and have produced milk the same as on corn silage. Ensilage was placed in the silo in June with one pound of hay to ten pounds of cull potatoes mixed when put through the cutter. 19 days after being filled, the silo was opened and about six inches taken off the top, temperature showing around 135° F. Two groups of 7 cows each, one eating corn silage, the other eating potato silage, 40 pounds to the cow per day with grain and hay feeding the same as previously, both groups responded satisfactorily. The experiment is being continued.

MEMBERSHIPS—

New and Renewals since last issue of The Guide Post

Don Stearns, Potter
George Capela, Erie
R. J. Hamilton, III, Lancaster
Henry Embich, Clinton
Laceyville High School, Wyoming
Harold E. Boyd, Georgia
Jacob H. Blough, Somerset
Taylor Twp. FFA Chapter, Fulton
William Shaffer, Somerset
I. C. Pickworth, Somerset
Floyd Hoffman, Clearfield
Martin F. Christman, Carbon
Willard Geiger, Lehigh
Ernest Rembold, Venango
A. M. Fries, Wayne
Mervin Hanes, York
Carl D. Shaffer, Columbia
Mrs. Rose Murren, Adams
H. C. Kearns, York
Eli Williams, York
Paul J. Schneck, Lehigh
George C. Connor, Westmoreland
Frank C. Mosier, Sullivan
R. W. Steber, Warren
W. J. Sickel, Philadelphia
John L. Knepper, Somerset
W. O. Lichtenwalner, Lehigh
Gust Gorka, Erie
Ellis G. Lichtenwalner, Lehigh
Edgar Spory, Somerset
John J. Petro, Jr., Columbia
Harold J. Henninger, Lehigh

Wilburt Reno, Mercer
R. D. Gibson, Potter
Nelson E. Irwin, Clearfield
Jesse B. Smith, York
Clifford T. White, Potter
R. J. Hamilton, Jr., Lancaster
David A. Miller, Lehigh
Will Scott, Potter
Carl Smith & Sons, Erie
Foster Blough, Potter
St. Thomas Chapter FFA, Franklin
Post Valley FFA Chapter,
J. M. McKown, Armstrong
William Keyser, Somerset
George R. Leiby, Lehigh
Stephen A. Chroust, Northampton
Godfrey Flockerzi, Venango
W. C. Westcott, Erie
Francis W. Howard, Potter
Isaac B. Heckler, Montgomery
G. R. Brown, Luzerne
Wm. J. Sharbaugh, Cambria
Walter B. Ritter, Berks
Jacob Gearhart, Franklin
V. C. Johnson, Elk
Robert E. Peter, Lehigh
Oliver F. Handwerk, Lehigh
John L. Leonard, Philadelphia
J. C. Reiman, Somerset
Adam Yaggie, Lycoming
A. C. Harwood & Son, Erie
Charles W. Hoffman, Lehigh

SPRAY and DUST

with

MILLARD MODERN LIMES

Rotary Kiln Products

Crop Protection - Service - Reasonable Cost

H. E. MILLARD

Phone 7-3231

Annville, Pa.

FARM PLANKS OF BOTH PLATFORMS

Worthy of Considerable Study at this Particular Time

We are printing below the principal farm planks in the agricultural part of both the Republican and Democratic platforms. It is more important than ever this year that farmers exercise their votes with a clear understanding of the agricultural programs being offered to the nation by the two major parties.

Republican

The farm planks adopted by the Republican convention at Chicago, are:

1. A Department of Agriculture under practical and experienced administration, free from regimentation and confusing government manipulation and control of farm programs.

2. An American market price to the American farmer and the protection of such price by means of support prices, commodity loans, or a combination thereof, together with such other economic means as will assure an income to agriculture that is fair and equitable in comparison with labor, business and industry. We oppose subsidies as a substitute for fair markets.

3. Disposition of surplus war commodities in orderly manner without destroying markets or continued production and without benefit to speculative profiteers.

4. The control and disposition of future surpluses by means of: (a) new uses developed through constant research; (b) vigorous development of foreign markets; (c) efficient domestic distribution to meet all domestic requirements; and (d) arrangements which will enable farmers to make necessary adjustments of production of any given basic crop only if domestic surpluses should become abnormal and exceed manageable proportions.

5. Intensified research to discover new crops, and new and profitable uses for existing crops.

6. Support of the principle of bona fide farmer-owned and farmer-operated cooperatives.

7. Consolidation of all Government farm credit under a non-partisan board.

8. To make life more attractive on the family-type farm through development of rural roads, sound extension of rural electrification service to the farm,

and elimination of the basic evils of tenancy wherever they exist.

9. Serious study of and search for a sound program of crop insurance with emphasis upon establishing a self-supporting program.

10. A comprehensive program of soil, forest, water and wildlife conservation and development, and sound irrigation projects, administered as far as possible at state and regional levels.

In addition, the platform assures farmers and livestock producers of a fair protective tariff on competitive products, and a cooperative effort to remove unnecessary and destructive barriers to international trade; the exclusion of livestock and chilled meat from countries harboring food and return to private ownership of land acquired for war purposes; restoration of long established public land policy which provides opportunity for ownership by citizens to promote the highest land use; acquisition of lands for national parks, monuments and wildlife refuges only after due regard to local problems and under closer controls established by Congress; a comprehensive program of reclamation projects for arid and semi-arid states with full recognition of the rights of states in the use and control of water for irrigation; and full development of forests on the basis of cropping and sustained yield, with cooperation with private owners in conservation and fire protection.

Democratic

The farm planks adopted by the Democratic convention at Chicago are:

1. Price guarantees and crop insurance to farmers.

2. Keep agriculture on a parity with industry and labor.

3. Foster the success of the small independent farmer.

4. Aid the home ownership of family size farms.

5. Extend rural electrification and develop broader domestic and foreign markets for agricultural products.

6. Enactment of such additional humanitarian labor, social and farm legislation as time and experience may require, including the amendment or repeal of any law enacted in recent years

which has failed to accomplish its purpose.

7. Earliest possible release of wartime controls.

8. Endorse the President's statement recognizing the importance of the use of water in arid land states for domestic and irrigation purposes.

9. Reassert our faith in competitive private enterprise, free from control by monopolies, cartels, or any arbitrary private or public authority.

ARE YOU QUALIFIED TO VOTE?

Because of the great importance attached to the coming General Election on November 7, every farmer and other rural voter in Pennsylvania should take time now to determine whether he or she is duly registered and qualified to cast a ballot. Following is a summary of Election Information approved by the State Bureau of Elections:

REGISTRATION—Permanent registration was provided in Pennsylvania beginning in 1937. Unless there is a change in residence, such registration continues without necessity for re-registration so long

as the voter casts his ballot at least once in two years. If you are positive that you voted in the General Election in November 1942 (for Governor) or since that time, and have not changed your residence, you are eligible to vote this November. If in doubt, write or call your County Election Board at your County Court House. *October 7 is the last day to register.*

It is no longer possible to "vote on age" or on affidavit in Pennsylvania. Persons who become 21 years of age on or before November 8, 1944, or citizens over that age who plan to vote for the first time on November 7, must register with the County Election Board at the County Court House, by appearing in person any day the office is open. Such Boards may designate certain days on which they will sit in various parts of the county to register these and other voters, on petition signed by 100 or more electors.

To receive assistance in voting due to physical disability, application must be made in advance to the County Election Board and such notation made on the voter's registration card. *October 28 is the last day to have this done.*

PROTECT YOUR POTATOES!

PACK THEM
IN

HAMMOND BETTERBAGS

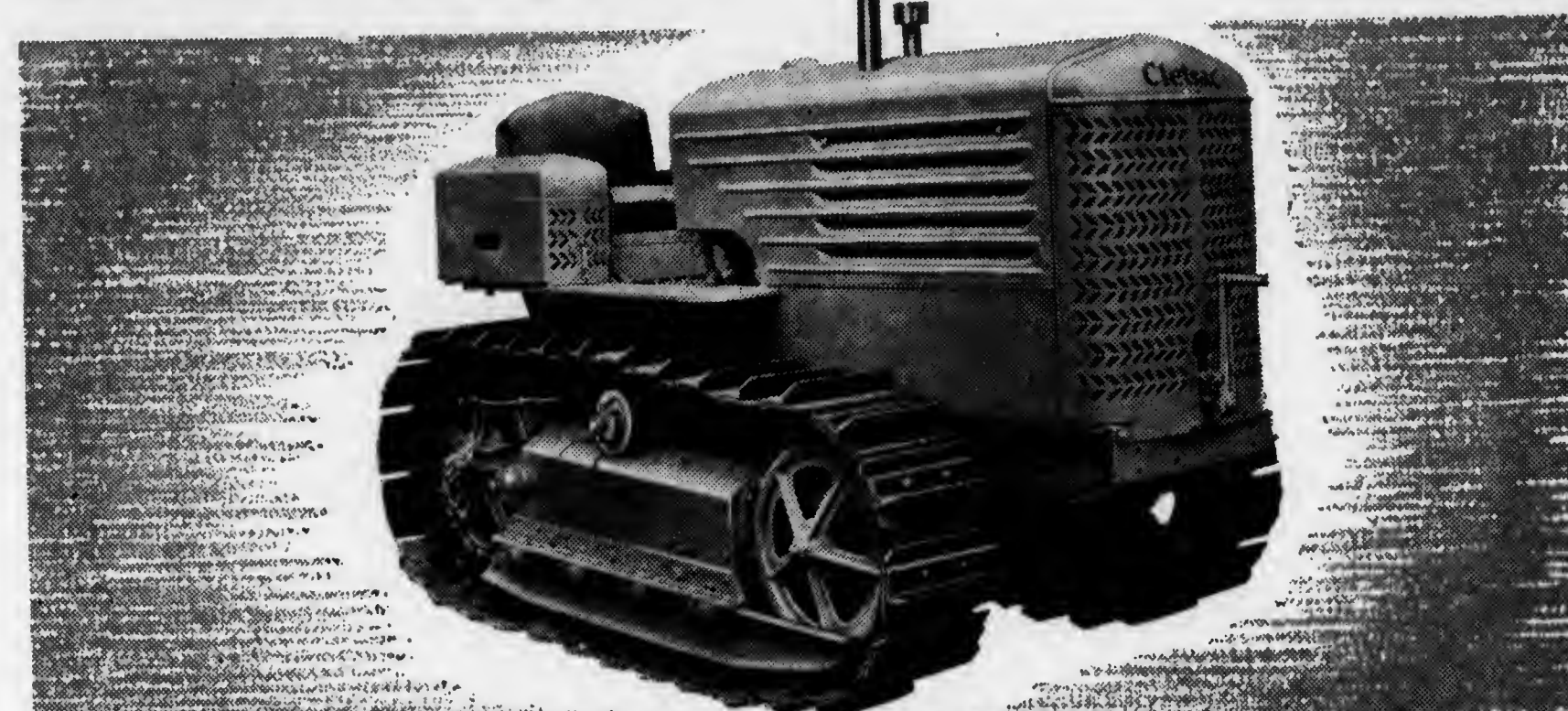
"Strength that Resists Handling Hardships"



HAMMOND BAG & PAPER CO.
WELLSBURG, W. VA.

CLETRACS ARE NOW AVAILABLE

for Essential Agricultural Needs



and there's no job on any farm that can't be done better with a

CLETRAC *Tru-Traction* TRACTOR

WORLD-WIDE PROOF OF PERFORMANCE

Through Muck and Mud in Alaska... Over Rugged Hills of Italy... Bottomless Roads of Russia... wherever the going is tough for wheeled vehicles, CLETRAC gets through.

IN considering an agricultural tractor, remember that only Cletrac gives Tru-Traction—power on both tracks at all times—more power and easier handling. Outstanding performance on widespread fronts of the global war has provided convincing proof of this power to master difficult jobs.

There's no job on the farm—on any farm—that can't be done better with a Cletrac Tru-Traction outfit. Tru-Traction is an exclusive Cletrac feature.

Under government regulations a limited number of Cletrac Tru-Traction Tractors for agricultural use is being produced. These tractors range from the 18 horsepower Model HG, designed for smaller farms, to Cletrac Model B of 38 horsepower, shown above, for use on large farms. These Cletracs are available to farmers who can prove their need for new tractors.

See the Cletrac dealer near you who will gladly assist you in every way, keeping your present Cletrac in continuous use with complete parts and service or give you his aid, if you can qualify, in securing a new Cletrac Tru-Traction Model H, A, B, or D for agricultural use.

THE CLEVELAND TRACTOR CO.
19300-216 EUCLID AVENUE
CLEVELAND, OHIO

*Tru-Traction is power on both tracks at all times

CLETRAC *Tru-Traction* TRACTORS

THIS FREE BOOK FULLY EXPLAINS CLETRAC TRU-TRACTION—Write for a copy





Kid Glove Potato Diggers Protect Your Crop Profits

Here's what owners write:

"I dug a few acres last fall for a neighbor. He couldn't get under them with his machine in the hard ground . . . and was he tickled! He figured I must get about 20 bushels more per acre with my Kid Glove . . . to say nothing of the perfect condition in which my digger was taking the potatoes out."

"We feel that Kid Glove's superior separation and absolute elimination of all mechanical injury gives us enough extra No. 1 potatoes to pay for the digger in one season."

"Kid Glove leaves potatoes in nicer shape for picking . . . leaves ground level after digging."

These are only three of the hundreds of testimonials in our files. Names furnished on request.

A good potato crop costs time, labor, and money to mature. Mangling the crop in the digging undoes all this work. Iron Age Kid Glove machines are far superior because soil builds up on the wood-embedded cross bars . . . gives "cushion" protection to tubers. Rubber side shields further protect tubers—prevent them from touching any harsh metal.

No clogging—Kid Glove strangles vines . . . handles them nicely no matter how thick and matted they become. The diggers are heavy, rugged, long-lived. Farquhar IRON AGE Kid Glove diggers are bringing higher profits to others—why not you? Ask your dealer or write for a descriptive bulletin—now!



A. B. FARQUHAR COMPANY

3402 DUKE ST., YORK, PA.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY
THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE



HOUSEWIFE:

"Don't forget to put one of those 50 lb. paper bags of Blue Label in my car. With my husband on defense work and the children growing up I'm now able to buy the larger economy size. I'm awfully glad it's a clean paper bag instead of the dirty burlap bags you used to handle."

Remember all paper bags—regardless of capacity—have the same good points and advantages.

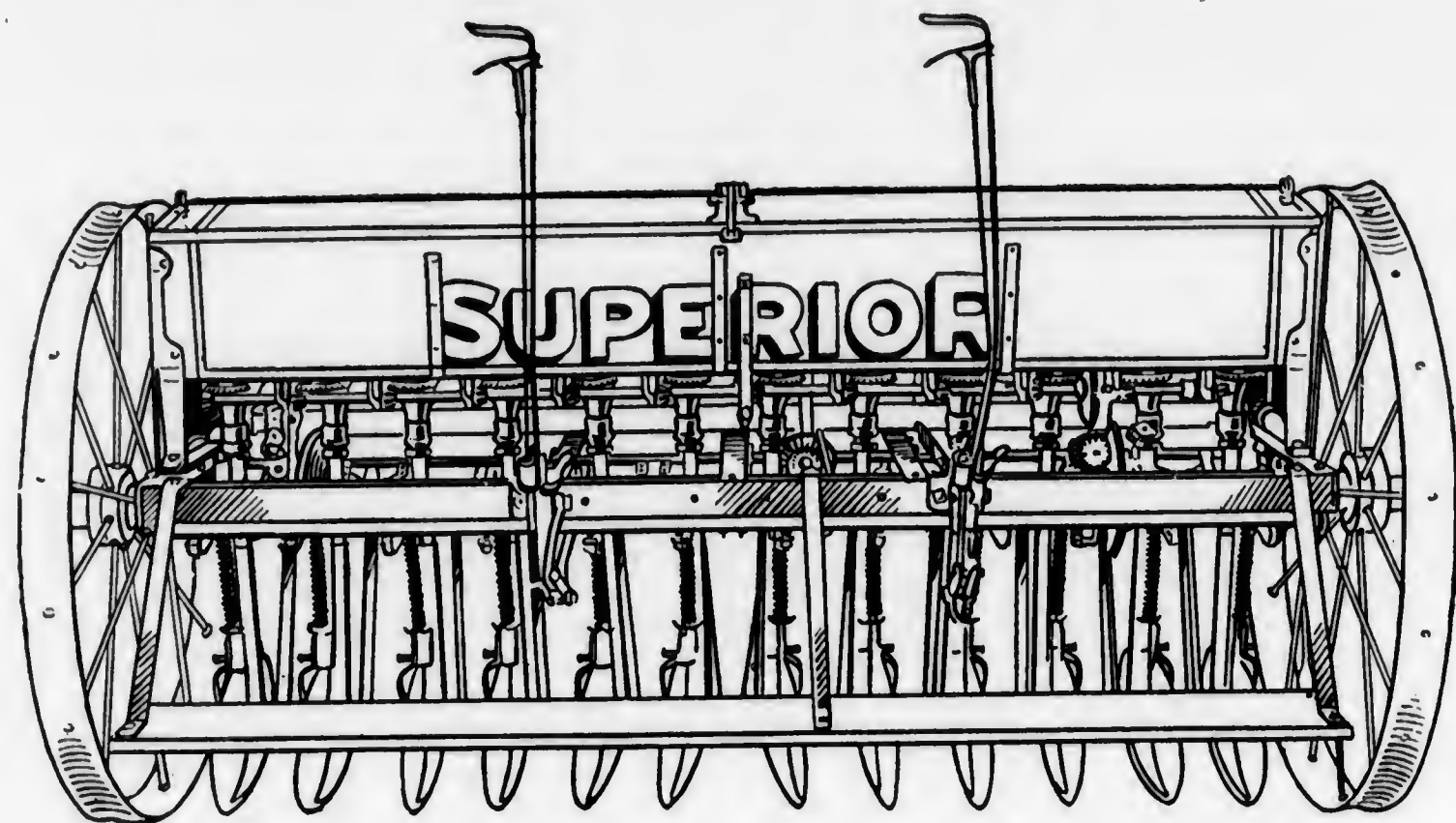


OCTOBER—1944

VOLUME XXI

NUMBER 10

ONLY OLIVER GRAIN DRILLS ARE SUPERIOR GRAIN DRILLS



SUPERIOR Drills are backed by nearly a hundred years of experience in building better seeding machinery for better crops. Only an Oliver Superior Drill can give you all these advantages.

SUPERIOR ACCURACY

The Superior Double Run Force Feed operated by the Superior Variable Disc Drive positively delivers a measured amount of grain to the seed tubes. Delivery is accurate, so long as there is a handful of seed in the feed cups. Each feed cup is gauged to 5/1000 of an inch to insure absolute accuracy in handling all seeds.

SUPERIOR POSITIVE FEED

The rate of sowing is increased or decreased by increasing or decreasing the rate of speed of the feed shaft. There are 13 different rates of sowing for each side of the Superior Double Run Force Feed Wheels. There is no chain to stretch—no sprockets to wear. Accurate sowing is automatic.

SUPERIOR STARTS DRILLING INSTANTLY

The drill is driven by both ground wheels. This double drive assures that if one wheel slips or jumps, your seeding goes right on. The double drive also permits proper pitch and gather of the wheels for light running and long wear.

SUPERIOR LIGHT RUNNING

The main axles run on roller bearings. The bearings in combination with the pitch and gather of the wheels make the drill very light running. The disc openers have adjustable, full tapered, long wearing chilled bearings with pressure grease fittings.

SUPERIOR EXTRA STRONG FRAME

The high carbon steel, bridge truss straight frame of the drill is the foundation of positive drive, accurate sowing and long life. There are numerous cross braces and a full length rear rail.

SUPERIOR OPENERS AND EQUIPMENT

The drill can be equipped with single disc plowfur openers, double disc openers or hoe openers. Telescoping steel or ribbon steel conductor tubes are available. Rear lift on disc drills, front lift on hoe drills.

SUPERIOR Drills are built in types and sizes to meet your requirements. See Oliver Dealer or write to the address below.

The OLIVER Corp.
1420 Mayflower St., HARRISBURG, PENNA.

THE GUIDE POST

Published monthly by
THE PENNSYLVANIA COOPERATIVE POTATO GROWERS
ASSOCIATION, INC.

Address all communications to
C. F. H. WUESTHOFF, SECRETARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
410 Campbell Street, Williamsport, Pa.

Branch Office
P. DANIEL FRANTZ
720 N. EIGHTH STREET
ALLENTOWN



Branch Office
J. M. HINDMAN
GARDNER BLDG.
UNION CITY

Volume XXI

October, 1944

Number 10



"MAKING THE GRADE"

In all Fairness to Consumer and Fairness to Producer

★ ★ ★

We are now launching into the association's ninth marketing season with the best prospects for a real movement of **Blue Label Potatoes**. As of November 1st the first million will have gone to market by the way of our co-operating distributive channels. Co-operation on the part of buyers is definitely 100 per cent and the cooperation of growers and packers not quite that, but splendid. When your buyers and sales managers "get together" they work upon the basis that each is handling a product well standardized and of value. They are not working on a charitable sentimental basis, but, definitely on a Business Basis with faith in the fact that the cooperative movement can, and will come through.

From the food distributors angle, our **Blue Label Potatoes** must be U. S. No. 1, 2" minimum of good appearance and a good "buy" in any man's language. Each package cannot and will not be inspected and rated by him but someone does do the **rating**—in 90 per cent of the cases

none other than the good housewife. The **Final Decision** is in her hands. If her initial purchase is satisfactory, a little bit better than she expected, she will buy more and still more of our **Blue Labels**. If, on the other hand, her purchase was a poor one or even just fairly satisfactory we as an association of growers will not hear of her individual complaint but within a few weeks **we will know** through reduced store-door or warehouse movement. Growers will call and write our sale's offices asking, "where is our order for this week, what happened?" The answer is simple—some one or several deliveries made were of a border line quality or even under grade.

Now, what is the solution? Maintain the grade above all and at all costs. If to grade and pack is too expensive, that is, too many number 2's and Pickouts then the advice is **Do Not Attempt to Pack Blue Labels**. If 25 to 30 per cent must be picked out and placed in number 2's, your crop will sell to more advantage as commercials or unclassified.

Experiences

The fact that potatoes are in Blue Label paper bags will sell perhaps the first order—but its the repeat orders that make a volume movement. True, many house-wives may expect too much for their money, they may expect fancy potatoes in as handsome a package as ours. We do not pretend to put up a Fancy Package but we have definitely obligated ourselves to put up a good, U. S. No. 1, 2" minimum, package. Blue Labels should be building a reputation for quality and dependability. So that consumers need only mention Blue Labels and the retailer in all confidence can sell them to her without apologies or further qualifications. The writer visited a store in the southern part of the state recently, four brands including Blue Labels were on display, the area superintendent had just placed a good order for delivery to his stores. Blue Labels and competitors' consumer packages were examined carefully with absolute satisfaction to both—going across the street more packages were inspected but with negative findings. Whose face was "Red." Excuses were made — you know rainy weather, rush order, labor shortage etc. Did that satisfy our superintendent friends? Yes, partly for he is a fair minded chap, he realizes difficulties connected with potato production and packaging today. Will these same excuses hold the next time we meet? Good intentions on the part of growers will not be sufficient next time. It has gotten to the point with the buyer that he is interested in the potato business—volume business just as much as we growers. If volume does not come through the handling of **Blue Labels** he naturally will be expected to handle the brand that does move, and give his company that volume business. That's his **job!** Our job as an association of growers is to maintain zealously and guard jealously the quality and reputation of Blue Labels. It's our trade-marked package and our only stock in the trade.

Some Helps in "Making the Grade":

1. **Analyze the bin**—can you economically make U. S. No. 1, 2" minimum Blue Labels? Considering all defects, size and disease.

2. **Set-Up Equipment Conveniently** with economy of labor and time in mind.

3. **Set the "Grader" (sizer)**. Blue Pecks call for 2" minimum size. Everything



Consumer Acceptance

over this size belongs in the Bag—if free from sunburn, wire worm, serious scab, etc., etc.

4. **Light, with a Reflector**, must be strong enough over the picking table.

5. **Shovel onto grader or elevator with discretion** as to speed and care. (Potatoes are not "Pig Iron"—handle carefully always.)

6. **Insulate** "Peck Bagger" to prevent bruising; an old rubber tire will do.

7. **Pick out all questionable tubers** as they pass by—you'll miss enough at best.

8. **Weigh accurately**—15 lbs. 6 oz. A check weight should be available—scales go out of adjustment easy enough.

9. **Never leave the picking table** without an inspector while potatoes are rolling over.

10. **Grade Inspector** should check on his work occasionally. Empty onto floor; out-of-grade potatoes weighing over 14 oz. per peck are definitely "out of grade" and should not be allowed to leave the premises in Blue Label packages. Use your knife, too.

— BLUE LABEL —

In Ten Years . . .

FARM BUREAU SERVICES

Have Created Facilities
To Produce and Distribute

Farm



Supplies

Economically & Speedily

These include . . .

Two large fertilizer mixing plants, a dust mixing and blending plant, two feed mills, an oil blending plant, a paint factory, a seed drying, cleaning and processing plant, a barn equipment assembly factory, two large wholesale warehouses, 48 local stores and warehouses, nine trailer transport trucks and 180 farm delivery trucks. These belong to the farmers who utilize the services.

Join with your neighbor . . .

Use Farm Bureau fertilizers, fuels, lubricating oils, insecticides, fungicides, feeds, seeds and other farm supplies! You will be pleased with the quality, the service and the cost!

PENNSYLVANIA FARM BUREAU CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

Owned and Controlled by Pennsylvania's Farmers

3607 Derry Street

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Call Your Nearest Farm Bureau Co-op or Service Agent

BLUE LABEL POTATOES

Not Fancy — Not Difficult

Size—2" minimum with 60 per cent over 2½".

Variety—One variety or similar varietal characteristics.

Shape—Fairly well shaped. Appearance of individual potato or general appearance of potatoes not materially injured by ill-formed potatoes.

Maturity—Skinned surface not materially affected by very dark discoloration.

Dirt or Foreign Matter—General appearance of potatoes not more than slightly dirty or stained and individual potatoes not badly caked or badly stained.

Freezing Injury, Blackheart, and Soft Rot or Wet Breakdown—None allowed.

Bruises, Sunburn, Blight, Dry Rot and Cuts—Not over 5 per cent waste, and appearance of individual potato or potatoes in container not materially injured.

Second Growth, Growth Cracks—Appearance of individual potato or of lot not materially injured.

Hollow Heart—Not materially injuring appearance of potato when cut.

Growth Cracks—No deep air cracks, or shallow air cracks materially affecting appearance of individual potato or general appearance of lot.

Surface Scab—Not over 5 per cent in aggregate of surface covered.

Pitted Scab—Shall not affect appearance of potato to greater extent than amount surface scab permitted or not over 5 per cent waste.

Insects (grub, wire-worm, etc.) **Other Diseases** (stem end discoloration, etc.) **Mechanical or Other Injury**—Not over 5 per cent waste and not materially injuring appearance of individual potato or lot as a whole.

Sprouts and Shriveling—Not more than moderately shriveled, spongy, or flabby and not more than 10 per cent of stock can have sprouts over ¾ inch long.

Tolerance for Defects—Not over 5 per cent damage by hollow heart, not over 6 per cent total other defects

including 1 per cent soft rot or wet breakdown.

Grading Red Label Potatoes

Size—1½" min. to 2" max.

Other Grade Factors Same As for Blue Labels.

—BLUE LABEL—

POTATO GRADING

R. B. Donaldson and J. B. R. Dickey

Careful and systematic grading of potatoes for market accomplishes several desirable objects. It tends to eliminate the undesirable and objectionable tubers which the housewife who insists on quality does not want. There is little reason to expect her to accept and pay a satisfactory price for any considerable percentage of potatoes which she cannot use to advantage, which show material waste, or which cause undue loss of her time in preparation for cooking. Other food products are for the most part well standardized. Our better stores and markets, which pay the better prices, will no longer take potatoes as they come from the field.

One of the most frequent complaints of buyers and store managers has been the poor and un-uniform grade sold by the average Pennsylvania farmer. This laxness has hurt the reputation of Pennsylvania potatoes, lowered the price and tended to turn the more discriminating buyers in our home markets to potatoes from other states. Some individual growers have done a good job of grading and have profited thereby in ready sales at better prices. Several farm groups in the past years have graded and marketed potatoes for their members in sufficient and continuous volume to command attention and satisfactory prices from the larger buyers. These organizations have packed well-graded stock in new branded sacks, subject to inspection before shipment. This method of marketing offers decided advantages to the smaller producer in that his crop may be put up at a central point with good equipment and by trained men with adequate knowledge of the grades.



Give your product

SHELF-APPEAL

plus

PACKAGING PROTECTION

POTATOES • FERTILIZERS
SOY BEAN PRODUCTS



Equitable's Heavy Duty Kraft Sacks

SINGLE WALL DUPLEX TRIPLEX FOUR WALL

EQUITABLE'S "better than ever" paper shipping sacks are the choice of America's leading packers of chemicals and produce. Designed to assure maximum protection for your products. You will be proud, too, of the brilliant, clear cut printing on EQUITABLE bags. If your needs require it, EQUITABLE'S new "Aquatite" wet strength kraft, made in our own mills, is available.

EQUITABLE PAPER BAG CO.

Northern Plant: 4700 31st Place, Long Island City • Southern Plant & Paper Mills: Orange, Texas

WAREHOUSES IN:

Allentown, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., Boston, Mass., Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, Ohio, Columbus, Ohio, Detroit, Mich., Indianapolis, Ind., Jacksonville, Fla., Kansas City, Mo., Los Angeles, Cal., Memphis, Tenn., Pittsburgh, Pa., Rochester, N. Y., St. Louis, Mo., St. Paul, Minn., Washington, D. C., Youngstown, Ohio.

Standardized grading properly adhered to also establishes a measure of value, based on relative freedom from defects, and makes it possible for the wholesale buyer and the seller to deal with mutual confidence and understanding. A carload of U. S. No. 1 potatoes has a definite price value, while the value of a car of potatoes of unspecified grade is always problematic.

Legislation in this state now requires that potatoes sold in closed containers, if not definitely marked as "unclassified" shall be marked with a statement as to the grade, also as to the contents in cubic measure or weight, and the name and address of the person or association by or for whom the potatoes are packed. The Pennsylvania law also requires that potatoes shall meet the requirements of the designated grade. Adjacent states have adopted legislation of a similar nature which will affect the marketing of Pennsylvania potatoes in those states. Consequently, it is very desirable for farmers to become more familiar with the grading requirements which have been set up by the United States Department of Agriculture and adopted as official grades by the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. These standards have been evolved through years of practical experience and are sufficiently broad and varied to be applicable to almost any crop conditions.

Cultural and Digging Practices

Good cultural methods, which involve deep planting on well-drained soil, which is either rather loose in texture or rendered loose by abundant organic matter, are important prerequisites to producing a crop which when graded will show a high percentage of stock which will pass as U. S. No. 1. Potatoes should never be planted on thin, droughty or poor soils, or where scab, grub, and wire worm injury is likely to be serious. Fortunately, the soils and practices likely to produce large yields also tend to produce potatoes of good quality and appearance.

Among the most common and serious grade defects are mechanical injuries, such as shatter bruises and deep cuts. In order to avoid such defects, proper care should be taken with the digging operation. The digger point should be run deep enough to reduce cutting of the tubers to a minimum. The elevator should carry enough dirt nearly its full length to protect the tubers from unnecessary bruising on the rods. The ele-

vators on power diggers are, in most cases, run too fast and given unnecessary vibration. Speed and shaking should be adjusted to soil conditions. Frequently, the rear section of the digger elevator can be dispensed with entirely, or the elevator chain can be made continuous over front and rear sections. This eliminates the bruising caused by potatoes dropping from one section to the other. Sometimes the sides of the rear elevator can be padded with heavy canvas strips, and the rear elevator bars may be softened by using either a split sprayer hose which is wired on or a sprayer hose shipped over the shaker rods. Such measures are especially desirable when digging rather immature tubers in order to avoid excessive skinning and bruising.

The condition of the soil is also an important factor. If dry and hard, a great deal of skinning and bruising will result; on the other hand, if the soil is too wet, the tubers will be dirty and may be caked with mud which is extremely hard to remove when grading for the market. Allowing rather immature potatoes to lie for a few hours before picking gives the skins a chance to dry off and harden to a certain extent. Too long exposure, however, may result in sun scald or greening, especially in hot weather. Some growers prefer to dig in the evening as many rows as they will pick the next morning, allowing these potatoes to lie out overnight.

Pickers should not be allowed to throw tubers into baskets or crates, and great care should be exercised in emptying baskets. Hauling the potatoes to the storage in crates or baskets probably causes the least damage. Dumping into bins from an overhead location may be convenient but it is very hard on the tubers. Damage may be reduced by sliding them down some sort of conveyor, at least until the bin is fairly well filled. Where it is necessary to walk on a pile of potatoes, a plank padded on the bottom with bags of straw will save much damage. A simple inexpensive conveyor system would often save its cost in one season by getting the crop into storage bins with the least labor and damage. Careful handling of potatoes on the way to storage greatly reduces subsequent storage troubles. When potatoes are badly caked with dirt or have been frozen or affected with field rot, grading as they go into the storage is very desirable.

The 400 Bushel Club

Pennsylvania's Four Hundred Bushel Potato Club is the oldest Agricultural Production Club in America. Since its founding it has issued over two thousand 14 karat gold medals to growers who have produced 400 or more bushels on a measured acre.

The cut below is an enlarged illustration of the medal. On the back of each medal is engraved the growers yield, year of accomplishment and county.

The champion grower for each year since the club was founded follows:



The
Coveted
Award

		bushels			
1919	Oscar Lichtenwalner, Lehigh County	519	1931	H. J. Walton and Son, Chester County	637.3
1920	John Schroepe, Schuylkill County	512	1932	Yeagle Bros., Bucks County	626
1921	L. K. Peters, Lehigh County	510	1933	George Fram, Somerset County	601.6
1922	W. D. Worman, Northampton County	479.5	1934	Rockview Penitentiary, Centre County, Robt. K. Billitt	681.2
1923	Jacob Weil, Montgomery County	532.4	1935	Henry Fink, Lehigh County	520.
1924	Ray A. Brigs & Son, Luzerne County	637.6	1936	Edward Kosa, Potter County	605
1925	Ray A. Brigs & Son, Luzerne County	571.4	1937	Hershey Industrial School, Dauphin County, John McDaniels	690.3
1926	Ray A. Brigs & Son, Luzerne County	688	1938	Barrie Wilson, Erie County	590.9
1927	Amos Eberly, Lancaster County	651.4	1939	Amos Eberly, Lancaster County	591.8
1928	H. J. Walton & Sons, Chester County	696.1	1940	George Buss, Northampton County	616.2
1929	Henry Y. High, Bucks County	624.4	1941	E. R. Spory, Somerset County	568.4
1930	V. A. Huston, Northampton County	603.3	1942	Wm. B. Krause Lehigh County	617.4
			1943	Thomas J. Neeffe, Potter County	470.8

The Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers Assn.

Incorporated

Williamsport, Penna.



OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

P. Daniel Frantz, President—Coplay
Robert W. Lohr, Vice-President—Boswell

CENTRAL AREA

M. P. Whitenight, Bloomsburg
Ed. Fisher, Coudersport
Wm. W. Hayes, Jersey Shore



WESTERN AREA

F. L. Dodd, Columbus
J. A. Donaldson, Emlenton
R. W. Lohr, Boswell

EASTERN AREA

P. Daniel Frantz, Coplay
J. K. Mast, Elverson
Hugh McPherson, Bridgeton

Purposes—To bring together for mutual co-operative effort and service all agencies engaged or interested in the production, transportation, marketing and utilization of potatoes and the general promotion and advancement of the potato industry in all its phases.

Major Activities

1. An Educational Program in Production and Marketing.
2. A Youth Movement in the Promotion and Advancement of the Potato Industry.
3. Maintenance of Camp Potato as a Recreational and Inspirational Center through the Development and Proving of Better Varieties and Practices.
4. Sustain an Informed Membership through Sufficient Meetings and Timely Reminders through the Association's Official Organ, The Guide Post.

The Annual Membership to this Association is \$1.00, which includes a year's Subscription to The Guide Post.

—BLUE LABEL—

KEEPING POSTED:

CEILING PRICES

Attempts to maintain \$3.00 ceiling for Pennsylvania potatoes through the balance of 1944 were made without result. The following telegram was sent September 25th to Chester Bowles, OPA Administrator; R. E. Moody, Chief, Economic Section, AAA; A. E. Mercker, W.F.A., Fruit and Vegetable Division; and Clyde Zehner, Pennsylvania AAA Chairman:

"Pennsylvania potato crop yields have not improved materially since August. In order that regular sales channels be maintained and black markets be discouraged, we strongly urge increase of October \$2.45 ceiling be raised to \$3.00." Signed—The Pennsylvania Co-operative Potato Growers' Association, Inc.

Replies from the above gentlemen were received explaining in detail why the state of Pennsylvania could not be singled out for ceiling adjustments since crop general conditions and prospects were still above normal. The basic ceilings on U. S. No. 1 potatoes, per cwt, f.o.b. at the farm, are:

White Potatoes, 1944-1945

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Penna.	2.45	2.55	2.65	2.70	2.75	2.85
Maine	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.40	2.45	2.55
N. Y.	2.40	2.50	2.60	2.65	2.70	2.80
Mich.	2.35	2.45	2.55	2.60	2.65	2.75

(Certified seed \$1.00 higher per cwt.)

The usual differentials for size, package, delivery, transportation may be added to above base prices.

OCTOBER, 1944

THE GUIDE POST

11

Value of the Potato in the Diet

Normal and Subnormal Persons Considered

The late John Harvey Kellog, M.D., L.L.D., F.A.C.S., Medical Director, Battle Creek Sanitarium

When Carlyle, the famous English essayist, ridiculed Bronson Alcott's "domned potato gospel," he helped to block the wheels of a dietetic progress which would have meant far more for England's prosperity than the discovery of gold in the Transvaal or the founding of a new colony. Alcott was right. The potato has made good. It is proving itself to be one of the choicest of all America's gifts to the world. If corn is king of cereals, the potato is certainly queen of vegetables; and there is good reason for believing that the country would be much better off, economically as well as from the standpoint of health, if this wonderful tuber one of Nature's most amazingly efficient devices for capturing and storing solar energy, occupied a much more conspicuous place in our American dietaries.

For some unaccountable reason, the potato has always been opposed by absurd and wholly baseless prejudices. When first introduced in Europe, the potato met great opposition. It was even accused of being the cause of leprosy, which was then more or less prevalent in various European countries. In more recent years, the potato has been charged with being the cause of indigestion and rheumatism. All of these accusations are equally unfounded.

The idea that root vegetables, particularly roots such as the potato, are inferior foodstuffs and indigestible, is a serious error which somehow has attained wide currency. The fact is that root starches when cooked are by far the most easily digestible of all foodstuffs.

Some years ago, Professor Grierson, an eminent German physiologist, made a careful study of the digestibility of starches from various sources. He found that the starch of rice, wheat and corn requires two hours for digestion; the starch of oatmeal, eighty minutes; while arrowroot digests in thirty minutes, and potato starch is completely digested in ten minutes. In other words, the starch of wheat, corn and rice requires twelve times as long for digestion as does the starch of potatoes; and the starch of oatmeal, eight times at long.

No doubt the substitution of cereal

breakfast foods for the old-time griddle cakes, fried potatoes, fried pork and other indigestibles, has been in the interest of the conservation of the American stomach, but there is much reason to believe that the Irish potato, steamed or baked, might well fill a larger place in the national bill of fare, especially as a breakfast food.

A baked potato digests in much less than half the time required for the digestion of a slice of bread and affords nutritive substances in some respects superior to those provided by wheat.

The above mentioned results were fully confirmed by tests made in the laboratory of the Battle Creek Sanitarium by an expert German chemist. So it appears that the potato, far from being hard of digestion, is one of the most easily digestible of all foods. If it seems at any time to disagree, the cause will generally be found in the mode of cooking or in indigestible combinations. Frying greatly lessens the digestibility of the potato; but on the whole, it is less easily spoiled by ignorant or careless cooks than are most other foodstuffs.

When Sir Walter Raleigh sent his first cargo of potatoes to England nearly 350 years ago (1586), Europe was frequently suffering from the great and frequent prevalence of scurvy. After the potato had come into general use, this great scourge of the Middle Ages almost disappeared.

The housewife adds potatoes to her bread sponge because it encourages the growth of the yeast plant and so makes the bread rise better. The growth-promoting vitamin B which the potato supplies in great abundance is as active in encouraging growth of the children as in helping bread to rise. It is equally useful to adults in maintaining good nutrition and in promoting the repair of the tissues.

A research undertaken by Ross and Cooper of Columbia University, showed the potato to possess a high nutritive value, and fully capable of meeting the protein requirements of the body when taken in the quantity of about three pounds daily by a person weighing one

Continued on page seventeen



The Heart of the Pennsylvania Potato Marketing Plan

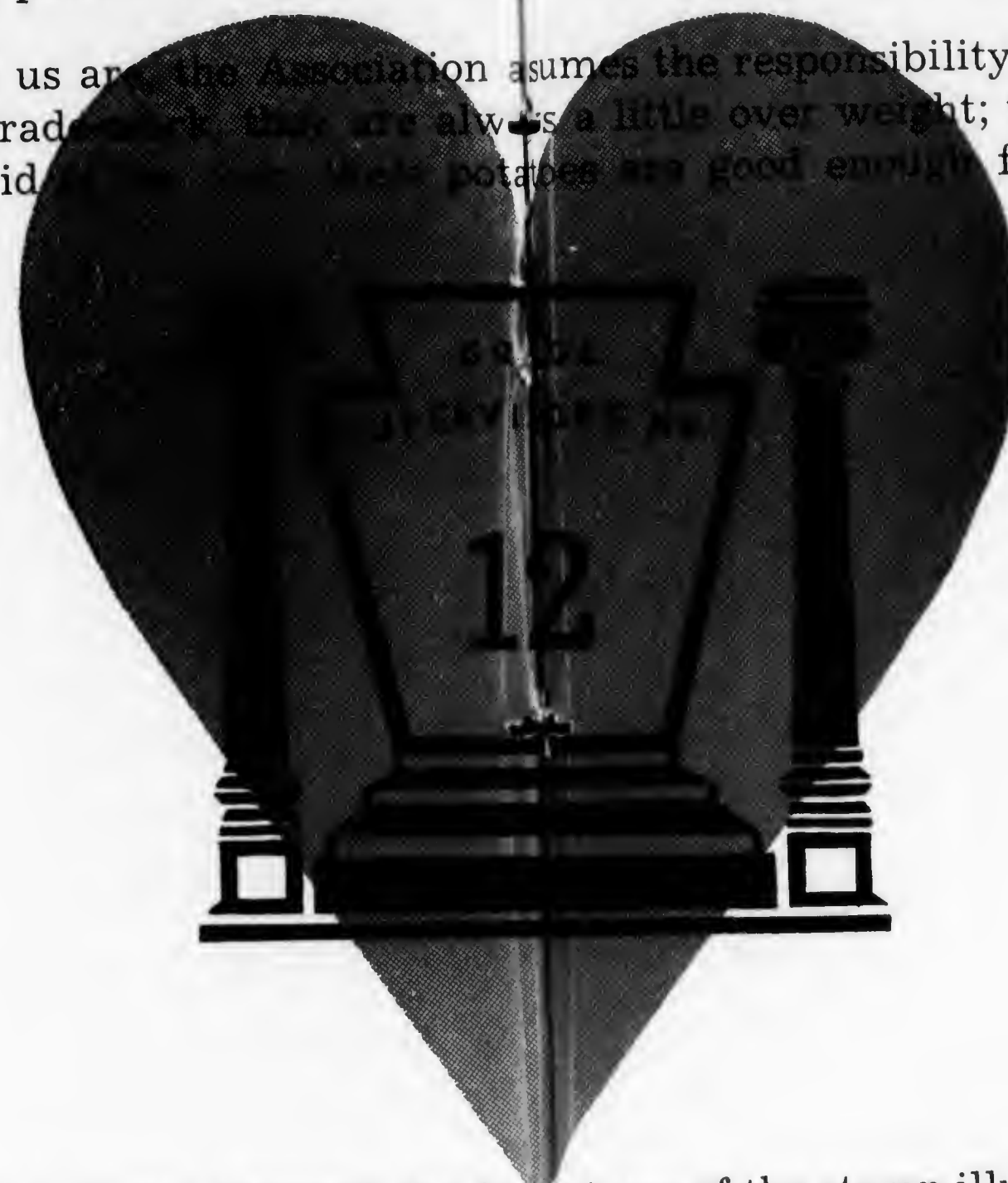
Dr. E. L. Nixon, Agricultural Counselor, Pennsylvania Chain Store Council

THE PROBLEM is to deliver through our food distribution channels a trade-marked consumer package good enough to satisfy the housewife—to make her a repeat customer.

THE ALIBI some of us have is that once the potatoes are in the bag they are hidden—"out of sight, out of mind." Yet these identified potatoes with our own endorsement are individually prepared, peeled, cut and carved for the skillet—they must satisfy or no repeat sales.

THE DELUSIONS possessing too many of us are: the Association assumes the responsibility; it's the business of the chain stores to see to it that these blue label packages sell; the bags carry a trade-mark, they are always a little over weight; the Joint Marketing Conference can get them back on the market; I am only interested in getting rid of them. Well potatoes are good enough for anybody. All of these things should eliminate further responsibility on my part.

—BLUE LABEL—



—BLUE LABEL—

THE HEART of the potato marketing plan pulsates through the honest use of the stamp illustrated in the center of this page. The stamp bearing our identification number is our personal guarantee to the consumer.

It has the same value that our name gives to our personal checks. It conveys pride in our own product; it makes it our package, not the association package, or some public agency package.

Through this stamp consistently good packers can be complimented; Consistently poor packers can be strengthened and assisted. Willful chiselers may be apprehended.

This stamp guarantees to the consumer that the contents of this bag is as good as it is represented. As a result of all of this his stamp should be guided, guarded and directed so that from year to year a steady increase in consumer acceptance may be recorded.

This trade-mark built around knowledge, vision, integrity and dependability, will only mean to the consumer what the contents of the package merits. This in the final analysis is determined by what we personally place our stamp of approval upon.

FIGURE THE POTASH REMOVED THIS FALL

In harvesting your potato crop this fall, figure the potash which is being removed from your soil. A 300-bushel (or 180-sack) yield per acre has used up 170 pounds of actual potash (K_2O)—more than the 125 pounds of nitrogen and 35 pounds of phosphoric acid combined. From this check-up on your yields, you can determine the amount of potash you will need to apply in your fertilizer next spring to meet your 1945 potato goals.

Potash not only increases the yield, it is the most important plant-food element in determining potato quality. A higher percentage of No. 1's, better shape, and better cooking quality result when potatoes can get plenty of potash during their growing period. A check-up on the quality of your crop this fall will be another guide in your planning for next year.

Consult your official agricultural adviser or experiment station about the fertility of your soils. See your fertilizer dealer or manufacturer. You will be surprised to learn that potash is still priced at pre-war levels and how little it costs to apply enough to insure greater returns from your potato crop.

Write us for additional information
and free literature on the practical
fertilization of your crops.



American Potash Institute

INCORPORATED

1155 16th St., N. W.

WASHINGTON, 6, D. C.

OCTOBER, 1944

THE GUIDE POST

15

Vocational School-Men Appreciate Association Marketing Program

By George L. Reisner, McConnellsburg



On Friday afternoon, September 22nd, at the Fulton County Fair Grounds in McConnellsburg, C. F. H. Wuesthoff, manager of the Pennsylvania Co-operative Potato Growers' Association, conducted the first grading school ever held in Fulton County. At least twenty-five farmers went through the various steps in grading and packaging Fulton County potatoes in a Blue Label peck bag. At the close of five hours' intensive instruction and work, several hundred peck bags were ready for distribution. These bags represented potatoes from ten different farms. The quality of most lots was outstandingly good although several were rejected due to too high a percentage of pick-outs necessary to Blue Label standards.

Saturday morning, Vocational Adviser Reisner took the Blue Labels to the four stores in McConnellsburg and, for the first time in their years in business, all of the stores had access to Blue Label bags. Later in the afternoon 25 bags were sold to Carl's Market in Chambersburg and five bags to a store in St. Thomas. Since all but two of these stores were independent stores, it gave these merchants an opportunity to sell branded

and packaged potatoes without having to purchase a large supply for storage.

The Future Farmers of Fulton and Franklin counties have a stall on the Chambersburg Municipal Market where vegetables are sold throughout the year. At this stand, which is open every Friday afternoon, ten bags were sold the same Friday as the school and on subsequent Fridays Blue Labels have been sold. The purpose of putting Blue Labels on the market stand is purely one of advertising local packaged potatoes. However, each market had more calls for potatoes than we had potatoes and everyone was willing to take fifteen pounds, probably three times as many as were intended for purchase.

A group of four growers have purchased Blue Label bags, which they hope to use in the near future. This small order for bags is in itself a mere pittance in the total number of bags sold under the Blue Label. However, the growers seem to feel that a good many of their marketing problems will be over when a regular channel has been developed through which their potatoes may get to market.

The farmers attending the school and others in charge expressed appreciation for the work of Mr. Wuesthoff and the Potato Growers' Association in making the school available to them at this busy time.

The following were considered qualified to grade and package Pennsylvania Blue Label potatoes and were issued the necessary credentials:

Joel Knepper, Hustontown
Boyd Mellott, Warfordsburg
Arnold Bard, McConnellsburg
Levi Hess, McConnellsburg

240 BOYS EARN FIRESTONE AWARDS

Purchases of pure-bred livestock, improved grains, and new equipment totaling \$25,000 are being made this year by approximately 240 members of the Future Farmers of America who are sharing in cash awards provided by the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company to aid youthful farmers in improving agricultural production.

Winners of the Firestone awards are those members of the F.F.A. who have

been elected "State Farmers," the highest state degree offered by this national farm youth organization. In each state, selection is under the direction of the state supervisor of agricultural education. Nationally, the program is under the direction of the U. S. Office of Education in Washington.

The Firestone Tire and Rubber Company has always maintained deep interest in American agriculture. Harvey S. Firestone, founder of the company, was born on a farm near Columbiana, Ohio. Most of the company's tractor tire development work is still carried on here. In addition to being used as a tractor tire testing and proving ground the farm, which comprises 865 acres, is under cultivation. While most of the common farm crops are grown, the greatest acreage has been devoted to potatoes and yields of 400 bushels per acre have been attained over the last 10 years.

—BLUE LABEL—

—That the baked potato is one of the most nourishing, economical, and easily digested of our common foods.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

KATAHDIN

WHITE RURAL

SEBAGO

RUSSET RURAL

CHIPPEWA

SEQUOIA

POTTER SEED POTATO

COOPERATIVE

COUDERSPORT, PENNA.

Potatoes in the Diet—

Continued from page eleven

hundred and ten pounds. The only other article of food eaten were butter and sugar, the latter in very small quantities.

The observations of Ross and Cooper have been recently confirmed by studies of Kon and Klein, of Warsaw, Poland, whose subjects, two adults, lived for five and a half months on a diet of potatoes, with fat, and a small allowance of fruits. The subjects remained in excellent health, with good digestion and every evidence of good nutrition.

Dr. Hindhede, the eminent Danish physiologist, observed a subject, the Danish athlete, Frederick Madsen, while on an exclusive diet of potato and margarine during eleven months. He remained in excellent health and suffered no serious inconvenience from his diet. Of course, its monotony was not altogether pleasant; but, as Dr. Hindhede says, "Madsen is a hero," and one result of his experiment was to convince the Danish people of the high value of the potato as a foodstuff and to induce them to eat it themselves instead of feeding it to pigs and eating it at second hand. The result was a most notable improvement in the mortality rate. The death rate during the period of rationing at the time of the World War, fell more than one-third, reaching the low level of 10.4 per thousand, the lowest death rate ever attained in any country.

As a transformer of sunlight into human food, the potato stands high in the list of food plants. An acre of ground planted to potatoes may be made to produce two or three times as much nutrient material as is ordinarily produced by oats, barley or wheat. Under some circumstances, it may even yield a larger return than corn, its only rival among foodstuffs generally cultivated in this country.

The chief defect of the potato as a complete nutrient, is its lack of lime. It is also deficient in vitamin A. Both these defects are supplied by dairy products. The Irish combination of potatoes and buttermilk is almost ideal. With the addition of greens, nothing is lacking, and on such a diet a man would be as healthy and enduring as his forest relatives, the gorilla and the chimpanzee. Old Parr, who lies buried in Westminster Abbey, lived on this simple fare, with rye bread, for more than a

century and a half. His tablet reads, "Here lies Old Parr, who died at the age of 152 years and nine months."

More potatoes, greens and milk, and less meat and cereals, is the diet formula which up-to-date scientific research in nutrition laboratories prescribes for Americans who wish to live long and well.

CHEAPER THAN OTHER FOODS

Dr. J. H. Kellogg, Battle Creek Sanitarium, Michigan, one of the best food authorities in the world, says:

"One pound of baked potato is equivalent in total food value to:

1 pound of chicken,
5½ ounces boiled beef,
4½ pints of beef juice,
2½ pints of oysters,
1½ pints of whole milk,
8 eggs,
4 pounds boiled cabbage,
5 pounds tomatoes."

If you will compare to-day's market prices with the above list, it will convince you that a great saving can be made by the use of potatoes.

Less Fattening than Many other Foods

Potatoes are less fattening than many products which are most commonly considered to be starchy, flesh-producing foods. Professor Elizabeth Whittaker, Home Economics Department of the Michigan State College, Says:

"Comparing an eight ounce potato with eight ounces of the following, it is found:

Macaroni is four times more fattening,
Rice—three and one-half times,
Oatmeal—four times,
Chocolate cake—four times,
A piece of pie—three times,
A doughnut—two times."

Be consistent—don't exclude potatoes from your diet in order to retain that slim figure, as long as you eat any of the above.

Not only a Food but a Remedy

Dr. M. Hindhede, Copenhagen, Denmark, says:

"The potato is not only an excellent food, but it is a **remedy**. It dissolves uric acid as well as chalk, and is, therefore, able to cure different forms of gout and rheumatism." Dr. Kellogg also says: "The potato is an immense food remedy in the treatment of a large number of diseases. Among which are biliousness, constipation, rheumatism and goit."

**Benefit Both your Health and Pocket—
Book by Eating more Potatoes.**

MEMBERSHIPS—NEW AND RENEWALS

Since Last Issue of The Guide Post

Joe Sutton, Cambria
 Dr. W. C. Holter, Clinton
 Warfordsburg F. F. A. Chapter, Fulton
 Frederick Herd, Northampton
 William W. Sones, Lycoming
 John A. Erickson, Clearfield
 H. B. Clouser, Union
 Clark S. Miller, Union
 George Neuman, Union
 J. L. Reitz, Union
 L. A. Troxell, Union
 Cloyd A. Yost, Union
 Merrill Kling, Union
 Charles Turnbach, Luzerne
 Nicholas Yurbah, Luzerne
 Wallace Gehard, Carbon
 Russell Bartholemew, Monroe
 Carl Ecklund, Clearfield
 Barnett Bros., Potter
 G. W. Robinson & Son, Erie
 Michael Potochney, Columbia
 A. C. Spoerlein, Somerset
 Lloyd S. Lerch, Northampton
 Fred C. Oswald, Lehigh
 Fern Aurand, Mifflin
 George M. Heintzelman, Lehigh
 Jamison Bros., Bucks
 Andrew Bolish, Carbon
 George Schey, Luzerne
 Charles H. Long, Luzerne
 Mark Wilcox, Bradford
 David Vought, Sullivan
 Ralph Moser, Columbia
 A. J. Kelly, Union
 Evangelical Home, Union
 Carrol Platt, Union
 D. B. Smith, Union
 A. R. Walter, Union

Fred Wolf, Luzerne
 Clem Miller, Union
 Carl W. Kauffman, Luzerne
 Harold E. Welsh, Luzerne
 Russel Gehard, Carbon
 Lester A. Troxell Est., Union
 O. R. Henrie, Columbia
 Washington Twp. F. F. A., Franklin
 W. E. Musser, Clarion
 Paul Hotchkiss, Erie
 Clarence C. Sherry, Clarion
 George A. Shafer, Schuylkill
 Charles W. Hoffman, Lehigh
 Howard M. Johnson, Columbia
 Roy Hamilton, Warren
 J. C. McGough, Cambria
 V. A. Flinchbaugh, York
 L. E. Thompson & Sons, Erie
 Dan McLaughlin, Potter
 Waldron Frederick, Luzerne
 Cassel's Stores, Berks
 H. Walter Mauer, Schuylkill
 L. R. Foulkrod, Northumberland
 Robert W. Slingluff, Crawford
 C. N. Parkinson, Columbia
 M. Paul Whitenight, Columbia
 Oscar Lauger, Warren
 Earl Kenyon, Potter
 Central Chemical Corp., Northumber
 land
 Carson L. Minich, Clarion
 George D. Follweiler, Berks
 Edgar Clark, Northumberland
 V. Ross Nicodemus, Blair
 C. E. Friedline, Somerset
 Paul Nicosia, New York
 Charles P. Harris, Erie

—BLUE LABEL—

*Always do more than you promise, rather than
 promise more than you do.*

ALBERT C. ROEMHILD

COMMISSION MERCHANT
 Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables

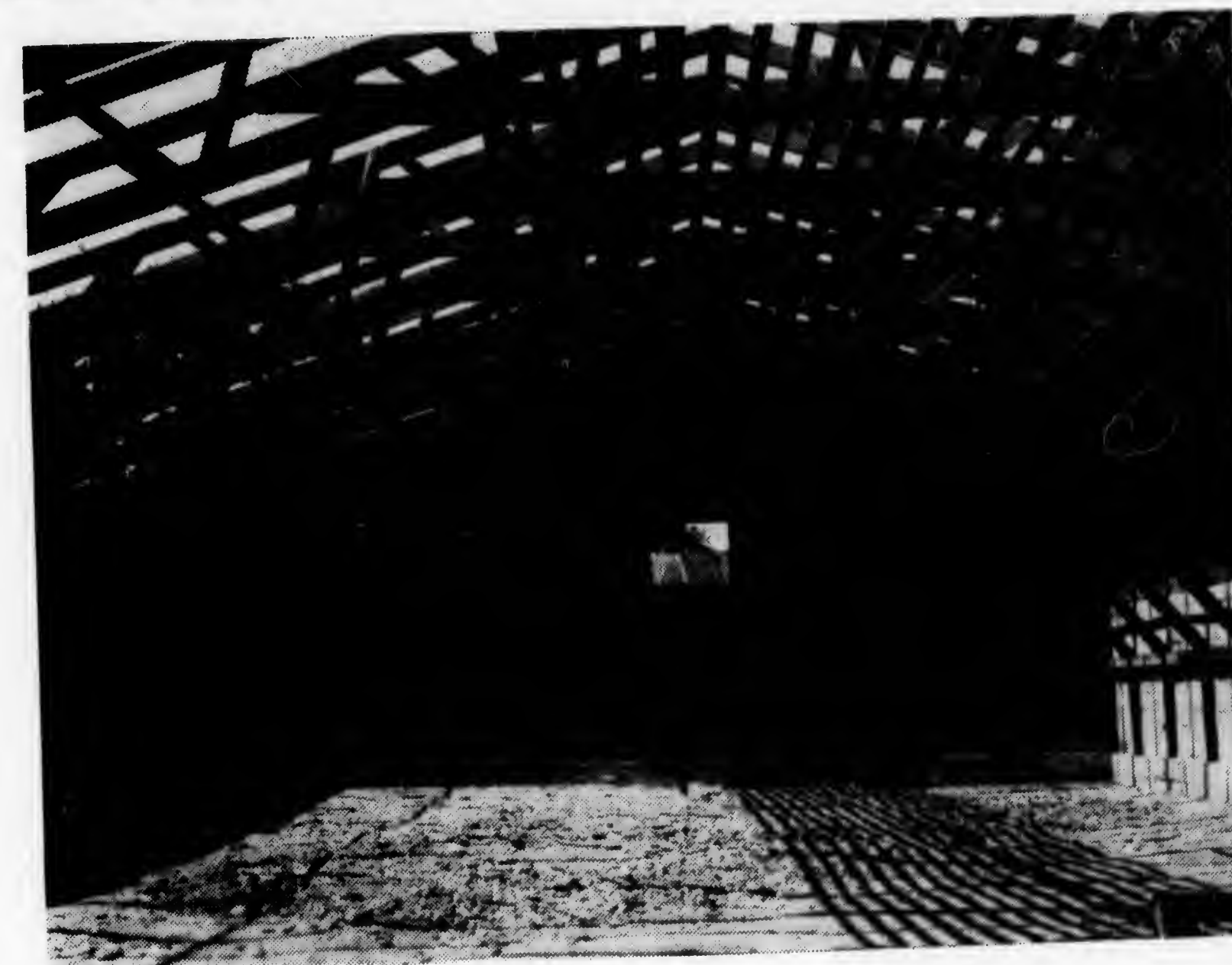
Phone, Lombard 1000

122 Dock Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MODERN STORAGES



These cuts illustrate the storage of Haskell Kunes and Son of Clearfield County, in the process of construction. The storage is 40 x 80 ft. with no



MEMBERSHIPS—NEW AND RENEWALS

Since Last Issue of The Guide Post

Joe Sutton, Cambria
 Dr. W. C. Holter, Clinton
 Warfordsburg F. F. A. Chapter, Fulton
 Frederick Herd, Northampton
 William W. Sones, Lycoming
 John A. Erickson, Clearfield
 H. B. Clouser, Union
 Clark S. Miller, Union
 George Neauman, Union
 J. L. Reitz, Union
 L. A. Troxell, Union
 Cloyd A. Yost, Union
 Merrill Kling, Union
 Charles Turnbach, Luzerne
 Nicholas Yurbah, Luzerne
 Wallace Gehard, Carbon
 Russell Bartholemew, Monroe
 Carl Ecklund, Clearfield
 Barnett Bros., Potter
 G. W. Robinson & Son, Erie
 Michael Potochney, Columbia
 A. C. Spoerlein, Somerset
 Lloyd S. Lerch, Northampton
 Fred C. Oswald, Lehigh
 Fern Aurand, Mifflin
 George M. Heintzelman, Lehigh
 Jamison Bros., Bucks
 Andrew Bolish, Carbon
 George Schey, Luzerne
 Charles H. Long, Luzerne
 Mark Wilcox, Bradford
 David Vought, Sullivan
 Ralph Moser, Columbia
 A. J. Kelly, Union
 Evangelical Home, Union
 Carrol Platt, Union
 D. B. Smith, Union
 A. R. Walter, Union

Fred Wolf, Luzerne
 Clem Miller, Union
 Carl W. Kauffman, Luzerne
 Harold E. Welsh, Luzerne
 Russel Gehard, Carbon
 Lester A. Troxell Est., Union
 O. R. Henrie, Columbia
 Washington Twp. F. F. A., Franklin
 W. E. Musser, Clarion
 Paul Hotchkiss, Erie
 Clarence C. Sherry, Clarion
 George A. Shafer, Schuylkill
 Charles W. Hoffman, Lehigh
 Howard M. Johnson, Columbia
 Roy Hamilton, Warren
 J. C. McGough, Cambria
 V. A. Flinchbaugh, York
 L. E. Thompson & Sons, Erie
 Dan McLaughlin, Potter
 Waldron Frederick, Luzerne
 Cassel's Stores, Berks
 H. Walter Mauer, Schuylkill
 L. R. Foulkrod, Northumberland
 Robert W. Slingluff, Crawford
 C. N. Parkinson, Columbia
 M. Paul Whitenight, Columbia
 Oscar Lauger, Warren
 Earl Kenyon, Potter
 Central Chemical Corp., Northumber-
 land
 Carson L. Minich, Clarion
 George D. Follweiler, Berks
 Edgar Clark, Northumberland
 V. Ross Nicodemus, Blair
 C. E. Friedline, Somerset
 Paul Nicosia, New York
 Charles P. Harris, Erie

—BLUE LABEL—

*Always do more than you promise, rather than
 promise more than you do.*

ALBERT C. ROEMHILD

COMMISSION MERCHANT
 Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables

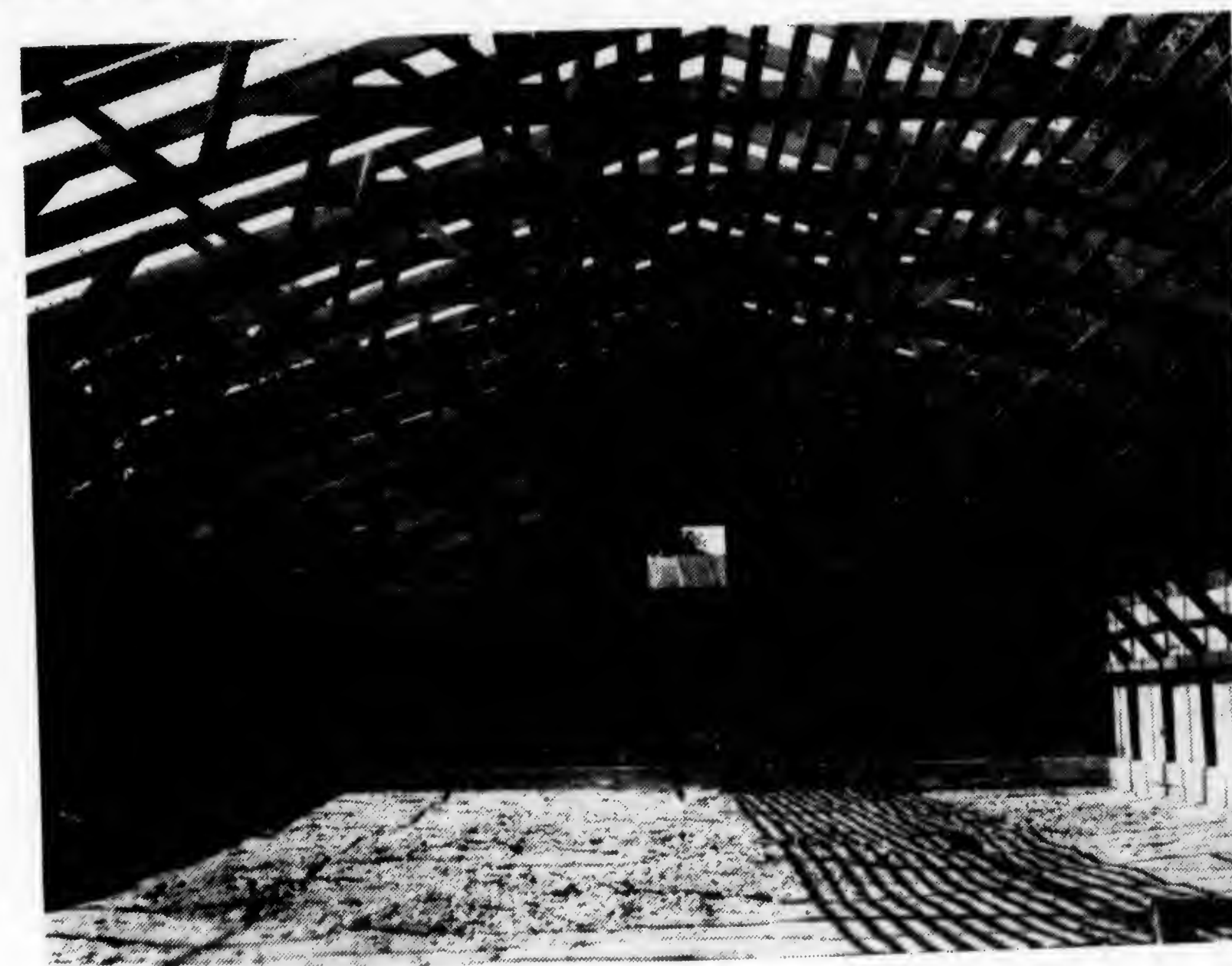
Phone, Lombard 1000

122 Dock Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MODERN STORAGES



These cuts illustrate the storage of Haskell Kunes and Son of Clearfield County, in the process of construction. The storage is 40 x 80 ft. with no



supporting posts. It is 7 ft. at the eaves with the insulation coming down the side wall 3 ft. (see the projecting block supports at the right) to meet the possible frost line. This construction serves admirably as a substantial bracing to counteract shoving of the walls.

The entire inside structure was completed, the inch by four slats spaced for retaining the straw, then the entire area was covered with two feet of straw and topped with one foot of sawdust. The building was then roofed. The storage holds nicely 16,000 bushels and last year kept the potatoes beautifully.

There is need for a lot of such storages over Pennsylvania. They are comparatively cheap if use is made of the abundance of cheap local material available.

They can go a long way in removing a lot of the drudgery from potato handling. A lot of growers lug potatoes around inaccessible places enough that in a couple or three years the labor would more than build a convenient storage. In other words a lot of growers pay for convenient storages but do not have them. We must still work on the idea of dramatizing potato growing—making it fun. If it ever gets us down we are licked.

SPUD LOCKER BOYS LEARN FROM POTATO QUEEN

The 1944 Potato Blossom Queen's address with accompanying photograph was read and enjoyed by many even though through haste and the usual accompanying error "Ye Editor" failed to indicate just who was who in the attractive photo. May we suggest that you refer to page 9 of our September Guide Post and note the names of individuals reading from left to right: Sgt. William

S. Brown, Tulsa, Okla., U.S.M.C., Marine Barracks, Mechanicsburg; Sgt. Carl J. Jaffee, Hazleton, Pa., Olmsted Field, Middletown, Pa.; Miss Sylvia Hooper, 1944 Potato Blossom Queen, New Holland, Lancaster County; Cpl. Gerald Wisneski, Grand Rapids, Mich., Indian-town Gap, Pa.; Sgt. Sherman Preston, Cincinnati, Ohio, Medical Field Service School, Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, Pa.; and Cpl. Mathias Schellenschlager, Baltimore, Md., 3rd Service Command, New Cumberland, Pa.

SPRAY and DUST

with

MILLARD MODERN LINES

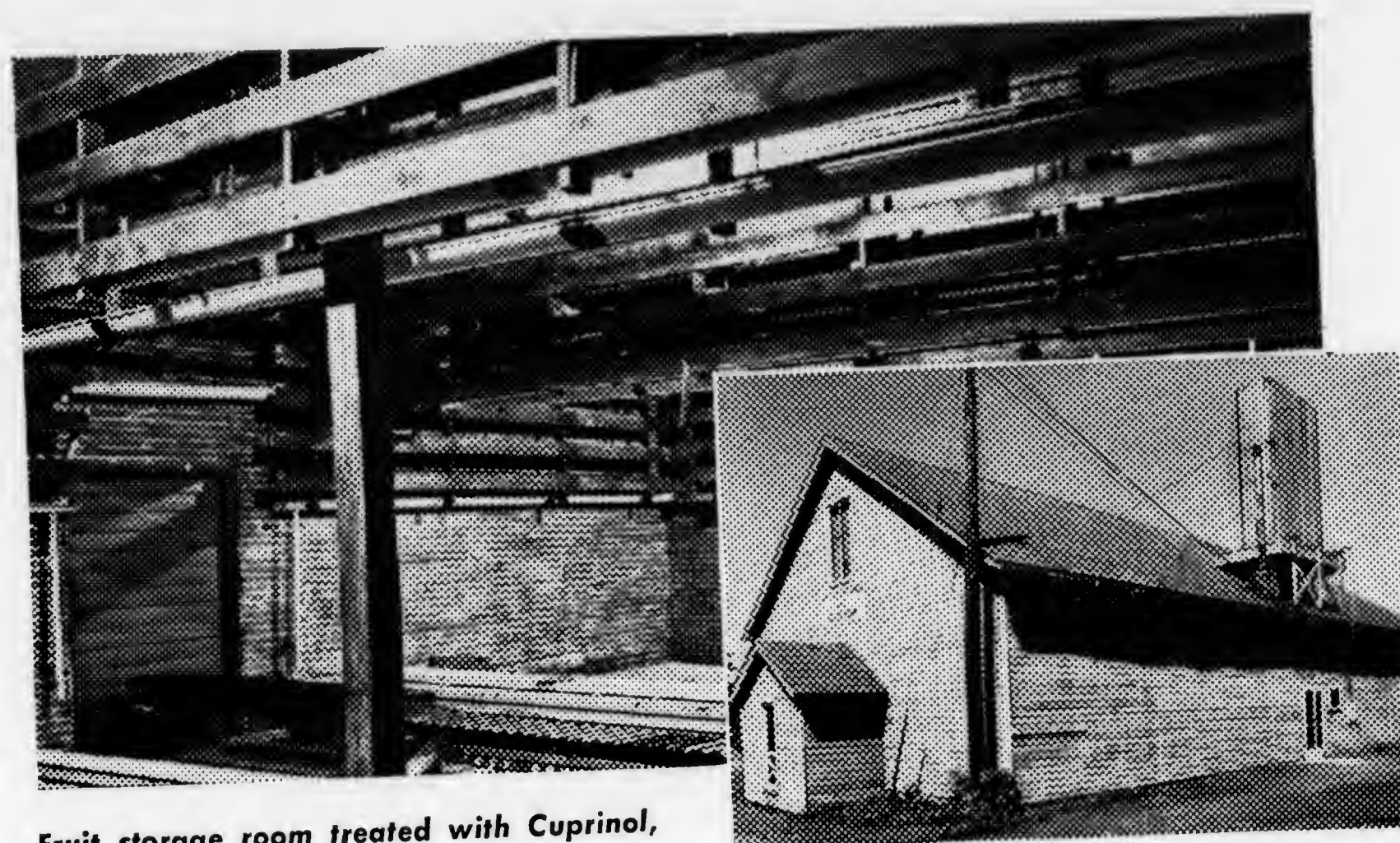
Rotary Kiln Products

Crop Protection - Service - Reasonable Cost

H. E. MILLARD

Phone 7-3231

Annville, Pa.



Fruit storage room treated with Cuprinol, Pennsylvania State College.

CUPRINOL

Stops Mildew in Produce Storage

The rooms of the Apple Storage Building at Pennsylvania State College were treated during the Summer of 1943 with Cuprinol.

Filled with fruit that Fall, there has been no evidence of mildew in these rooms since the Cuprinol treatment. Consequently no mildew removal has been necessary, no white washing or painting called for.

You, too, can prevent mildew in storage rooms by Cuprinol treatment of all wood walls, ceilings and floors. Easily applied by brush or spray . . . and the Cuprinol treated wood, which eliminates mildew, has no harmful effect on the stored produce.



Also recommended is Cuprinol treatment for flats and greenhouse benches. New York State Agricultural College reports that Cuprinol is an exception among wood preservatives tested by them in that it has proven non-toxic for greenhouse use.

With brush application in storage rooms, allow 1 gallon for 400 square feet.

For prices, names of distributors, and other information, write

CUPRINOL, Inc., 34 Spring Lane, Boston 9, Mass.

Sales Summarization of Ten Highest Counties

Peck Equivalent — Confirmations

October 1, 1944

	Blue Pecks
Somerset	94,887
Chester	42,500
Carbon	38,962
Erie	36,800
Monroe	32,326
Lycoming	27,202
Warren	22,650
Centre	20,140
Schuylkill	19,157
Lehigh	18,741

THE PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW

The Farm Show Commission has set the dates of January 9th, 10th, and 11th, 1945, for the holding of meetings of the various agricultural organizations usually held in connection with the Farm Show. An interesting and worthwhile program is being planned for this occasion by the Pennsylvania Co-operative Potato Growers' Association. Two days, four sessions and an evening, are being set aside for this annual meeting of growers, distributors and educators.

PAPER—MOST CRITICAL MATERIAL

Paper, the material we use in so many ways that we forget about it, is now our most critical material. It is used for packing, wrapping, and in hundreds of ways to aid the war effort and our soldiers overseas. Waste paper does not accumulate as rapidly on the farm as in the city, but the small amount you have will help. Remember there are over six million farms, and even ten pounds of paper multiplied by six million is a lot of paper. Then we are approaching the end of our busiest farm season. If you have a wood lot and any place to sell pulp wood, every log will help. And the price is good.

**Buy More
BONDS**

PROTECT YOUR POTATOES!

PACK THEM

IN

HAMMOND BETTERBAGS

"Strength that Resists Handling Hardships"



HAMMOND BAG & PAPER CO.
WELLSBURG, W. VA.

CLETRACS ARE NOW AVAILABLE for Essential Agricultural Needs



...and there's no job on any farm that can't be done better with a

CLETRAC Tru-Traction TRACTOR

WORLD-WIDE PROOF OF PERFORMANCE

Through Muck and
Mud in Alaska...Over
Rugged Hills of Italy
... Bottomless Roads
of Russia... wherever
the going is tough
for wheeled vehicles,
CLETRAC gets through.

IN considering an agricultural tractor, remember that only Cletrac gives Tru-Traction—power on both tracks at all times—more power and easier handling. Outstanding performance on widespread fronts of the global war has provided convincing proof of this power to master difficult jobs.

There's no job on the farm—on any farm—that can't be done better with a Cletrac Tru-Traction outfit. Tru-Traction is an exclusive Cletrac feature.

Under government regulations a limited number of Cletrac Tru-Traction Tractors for agricultural use is being produced. These tractors range from the 18 horsepower Model HG, designed for smaller farms, to Cletrac Model B of 38 horsepower, shown above, for use on large farms. These Cletracs are available to farmers who can prove their need for new tractors.

See the Cletrac dealer near you who will gladly assist you in every way, keeping your present Cletrac in continuous use with complete parts and service or give you his aid, if you can qualify, in securing a new Cletrac Tru-Traction Model H, A, B, or D for agricultural use.

THE CLEVELAND TRACTOR CO.
19300-216 EUCLID AVENUE
CLEVELAND, OHIO

*Tru-Traction is power on both tracks at all times

CLETRAC Tru-Traction TRACTORS

THIS FREE BOOK FULLY EXPLAINS CLETRAC TRU-TRACTION—Write for a copy





Kid Glove Potato Diggers Protect Your Crop Profits

Here's what owners write:

"I dug a few acres last fall for a neighbor. He couldn't get under them with his machine in the hard ground . . . and was he tickled! He figured I must get about 20 bushels more per acre with my Kid Glove . . . to say nothing of the perfect condition in which my digger was taking the potatoes out."

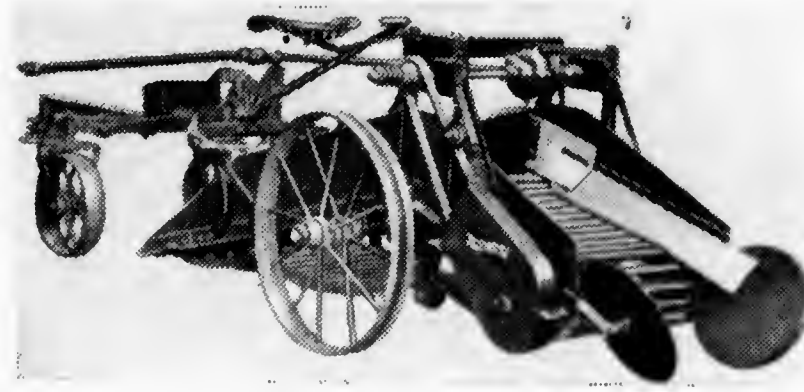
"We feel that Kid Glove's superior separation and absolute elimination of all mechanical injury gives us enough extra No. 1 potatoes to pay for the digger in one season."

"Kid Glove leaves potatoes in nicer shape for picking . . . leaves ground level after digging."

These are only three of the hundreds of testimonials in our files. Names furnished on request.

A good potato crop costs time, labor, and money to mature. Mangling the crop in the digging undoes all this work. Iron Age Kid Glove machines are far superior because soil builds up on the wood-embedded cross bars . . . gives "cushion" protection to tubers. Rubber side shields further protect tubers—prevent them from touching any harsh metal.

No clogging—Kid Glove strangles vines . . . handles them nicely no matter how thick and matted they become. The diggers are heavy, rugged, long-lived. Farquhar IRON AGE Kid Glove diggers are bringing higher profits to others—why not you? Ask your dealer or write for a descriptive bulletin — now!



A. B. FARQUHAR COMPANY

3402 DUKE ST., YORK, PA.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY
THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE



MILES HORST, Pennsylvania's Secretary of Agriculture, Examines
Our 90 Day Wonder, HU23ME

NOVEMBER — 1944

VOLUME XXI

NUMBER 11

THE TIME TO INVEST

With prices of potash still at low pre-war levels and prices for farm products at high wartime levels, greater profits than ever before can be obtained for every dollar spent for this necessary plant food. This is a most opportune time for growers to look not only to maintaining the fertility of their soils but to building up their soil bank account.

A 300-bushel (or 180-sack) yield of potatoes per acre uses 170 pounds of actual potash (K_2O)—more than the 125 pounds of nitrogen and 35 pounds of phosphoric acid combined. Large amounts of plant food have been drawn from the soil during the last few years of record crop production goals. This plant food must be replaced if profitable yields are to be maintained.

Consult your official agricultural adviser or experiment station about the fertility of your soils. See your fertilizer dealer or manufacturer. Extra potash applied now will pay dividends in increased yield, health, vigor, and quality of crop over years when the price relationship may not be so favorable.

Write us for additional information and free literature on the practical fertilization of your crops.



American Potash Institute

INCORPORATED

1155 16th St., N. W.

WASHINGTON, 6, D. C.

THE GUIDE POST

Published monthly by
THE PENNSYLVANIA COOPERATIVE POTATO GROWERS
ASSOCIATION, INC.

Address all communications to
C. F. H. WUESTHOFF, SECRETARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
410 Campbell Street, Williamsport, Pa.

Branch Office
P. DANIEL FRANTZ
720 N. EIGHTH STREET
ALLENTOWN



Branch Office
J. M. HINDMAN
GARDNER BLDG.
UNION CITY

Volume XXI

November, 1944

Number 11

Dr. Nixon writes on



THE PROBLEMS OF POTATO PRODUCTION

Our immediate problem is to finish up the bloody war on all fronts.

None of us believed it would take this long when it started.

None of us believed it would take so many planes, tanks and men, or that they could be assembled let alone be established in formidable units in every nook and corner of the earth.

Few of us appreciate the gigantic task of putting the turkeys from our barnyards into the mess pans of the soldiers in the most remote fronts of the earth in time for Thanksgiving.

The miraculous accomplishments of this World's War have dwarfed the seven wonders of the world into insignificance.

Our immediate problem is not how many more acres can be put under the plow, but in the face of labor and machine shortages, how much more can be produced on every acre now being farmed.

The need for this is at once apparent when one appreciates that food produc-

tion for the coming year is still expected to be 38 per cent above the average for the five pre-war years of 1935-1939 when farmers thought they were pretty busy with no labor or machine shortage.

The farm labor situation certainly looks no better for the coming year. In some respects it looks worse for now many young men who had farm deferments express a determination to get into "active" duty even to enlisting.

The key to the success of the enormous food production program has been the universal mechanization of farmers together with the technically skilled farm operator—mostly of draft age. It would have required more than five times as many men to have even approached this accomplishment with horse or mule power. This is a mechanized war also, but as on the farm it still requires some "foot soldiers."

This war is putting a strain on farm people. The hours are long and the responsibility is great. They are in there for the duration, come what may.

Like everybody else, the farmer is wondering, after the duration—What? Are we to reduce acreage and production?

You know following the last war the only method the farmer had to increase income was to increase farm production. Following this war we should learn how to distribute abundance, equitably. Depressions always occur on the consuming side of the scale never on the producing side.

In relation to the prices of farm products, fertilizer is cheap today. Now is the time to use it in larger quantities, taking precautions in methods of application.

There is an apparent abundant supply of potash for this season which should enable fertilizer manufacturers to mix higher potash content goods than for the last several years.

You know there are a lot of farmers who sell off their fertility and call it profit.

Productive farms will be needed just as much after the duration as now.

Rotate, conserve, fertilize—should be a war-time motto. It looks like enough chemicals will be available to do an efficient job of spraying. There are a lot of growers who would have lost about all their crop this year but for the persistent use of the sprayers under what seemed to be almost impossible conditions, owing to the continued drought. The spraying won. Increased yields that come from spraying cannot be made in any other way. It was proved in peace times to be a good wartime practice.

The Farm Machinery situation is still obscure. Some manufacturers say they will turn out less than last year. It is evident that everybody will not get all they want and many will not get all they sorely need.

Some will get what they do not need. What surprised everybody was what an assortment of so-called junk was whipped together into tools that did the job.

A lot of people did a land office business in furnishing repair parts. By and large it wasn't so bad. Except for the local repairman who could "make anything" the wheat would have been two months late in getting combined, and the digger points furnished simply would not stand the gaff. They bent like they were made of pewter. The best conservation of materials in this case was not to have made them at all.

Here again reliance was placed in the repairman who could "make anything." Except for the local repairman with his welding equipment and inventive genius potato growers would have fallen far short of their goals.

A standing vote to the machinery repairman. This just serves to call attention to the fact that if he is indispensable in wartimes, he might be valuable in the post war period.

We will all be glad when this bloody war ends. When it ends that will not end our further responsibility. We will be face to face with the reconstruction period.

It is none too soon for potato growers to begin some post war thinking, not only for the perpetuation and advancement of their own industry but to keep America great in times of peace that she has proved herself in times of war. —E. L. Nixon.

Storing Potatoes For The Winter

Good advice to Mrs. Consumer

Families who have good storage space might well buy a large supply of potatoes this month and store them for use later. Potatoes keep best when stored in moist air at a temperature from 36 to 40 degrees.

A cellar is usually best, but an unheated room or attic or a cupboard can be used. If the storage room is not dark, cover the potatoes with paper or bags to keep them from turning green. Clean, sound potatoes can be kept in a bin or in a pile on the cellar floor.

Do not attempt to store immature or unsound potatoes. Immature potatoes can be recognized by torn or "feathered" skin. Make sure the tubers are free from dirt, bruises, and rot.

One way to determine the amount of potatoes to store for the family is to estimate how many pounds the family uses in an ordinary week. Multiply this figure by 28 (the number of weeks from December 1st to June 1st) and the total will be a fair estimate of the amount needed for home use.

Varieties of potatoes selected for storage also depends upon the uses to which the home-maker intends to put them.

IRRIGATION INCREASES INCOME

Courtesy, "Hints to Potato Growers"

New Jersey Potato Association

The use of supplemental irrigation on potatoes proved highly successful this year. In an experiment conducted on the Myron Hulse farm at Cranbury the use of irrigation on Katahdins resulted in an average yield increase of 88 bushels of U. S. No. 1 potatoes per acre. This was a yield increase of more than 52 per cent.

Climatic Conditions

We are all aware that the past summer was abnormally hot and dry. The rain fall at Cranbury for the four-month period May-August totaled 8.92 inches or 48 per cent less than normal. During this same period the temperature averaged considerably above normal resulting in increased transpiration of the plants and a consequent greater demand for moisture. In July when the potato crop was probably in greatest need of water only .38 of an inch of rain fell on the plots. This combination of conditions naturally resulted in a very low yield in the non-irrigated plots.

Irrigation Applications

The irrigated plots were watered five times, using portable pipe fitted with rotating sprinklers—on the following dates: June 5, July 5, July 13, July 22, and July 29. One inch of water was applied at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch per hour at each application on the first three dates, whereas $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches were applied on the last two dates. The amount of water applied was increased because of the excessive temperatures that prevailed at that time.

Experimental Procedure

The effect of irrigation with the use of 1200, 1600, and 2000 lbs. of a 5-10-10 fertilizer and 8, 10, and 12-inch seed spacing was tested in this experiment. Each fertilizer rate was used with each seed spacing in both the irrigated and non-irrigated plots. The potatoes were planted on the 2nd of May in two-row plots, 800 feet long, and replicated three times. The rows were then divided into four sections—each 200 feet long. Only the first and third sections were irrigated, the second and fourth sections being used as checks.

Yields

The experiment was harvested on the 8th and 9th of September. The aver-

age yield of all irrigated plots was 256 bushels of U. S. No. 1 potatoes whereas the average yield of the non-irrigated plots was 168 bushels. Thus the average increase in yield from all treatments as mentioned before was 88.2 bushels of U. S. No. 1 potatoes per acre or an increase of 52.6 per cent. The highest yield, under irrigation, namely 283 bushels per acre, was obtained with the use of 1600 lbs. of a 5-10-10 fertilizer and an 8-inch seed spacing. This same treatment also produced the largest yield, 187.7 bushels U. S. No. 1 potatoes, in the non-irrigated area. Therefore, the yield increase, due to irrigation under this treatment, was 95.3 bushels per acre. This proved to be our most economical treatment. The irrigated plots not only produced much larger total yields but also produced 5 per cent more tubers of the U. S. No. 1 grade than did the non-irrigated plots.

It is of particular importance to note that in the non-irrigated areas lowest yields were obtained where a ton of fertilizer was used on each acre—regardless of the seed spacing employed. It is quite evident that the use of 2000 lbs. of a 5-10-10 fertilizer was definitely toxic to the plants during the past dry season. In fact the use of 1200 lbs. of this fertilizer produced an average yield of 25 bushels per acre more than did the use of 2000 lbs. Even under irrigation the plants did not produce any more potatoes with 2000 lbs. of fertilizer than they did with 1200. The treatments employed, together with the yields obtained, are shown below.

Economic Value

The cost of irrigation may vary greatly because of several factors, viz., source of water, cost of the power plant, pump and pipe lines, and labor cost. As reported previously the cost of equipment used in this experiment was approximately \$39.00 per acre, depreciation and interest on investment \$6.20 per acre, and fuel \$0.80 per acre for each application. The labor charges have increased greatly during the past five years and .75 per hour is judged to be a fair figure for labor this year. Since five applications were made, the labor and fuel costs amounted to a total of \$11.50 per acre for these items, or \$2.30 per

SUMMARY

Treat- ment No.	Fert. Rate Pounds	Seed Spacing Inches	Irrigated Bushels per Acre U. S. No. 1	Not Irrigated Bushels per Acre U. S. No. 1	Bushels Increase Due to Irrigation U. S. No. 1
1	1200	8	274.25	182.15	92.10
2	1600	8	283.02	187.67	95.35
3	2000	8	274.28	154.88	119.40
Average			277.18	174.90	102.28
4	1200	10	249.51	170.77	78.74
5	1600	10	260.05	182.71	77.34
6	2000	10	246.08	148.60	97.48
Average			251.88	167.36	84.52
7	1200	12	237.50	174.07	63.43
8	1600	12	239.02	159.48	79.54
9	2000	12	238.95	148.78	90.17
Average			238.40	160.78	77.71
General Average			255.85	167.68	88.17

acre for each application. Adding to this the \$6.20 fixed cost we find the total cost to be \$17.70 per acre. Considering an average increase in yield of 88 bushels per acre, and using the estimated farm price of \$1.65 per bushel received for potatoes during August and September, we can conclude that the gross increased income due to irrigation was \$145.00 per acre. Subtracting the irrigation cost of \$17.70 and \$21.20 the approximate extra cost of harvesting and packing the increased yield of 88 bushels, the net increased income due to irrigation was \$106.00 per acre. In 1943 the use of irrigation returned an additional net income of \$25.00 per acre, and in 1942, \$35.00.

Summary

Under the conditions existing during the 1944 growing season, and considering the treatments tested we can arrive

at the following conclusions.

1. The greatest net return under irrigation was obtained with the use of 1600 lbs. of 5-10-10 fertilizer per acre and an eight-inch seed spacing.
2. Increasing the rate of 5-10-10 fertilizer from 1600 to 2000 lbs. per acre resulted in reduced yields.
3. Supplemental irrigation, when correctly used in years of markedly deficient rainfall, will produce greatly increased yields and net income. The average increase in net income from irrigating potatoes for the years 1941-44 has been approximately \$40.00 per acre, even though no increase in yield was obtained during the wet season of 1941.

This experiment was conducted in cooperation with Dr. B. E. Brown, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

TREXLER—Aluminum Potato Scoops

Aluminum potato scoops are again available. In addition to our regular scoop made of new ingot metal, we now have a scoop made of Heat Treated Aluminum of the same specifications as airplane castings to resist shock. Sold through dealers and jobbers, or write to—

ALBERT E. TREXLER

P. O. Lenhartsville, Pa.

Trexler, Pa.

REGULAR \$4.50

HEAT TREATED \$6.00

Delivered

In Ten Years . . .

FARM BUREAU SERVICES

Have Created Facilities
To Produce and Distribute

Farm



Supplies

Economically & Speedily

These include . . .

Two large fertilizer mixing plants, a dust mixing and blending plant, two feed mills, an oil blending plant, a paint factory, a seed drying, cleaning and processing plant, a barn equipment assembly factory, two large wholesale warehouses, 48 local stores and warehouses, nine trailer transport trucks and 180 farm delivery trucks. These belong to the farmers who utilize the services.

Join with your neighbor . . .

Use Farm Bureau fertilizers, fuels, lubricating oils, insecticides, fungicides, feeds, seeds and other farm supplies! You will be pleased with the quality, the service and the cost!

PENNSYLVANIA FARM BUREAU CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

Owned and Controlled by Pennsylvania's Farmers

3607 Derry Street

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Call Your Nearest Farm Bureau Co-op or Service Agent

IRRIGATION EXPERIENCE



Raymond Snyder, New Tripoli, "made his own rain" and increased his yield at least 40 per cent.



H. B. DEEBEL — Ringtown, Pa., R. D.
(Yield taken by County Agent). He has not gone under 400 bushel for the past 15 years.



Give your product

SHELF-APPEAL

plus

**PACKAGING
PROTECTION**

POTATOES • FERTILIZERS
SOY BEAN PRODUCTS



Equitable's Heavy Duty Kraft Sacks

SINGLE WALL DUPLEX TRIPLEX FOUR WALL

EQUITABLE'S "better than ever" paper shipping sacks are the choice of America's leading packers of chemicals and produce. Designed to assure maximum protection for your products. You will be proud, too, of the brilliant, clear cut printing on EQUITABLE bags. If your needs require it, EQUITABLE'S new "Aquatite" wet strength kraft, made in our own mills, is available.

EQUITABLE PAPER BAG CO.

Northern Plant: 4700 31st Place, Long Island City • Southern Plant & Paper Mills: Orange, Texas

WAREHOUSES IN:

Allentown, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., Boston, Mass., Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, Ohio, Columbus, Ohio, Detroit, Mich., Indianapolis, Ind., Jacksonville, Fla., Kansas City, Mo., Los Angeles, Cal., Memphis, Tenn., Pittsburgh, Pa., Rochester, N. Y., St. Louis, Mo., St. Paul, Minn., Washington, D. C., Youngstown, Ohio.

IRRIGATION EXPERIENCE



Raymond Snyder, New Tripoli, "made his own rain" and increased his yield at least 40 per cent.



H. B. DEEBEL — Ringtown, Pa., R. D.
(Yield taken by County Agent). He has not gone under 400 bushel for the past 15 years.



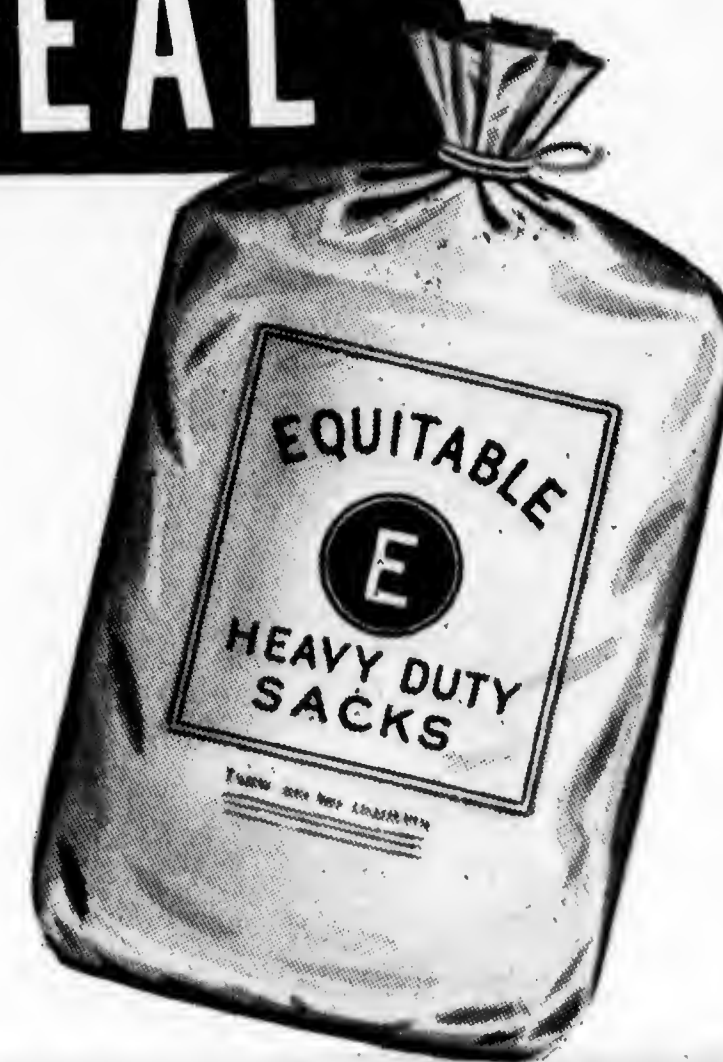
Give your product

SHELF-APPEAL

plus

**PACKAGING
PROTECTION**

POTATOES • FERTILIZERS
SOY BEAN PRODUCTS



Equitable's Heavy Duty Kraft Sacks

SINGLE WALL DUPLEX TRIPLEX FOUR WALL

EQUITABLE'S "better than ever" paper shipping sacks are the choice of America's leading packers of chemicals and produce. Designed to assure maximum protection for your products. You will be proud, too, of the brilliant, clear cut printing on EQUITABLE bags. If your needs require it, EQUITABLE'S new "Aquatite" wet strength kraft, made in our own mills, is available.

EQUITABLE PAPER BAG CO.

Northern Plant: 4700 31st Place, Long Island City • Southern Plant & Paper Mills: Orange, Texas

WAREHOUSES IN:

Allentown, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., Boston, Mass., Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, Ohio, Columbus, Ohio, Detroit, Mich., Indianapolis, Ind., Jacksonville, Fla., Kansas City, Mo., Los Angeles, Cal., Memphis, Tenn., Pittsburgh, Pa., Rochester, N. Y., St. Louis, Mo., St. Paul, Minn., Washington, D. C., Youngstown, Ohio.

Future Farmers Shown Food Handling

A Real Vocational Opportunity



Cooperating in Pennsylvania's broad program for the education of Future Farmers of America along vocational agricultural lines, the American Stores Company unit which serves Johnstown and immediate surrounding territory played host to 80 young men and their instructors from various communities in Cambria and Indiana Counties Wednesday. The visitors were shown food-handling procedure at the company's big warehouse on Maple Ave. and at associated retail stores. A luncheon at the Capital Hotel was the highlight of the day. The program of educational tours is one set up by the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council. The visit to Johnstown is the first arranged for this area. Shown above are the student farmers and their instructors, executives of the local ASCO operations and representatives of the Chain Store Council.

Eighty Future Farmers of America from communities in Cambria and Indiana Counties were the guests of the American Stores organization in this city Wednesday on an educational tour identified with the training they are receiving through the Pennsylvania vocational agricultural program of which H. C. Fetterolf is the director.

In visits to the chain food stores warehouse and retail outlets throughout the day they were shown in detail many interesting steps in the progress of food from the farms which produce it to the consumers for whom it is produced. At noon they were entertained at luncheon at the Capital Hotel and heard addresses by American Stores executives and others.

The luncheon at the Capital Hotel was the highlight of the day. L. D. Odhner, manager and secretary of the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council, acted as toastmaster. He called on American Store Officials Messrs. T. H. Sherrard, and A. H. Long, zone managers; John Stovalsky, Produce Buyer; J. Federer, assistant zone manager; E. Perell, Gro-

cery Buyer; M. Chasanow, Meat Buyer, who very ably responded. They welcomed the students to Johnstown and urged them to come again and learn more about food merchandizing. Each official expressed himself as interested in buying standardized, graded products from nearby farms where every possible but emphasized that quality and quantity must be kept uppermost in mind.

C. F. H. Wuesthoff, manager of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association, was presented to the group as head of one of the real co-operative associations of this country. The toastmaster emphasized the fact that this cooperative has done more to uplift Pennsylvania's agriculture than any other organization of its kind. Mr. Wuesthoff explained the activities of the state association and expressed appreciation for the splendid cooperation of the Chain Store Council, the departments of Vocational Agriculture and the American Stores with the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association. All groups interested in the wel-

fare and prosperity of agriculture are doing much toward its advancement. He urged that farmers continue to grade,

standardize and package farm products, produce them in volume and offer them to distributors in an orderly way.



Four officials pause for a pose in the American Stores Warehouse, Maple Ave., Johnstown (from left to right) A. B. Young, Vocational Area Supervisor; J. Federer, assistant zone manager; T. H. Sherrard, zone manager of the American Stores; William Alleg, agricultural instructor; John Stovalsky, produce buyer of the American Stores, Johnstown; C. F. H. Wuesthoff, manager of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association; Arthur H. Long, zone manager of the American Stores, Johnstown; and L. D. Odhner, manager of the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council, against a background of Pennsylvania Blue Label potatoes.

Since the above meeting, 165 stores in the American stores area number 4, have been serviced with Blue Label pecks, Blue Label 50's and Red Label pecks. Well over 40,000 peck equivalents have been placed in the stores of the area. This splendid cooperation is one of action not words. Every cooperating potato grower of the district is most appreciative of buyer Stovalsky's active assistance. He firmly believes that a prosperous agriculture within his area at least, means active buying within his area.

Family Sized Farm Vital Part of American Way of Life

DENVER—Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard declared today the family-size farm "must remain one of the chief foundation stones" of the American way of life after the war.

One of the most troublesome questions is how to maintain demand in the face of a trend toward higher farm production that started in the 1930's, Wickard said in a speech prepared for the

39th annual convention of the National Farmer's Union.

Wickard suggested that help be given low-income families so they could increase their purchases of farm products through "such means as the school lunch program or some variation of the food stamp plan."

There also must be an intensive search for adequate markets and extension of the co-operative movement, Wickard said.

BUY WAR BONDS NOW!

Future Farmers Shown Food Handling

A Real Vocational Opportunity



Cooperating in Pennsylvania's broad program for the education of Future Farmers of America along vocational agricultural lines, the American Stores Company unit which serves Johnstown and immediate surrounding territory played host to 80 young men and their instructors from various communities in Cambria and Indiana Counties Wednesday. The visitors were shown food-handling procedure at the company's big warehouse on Maple Ave. and at associated retail stores. A luncheon at the Capital Hotel was the highlight of the day. The program of educational tours is one set up by the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council. The visit to Johnstown is the first arranged for this area. Shown above are the student farmers and their instructors, executives of the local ASCO operations and representatives of the Chain Store Council.

Eighty Future Farmers of America from communities in Cambria and Indiana Counties were the guests of the American Stores organization in this city Wednesday on an educational tour identified with the training they are receiving through the Pennsylvania vocational agricultural program of which H. C. Fetterolf is the director.

In visits to the chain food stores warehouse and retail outlets throughout the day they were shown in detail many interesting steps in the progress of food from the farms which produce it to the consumers for whom it is produced. At noon they were entertained at luncheon at the Capital Hotel and heard addresses by American Stores executives and others.

The luncheon at the Capital Hotel was the highlight of the day. L. D. Odhner, manager and secretary of the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council, acted as toastmaster. He called on American Store Officials Messrs. T. H. Sherrard, and A. H. Long, zone managers; John Stovalsky, Produce Buyer; J. Federer, assistant zone manager; E. Perell, Gro-

cery Buyer; M. Chasanow, Meat Buyer, who very ably responded. They welcomed the students to Johnstown and urged them to come again and learn more about food merchandizing. Each official expressed himself as interested in buying standardized, graded products from nearby farms where every possible but emphasized that quality and quantity must be kept uppermost in mind.

C. F. H. Wuesthoff, manager of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association, was presented to the group as head of one of the **real** cooperative associations of this country. The toastmaster emphasized the fact that this cooperative has done more to uplift Pennsylvania's agriculture than any other organization of its kind. Mr. Wuesthoff explained the activities of the state association and expressed appreciation for the splendid cooperation of the Chain Store Council, the departments of Vocational Agriculture and the American Stores with the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association. All groups interested in the wel-

fare and prosperity of agriculture are doing much toward its advancement. He urged that farmers continue to grade,

standardize and package farm products, produce them in volume and offer them to distributors in an orderly way.



Four officials pause for a pose in the American Stores Warehouse, Maple Ave., Johnstown (from left to right) A. B. Young, Vocational Area Supervisor; J. Federer, assistant zone manager; T. H. Sherrard, zone manager of the American Stores; William Alleg, agricultural instructor; John Stovalsky, produce buyer of the American Stores, Johnstown; C. F. H. Wuesthoff, manager of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association; Arthur H. Long, zone manager of the American Stores, Johnstown; and L. D. Odhner, manager of the Pennsylvania Chain Store Council, against a background of Pennsylvania Blue Label potatoes.

Since the above meeting, 165 stores in the American stores area number 4, have been serviced with Blue Label pecks, Blue Label 50's and Red Label pecks. Well over 40,000 peck equivalents have been placed in the stores of the area. This splendid cooperation is one of action not words. Every cooperating potato grower of the district is most appreciative of buyer Stovalsky's active assistance. He firmly believes that a prosperous agriculture within his area at least, means active buying within his area.

Family Sized Farm Vital Part of American Way of Life

DENVER—Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard declared today the family-size farm "must remain one of the chief foundation stones" of the American way of life after the war.

One of the most troublesome questions is how to maintain demand in the face of a trend toward higher farm production that started in the 1930's, Wickard said in a speech prepared for the

39th annual convention of the National Farmer's Union.

Wickard suggested that help be given low-income families so they could increase their purchases of farm products through "such means as the school lunch program or some variation of the food stamp plan."

There also must be an intensive search for adequate markets and extension of the co-operative movement, Wickard said.

BUY WAR BONDS NOW!

The Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers Assn.

Incorporated

Williamsport, Penna.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

P. Daniel Frantz, President—Coplay
Robert W. Lohr, Vice-President—Boswell

CENTRAL AREA

M. P. Whitenight, Bloomsburg
Ed. Fisher, Coudersport
Wm. W. Hayes, Jersey Shore

WESTERN AREA

F. L. Dodd, Columbus
J. A. Donaldson, Emlenton
R. W. Lohr, Boswell

EASTERN AREA

P. Daniel Frantz, Coplay
J. K. Mast, Elverson
Hugh McPherson, Bridgeton

Purposes—To bring together for mutual co-operative effort and service all agencies engaged or interested in the production, transportation, marketing and utilization of potatoes and the general promotion and advancement of the potato industry in all its phases.

Major Activities

1. An Educational Program in Production and Marketing.
2. A Youth Movement in the Promotion and Advancement of the Potato Industry.
3. Maintenance of Camp Potato as a Recreational and Inspirational Center through the Development and Proving of Better Varieties and Practices.
4. Sustain an Informed Membership through Sufficient Meetings and Timely Reminders through the Association's Official Organ, The Guide Post.

The Annual Membership to this Association is \$1.00, which includes a year's Subscription to The Guide Post.

—BLUE LABEL—

KEEPING POSTED:

BLUE LABEL POTATO MOVEMENT TO NOV. 1, 1944

Thirty-five counties sold through the Association's Blue Label Program a total of 1,121,620 peck equivalents:

Somerset	185,391
Erie	134,673
Warren	122,381
Chester	93,189
Lancaster	91,233
Lehigh	87,298
Carbon	73,004
Monroe	49,485
Lycoming	32,937
Schuylkill	31,417
Cambria	30,850
Centre	27,395
Columbia	25,473
Venango	15,483
York	12,320



November, 1944

THE GUIDE POST

13

Pennsylvania Wants No Part of This Plan

Editorial—"The Grit" Williamsport

Guide Post Editors Note: Do we or don't we want a part of this?

This calls for thought, followed by action.

Now that the presidential campaign is over, and we can turn our attention to specific local problems rather than issues of national interest, we in Pennsylvania should give further consideration to the report of the McCarran committee of the United States Senate, charged with investigating "the effect upon the country of the centralization of industry."

This committee report suggests that the federal government should "divert industry" from 11 states in our section of the country to the "have not" areas of the South and West in order "to balance economic development." This can be done, according to the committee, by "freezing" all government-built war plants in the 11 states mentioned, not permitting their use for peace-time manufacturing until all similar plants in the South and West are in full post-war operation. In plainer words, the federal government proposes to aid in the industrialization of the South and West at the expense of the present industrial states in the North and East.

Pennsylvania is one of the 11 states vitally affected by the McCarran plan. Of course we are opposed to it. Who in Pennsylvania wouldn't be? We are an industrial state. We became what we are by our own foresight, thrift, and industry. We would be foolish if we didn't fight to the utmost this attempt to rob us by government ukase of what we have been more than a century in building.

Governor Martin and other state officials are a unit in opposing the plan. So are the leaders of our vast industrial establishment. They say its adoption would compel 325,000 Pennsylvanians to move elsewhere for jobs. But this opposition is not enough. We must rally to the battle every workingman and woman to whom jobs are the important thing—jobs right here in our own state, where we have our homes, our friends, our economic and social roots. We don't want tens of thousands of Pennsylvanians abruptly torn away from their environment and told they must move south or west if they want jobs.

Pennsylvanians have built Pennsylvania through many generations of toil

and sacrifice. Everything we have is right here. This is our land; this is our home. We don't want to be moved around willy-nilly. There the McCarran plan is distasteful to us. Since we want none of it, let us become active in our opposition. Let us rally to the defense of Pennsylvania, for the protection of our industries, our homes and our happiness.

—BLUE LABEL—

Salesman—Good-will Emissaries

In many ways every potato grower might well be a **Booster** and **Salesman** of **Pennsylvania Blue Label** pecks and fifties for no one has more at stake. Confidence and pride in ones product—well grown, well graded and well packed is justified when that product is well displayed and well sold to an appreciative consumer. The opposite attitude is also true, i.e., a nice package, well sold, well displayed BUT poorly grown and carelessly graded and packed. Time after time, Elbert Hubbard's, "Mouse Trap" comes to mind—

"If a man preach a better sermon, write a better book, or build a better Mouse Trap, though he live in the woods—the world will make a beaten path to his door."

Too true—We as an association of growers appreciate the above but generally what are we doing about it? Can we go to a buyer or an ultimate consumer the second and third time with confidence and pride in the fact that our Blue Labels were right. The willingness to replace a package not satisfactory is actually "closing the door after the horse is gone" for the damage has been done. Mrs. Housewife's impressions have been made—a replacement simply makes her a little more tolerant.

Growers and employees of growers might directly and indirectly be real salesmen as well as Boosters when delivering Blue Labels. First, keeping in mind that our customers (food distributors and housewife) must be satisfied

Continued on page twenty-one

Equitably Converting Farm Produce Into Cash Is The Greatest Single Need Of The American Farmer Today



Dr. E. L. Nixon, Agricultural Counselor, Pennsylvania Chain Store Council

A counting of noses the other day revealed—what an army of experts there are in the production of all sorts of farm commodities, most of the experts on converting farm produce into cash are on the wrong end to do an equitable job.

In reply to several letters concerning the center spread in last month's Guide Post entitled, The Heart of the Pennsylvania Potato Marketing Plan: There never has been any thought on the part of anyone to make the Blue Label a **super pack**. We "have got to" keep practical. Potatoes do not grow upon trees and even if they did—well ask the fruit grower if he packs all the little ones, all the bruised ones, etc.

Neither are potatoes as smooth as eggs and even if they were the housewife would not accept them without sizing, weighing, greasing, dating and what not, never suspecting that anything has been added to enhance its value since the hen got through with it.

No, the very first principle adopted in inaugurating the Pennsylvania Potato Marketing Plan was:

"To determine a standard grade **HIGH ENOUGH** to meet exacting demands for all practical consumer acceptance and yet **LOW ENOUGH** to make the most of our local crops." It is plain foolishness to exploit a super spud or super any other farm commodity over which nature and the elements play the dominating role. Better to create scarcity by plowing it down than to create it by packing a few super packages of loins and leave the "spare ribs" to clutter up the economy. A low grade surplus is just as disastrous to the producer and to our economy as any other surplus.

If it were not for what it does for the farmer himself and for his rural surroundings perhaps the Mexican system of marketing would be better—just bring produce into population centers, farm run, run of the patch, all the little ones, all the big ones! **And Beg Consumers to Buy!**

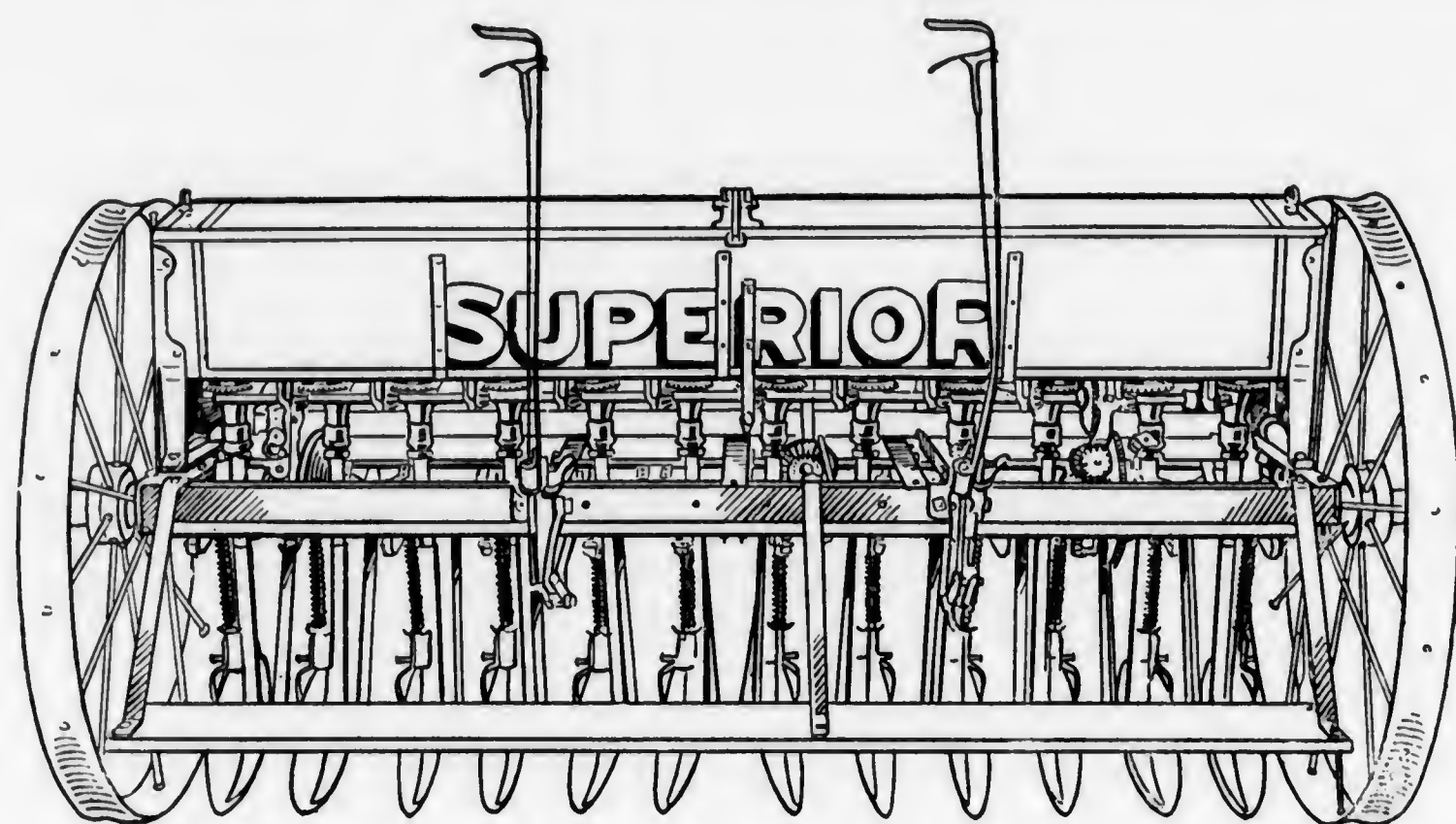
Pride in ownership, pride in ones own products, pride in accomplishment does something to rural people. In a Joint Marketing Conference in Pennsylvania they sit around the same tables, eat the same food, discuss the same problems—jointly with another leg of their economy—the food distributors.

Pennsylvania Potato Growers' are not unmindful of the thrill that comes from the production of a **nice** crop of potatoes. They are constantly on the lookout for better methods, better varieties which make for more economical yields as well as a more acceptable product in the eyes of the market.

Monday, November 20, twelve trucks came to Camp Potato and carted off 1800 bushels (over 1500 more to follow) of new seedling varieties to be tried out in the various mountainous regions of Pennsylvania. These growers are true "applied researchers." They are well aware that all the new varieties will not be a winner and they signed a statement that they will hold no personal grudge if all turn out to be "skidoo." All have been exposed to ring rot—not all took it—they may, time will tell.

We do know that for the past three years one of them grown commercially in Potter County graded over 90 per cent Blue Labels, not by count but by total weight from field run. And this year was no exception in how this variety graded out. It actually made 483½ bushels on a test acre and did it in exactly 90 days from the day of planting. This variety is pictured with Secretary of Agriculture Horst on the cover page.

ONLY OLIVER GRAIN DRILLS ARE SUPERIOR GRAIN DRILLS



SUPERIOR Drills are backed by nearly a hundred years of experience in building better seeding machinery for better crops. Only an Oliver Superior Drill can give you all these advantages.

SUPERIOR ACCURACY

The Superior Double Run Force Feed operated by the Superior Variable Disc Drive positively delivers a measured amount of grain to the seed tubes. Delivery is accurate, so long as there is a handful of seed in the feed cups. Each feed cup is gauged to 5/1000 of an inch to insure absolute accuracy in handling all seeds.

SUPERIOR POSITIVE FEED

The rate of sowing is increased or decreased by increasing or decreasing the rate of speed of the feed shaft. There are 13 different rates of sowing for each side of the Superior Double Run Force Feed Wheels. There is no chain to stretch—no sprockets to wear. Accurate sowing is automatic.

SUPERIOR STARTS DRILLING INSTANTLY

The drill is driven by both ground wheels. This double drive assures that if one wheel slips or jumps, your seeding goes right on. The double drive also permits proper pitch and gather of the wheels for light running and long wear.

SUPERIOR LIGHT RUNNING

The main axles run on roller bearings. The bearings in combination with the pitch and gather of the wheels make the drill very light running. The disc openers have adjustable, full tapered, long wearing chilled bearings with pressure grease fittings.

SUPERIOR EXTRA STRONG FRAME

The high carbon steel, bridge truss straight frame of the drill is the foundation of positive drive, accurate sowing and long life. There are numerous cross braces and a full length rear rail.

SUPERIOR OPENERS AND EQUIPMENT

The drill can be equipped with single disc plowfur openers, double disc openers or hoe openers. Telescoping steel or ribbon steel conductor tubes are available. Rear lift on disc drills, front lift on hoe drills.

SUPERIOR Drills are built in types and sizes to meet your requirements. See Oliver Dealer or write to the address below.

The OLIVER Corp.

1420 Mayflower St.,

HARRISBURG, PENNA.

November, 1944

THE GUIDE POST

17

Report of the Potato Goals Committee

We, the Committee, unanimously adopted the following:

1. **GOALS**—Realizing that we as potato growers in Pennsylvania failed to reach our 1944 acreage goal, it should be recognized that we produced approximately 800,000 bushels more potatoes than in 1943 on approximately 11,000 less acres. We realize that Pennsylvania is also an industrial state, and that the competition with industry for labor does seriously affect our potato production. Even recognizing this handicap, we recommend that a goal of 179,000 acres be planted in Pennsylvania in 1945 and that efforts be made by all farm and civic organizations to get the acreage not only planted, but grown and harvested.

2. **PRICE**—That in setting up a price structure involving support and ceilings present parity formula be revised so that the price determined is one that is commensurate with the cost of labor, machinery, fertilizer, spray materials and other factors entering into the production, transportation and marketing of potatoes.

We, the Committee, feel that the ceiling price on potatoes should be set only

at one standard retail price. We feel that this should be done not only for the sake of simplifying the marketing of potatoes but would aid the consumer in determining the ceiling price, thus helping to eliminate the confusion existing on present ceilings, caused by pyramiding service charges which ultimately result in the grower receiving less for his potatoes.

3. **GRADES**—That all possible effort be made to grade and pack all potatoes in compliance with strict Federal potato grades, and that proper measures be taken to see that all potatoes marketed within the state comply with Federal grades.

4. **LABOR**—Inasmuch as it is generally recognized that the labor situation will be more serious in 1945 than in 1944, we urge that War Boards and Selective Service Boards and other service organizations having to do with farm labor be made familiar with the fact that labor is one of the most serious factors affecting the production of potatoes.

Owing to the fact that there are no provisions made by Selective Service

Continued on page nineteen

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

KATAHDIN

WHITE RURAL

SEBAGO

RUSSET RURAL

CHIPPEWA

SEQUOIA

POTTER SEED POTATO

COOPERATIVE

COUDERSPORT, PENNA.

Edinboro Young Farmer Succeeds

B. E. DECKER, Vocational Adviser

Paul Hotchkiss, former F.F.A. member of the Edinboro Vocational Agriculture Department, has now joined the ranks of the "most respectable of all occupations," namely—farming. He is not only a farmer, he is a scientific farmer. He raised 13 acres of potatoes this year. In one small field of 4 acres, grown on corn stubble, he produced 1786 bush-

able—especially the physical condition of the soil for holding moisture and thereby guarding against exceptionally dry spots where the sod is not completely worked fine. At any rate the reasoning sounds good and is worthy of serious consideration.

Paul had another strip of potatoes on rented land. This strip of sod was cov-



The "Pit Storage"

els of potatoes. This is the actual count by weight. No guessing. One acre was officially measured for the 400-Bushel Club. It turned out to be better than average but not the best in the field. The best was dug already. The official measured acre produced 454.93 bushels of Russets. They were planted in 34 in. rows 12 in. in the row and 25 bushel of seed potatoes were used on each acre. They were from Potter Co. seed potatoes. Paul says that the success of the enterprise was due to several factors among which spraying was number one. He also has formed his own opinion about growing potatoes on sod and it is not in favor of sod. He is satisfied that the sod does the potatoes more good on the second year after it has been turned down. It permits better cultivation, easier harvesting and above all else he believes that it is possible that the plant food is more readily avail-

ered with white grass. This is the last stages of growth on Erie County soil before it is ready for the poor house. On the stubble Paul used 1200 pounds of 4-12-8 fertilizer per acre. He used 2000 pounds on the white grass sod.

Even when adding the white grass plot to the higher yielding acreage, Paul produced 4,640 bu. of potatoes on 13 acres. Measured bushels, not estimated.

Earlier in his farming days while in school, Paul raised potatoes as his agriculture project. He then produced as high as 316 bushels per acre. The chief trouble was that of securing the proper spray material and at the right time if at all. Paul bought a 4 row sprayer. Every row gets the benefit of the sprayer wheel and the tractor wheels. This is undesirable but the control of insect and disease damage is worth the damage to the vines.

Erie County is cold, very cold, but Paul digs in and pits his seed potatoes. He says that the big storage houses in Potter County are excellent but he can do as well in the field storage. He knows how to do it. He helped store potatoes while he was in the Vocational School at Edinboro.

Paul is still single. He is getting ready to go into business on a larger scale at



Paul Hotchkiss

which time we may hear more about his future. He now runs the potato business on his father's farm. His father, J. R. Hotchkiss, operates a dairy. Between them, they do an excellent job and there is plenty of everything essential for the family and much to sell.

Potato Goals Report

Continued from page seventeen

for deferring experienced farm equipment repairmen, we urge that immediate steps be taken to correct this serious oversight.

5. SURPLUS POTATOES—We recommend that surplus potatoes be left on the farm or in the area where grown or diverted to channels other than edible purposes and not moved into other producing areas until such time as a definite need for the potatoes develops.

Clemon A. Smith, Chairman, Sheldon R. Poole, Secretary, M. P. Whitenight, H. C. McWilliams, E. L. Nixon, P. D. Frantz, Ed. Fisher, Roy W. H. Maurer, Harry J. Reeser, B. H. Coleman.

NOTICE:

The store of Albert C. Roemhild, 122 Dock St., Philadelphia, Pa. will be open from 3 a. m. to 11 a. m. for unloading. Store will be closed every Saturday until April 1945 except December 16th 23rd and 30th.—A.C.R.

Certified SEED POTATOES

Maine—Cobblers Katahdins
Chippewas Mountains
Sebagos Houmas

The cool wet spring in Aroostock County slightly delayed planting. Rainfall until early July was near ideal for vine growth and tuber set. Moderately dry weather during late July, August, and September restricted growth of tubers to more desirable seed size and afforded a digging period which reacted favorably on appearance and quality.



Michigan—Rural Russets
Green Mountains

Weather during the early growing season was satisfactory for even stands, thrifty plant growth, and heavier than usual set. A dry hot period during August somewhat retarded development of vines and tubers. Badly needed early fall rains greatly improved yield without effecting the desired good type that is typical of Michigan seed.

Dougherty Seed Growers

WILLIAMSPORT

PENNA.

Edinboro Young Farmer Succeeds

B. E. DECKER, Vocational Adviser

Paul Hotchkiss, former F.F.A. member of the Edinboro Vocational Agriculture Department, has now joined the ranks of the "most respectable of all occupations," namely—farming. He is not only a farmer, he is a scientific farmer. He raised 13 acres of potatoes this year. In one small field of 4 acres, grown on corn stubble, he produced 1786 bush-

able—especially the physical condition of the soil for holding moisture and thereby guarding against exceptionally dry spots where the sod is not completely worked fine. At any rate the reasoning sounds good and is worthy of serious consideration.

Paul had another strip of potatoes on rented land. This strip of sod was cov-



The "Pit Storage"

els of potatoes. This is the actual count by weight. No guessing. One acre was officially measured for the 400-Bushel Club. It turned out to be better than average but not the best in the field. The best was dug already. The official measured acre produced 454.93 bushels of Russets. They were planted in 34 in. rows 12 in. in the row and 25 bushel of seed potatoes were used on each acre. They were from Potter Co. seed potatoes. Paul says that the success of the enterprise was due to several factors among which spraying was number one. He also has formed his own opinion about growing potatoes on sod and it is not in favor of sod. He is satisfied that the sod does the potatoes more good on the second year after it has been turned down. It permits better cultivation, easier harvesting and above all else he believes that it is possible that the plant food is more readily avail-

ered with white grass. This is the last stages of growth on Erie County soil before it is ready for the poor house. On the stubble Paul used 1200 pounds of 4-12-8 fertilizer per acre. He used 2000 pounds on the white grass sod.

Even when adding the white grass plot to the higher yielding acreage, Paul produced 4,640 bu. of potatoes on 13 acres. Measured bushels, not estimated.

Earlier in his farming days while in school, Paul raised potatoes as his agriculture project. He then produced as high as 316 bushels per acre. The chief trouble was that of securing the proper spray material and at the right time if at all. Paul bought a 4 row sprayer. Every row gets the benefit of the sprayer wheel and the tractor wheels. This is undesirable but the control of insect and disease damage is worth the damage to the vines.

Erie County is cold, very cold, but Paul digs in and pits his seed potatoes. He says that the big storage houses in Potter County are excellent but he can do as well in the field storage. He knows how to do it. He helped store potatoes while he was in the Vocational School at Edinboro.

Paul is still single. He is getting ready to go into business on a larger scale at



Paul Hotchkiss

which time we may hear more about his future. He now runs the potato business on his father's farm. His father, J. R. Hotchkiss, operates a dairy. Between them, they do an excellent job and there is plenty of everything essential for the family and much to sell.

Potato Goals Report

Continued from page seventeen

for deferring experienced farm equipment repairmen, we urge that immediate steps be taken to correct this serious oversight.

5. SURPLUS POTATOES—We recommend that surplus potatoes be left on the farm or in the area where grown or diverted to channels other than edible purposes and not moved into other producing areas until such time as a definite need for the potatoes develops.

Clemon A. Smith, Chairman, Sheldon R. Poole, Secretary, M. P. Whitenight, H. C. McWilliams, E. L. Nixon, P. D. Frantz, Ed. Fisher, Roy W. H. Maurer, Harry J. Reeser, B. H. Coleman.

NOTICE:

The store of Albert C. Roemhild, 122 Dock St., Philadelphia, Pa. will be open from 3 a. m. to 11 a. m. for unloading. Store will be closed every Saturday until April 1945 except December 16th 23rd and 30th.—A.C.R.

Certified SEED POTATOES

Maine—Cobblers Katahdins
Chippewas Mountains
Sebagos Houmas

The cool wet spring in Aroostock County slightly delayed planting. Rainfall until early July was near ideal for vine growth and tuber set. Moderately dry weather during late July, August, and September restricted growth of tubers to more desirable seed size and afforded a digging period which reacted favorably on appearance and quality.



Michigan—Rural Russets
Green Mountains

Weather during the early growing season was satisfactory for even stands, thrifty plant growth, and heavier than usual set. A dry hot period during August somewhat retarded development of vines and tubers. Badly needed early fall rains greatly improved yield without effecting the desired good type that is typical of Michigan seed.

Dougherty Seed Growers

WILLIAMSPORT

PENNA.

Agricultural Production in 1945

Statement by the Administrator

The food production job for next year will be just as big and just as important to the war and to the peace as it was in 1944. The efforts of farmers and their families have brought us safely through a period of rapidly expanding war needs. Their responsibilities will not be lessened in 1945.

Some shifts in the pattern of production will be needed in line with changing demand situations, but the total needs will continue to be great. We must make certain that we have plenty for our armed forces, for the civilians, for our Allies and for relief needs. Even though there is an early end to the war in Europe which would very probably reduce Lend-Lease requirements, the now occupied countries will need American food. Civilian demands for some of the foods—the kinds that are always in greater demand in times of full employment and high-purchasing power—have not been completely filled.

In planning our total production we must consider the possibility of less favorable weather and anticipate only normal yields. During the war years growing conditions have been unusually good generally over the country and we have had remarkably high crop yields. During these years we have drawn upon huge reserves of feed grains and these must now be replenished.

To allow a margin of safety in case

of adverse weather and to assure maintenance of our reserve stocks we will need to plant about the same total acreage as in 1944. We cannot risk the possibility of a shortage. We may have some seasonal surpluses, as we have had in 1944, and at the same time some shortages now unforeseen may develop. But we are planning to have enough in total, with full consideration for all factors, and we know we can count on farmers and ranchers to meet the necessary goals.—Marvin Jones.

Proposed 1945 Support Prices—Potatoes

Support prices on potatoes produced in 1945 will reflect 90 percent of the parity price calculated as of January 1, 1945, for early and intermediate potatoes and as of July 1, 1945, for the remainder of the crop. The support prices will apply only to potatoes which grade U. S. No. 1 or U. S. Commercial containing not less than 80 per cent of U. S. No. 1 quality. The support prices will be effective at the shipping point level on the basis of potatoes graded, sacked, and loaded f.o.b. cars. The specific schedule of support prices by area, grade, variety, and month will be announced at a later date.

For early and intermediate potatoes the War Food Administration will offer to purchase potatoes at the support prices from farmers or from dealers who pay not less than the equivalent of the

Irish Potatoes—Suggested State Goals for 1945

State and Region	Suggested 1945 Goal (Thousands)		Acreage (Thousands)			% Acreage Goal is of		
	Production (Bushels)	Acres	1937-1941	1943	1944 Indic.	1937-1941	1943	1944 Indic.
Maine	53,000	200	156	212	212	128	94	94
N. Hampshire	1,275	8.5	7	9.4	8.5	121	90	100
Vermont	1,862	14	13	15	12.3	108	93	114
Massachusetts	3,220	23	16	25	25.0	144	92	92
Rhode Island	1,183	6.5	4	6.2	6.5	162	105	100
Connecticut	3,360	20	15	22	21.1	133	91	95
New York	27,540	204	204	213	204	100	96	100
New Jersey	11,550	66	54	71	72	122	93	92
Pennsylvania	20,585	179	179	179	168	100	100	107
Northeast Region	123,575	721.0	648	752.6	729.4	111	96	99
United States	403,029	3,100.0	2,913	3,429.1	3,084.5	106	90	101

support prices for the potatoes they purchase from farmers.

For late potatoes the Administration will make loans on potatoes stored on farms or in warehouses available to farmers and cooperative associations, and to dealers who pay farmers not less than the equivalent of the support prices. The loans will be non-recourse regarding market value but the borrower will be responsible for the quantity and quality of the potatoes stored, excluding losses caused by flood, fire, theft, windstorm, or lightning for which the borrower is not responsible. The loans will be made available between September 15 and December 15, 1945, and will mature on March 31, 1946, or earlier upon demand. The specific schedule of loan rates by area, grade, and variety will be announced at a later date.

—BLUE LABEL—

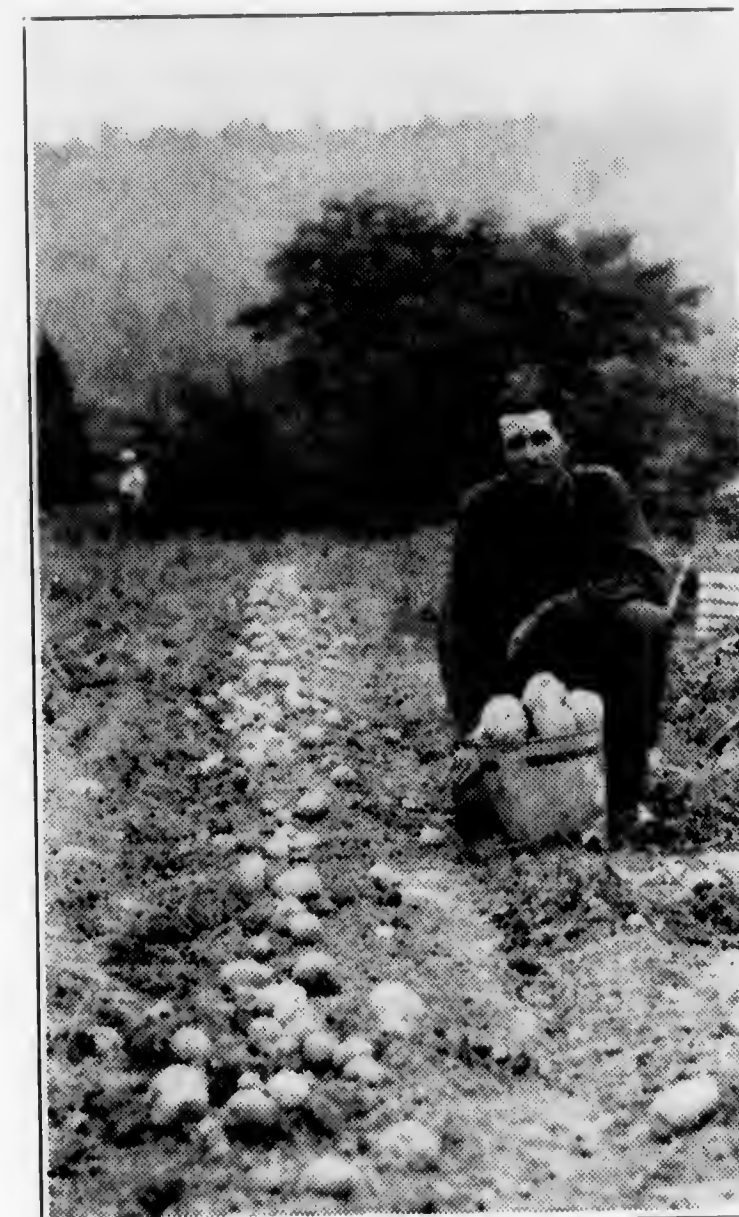
Salesmen—Good-will Emissaries

Continued from page thirteen

with their purchase whether it be breakfast food, beans, hash or whatever. Second, they (buyer and consumer) must be kept satisfied by constantly receiving a good product. It's the little things in Selling and Boosting that bring repeat orders. Consider the following:

Grower or employee, when delivering, should and must be courteous, considerate, and cooperative with store managers, warehouse handlers and ultimate consumers. A cantankerous, indifferent, disagreeable, obstreperous attitude on the part of the trucker can undo more in five minutes than all good-will and salesmanship of week's standing.—(To be continued next month).

IN CARBON COUNTY



Roger Meckes Farm, Albrightsville
An exceptionally good yield for potatoes that were dug before September rains. You can imagine what might have been should the crop have had average moisture.

BUY THAT BOND NOW!

A fellow should be thankful that the struggle for existence keeps him busy and out of trouble

ALBERT C. ROEMHILD

COMMISSION MERCHANT
Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables

Phone, Lombard 1000

122 Dock Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TUBOR WORM DAMAGES LATE CROP

Tuber moths have been reported in several fields and in some instances have caused considerable damage to the foliage. This damage has been particularly severe where fields of early potatoes, that were badly infested, adjoined the seed potato fields. When these early potatoes were harvested the worms migrated to the seed potatoes and in some cases completely devoured the plants nearest the harvested potato field. Many worms were observed to be present in the leaves of a large percentage of the plants.

Partial control may be obtained by spraying with nicotine sulfate, using 1½ pints per 100 gallons of Bordeaux, or 1 pint plus 10 pounds potassium oleate soap if a special application is made. A thorough coverage is necessary and at least 125 gallons per acre should be applied.

Growers should remove all infested tubers from their fields as they are harvested. Culls and pick-outs should be either fed or destroyed—never dumped. This will prevent the moths from emerging and flying to seed potato fields in the area.

Tuber worms have also been found in several fields of eggplants and in one 8-acre field at Pedricktown.

1944 POTATO LOANS

A Potato Loan Program is being launched through the AAA Offices. Loan rates on 1944 white potatoes will be \$1.48 per cwt. for U. S. No. 1 and \$.52 per cwt. for U. S. No. 2. Loans will be available immediately and until December 15, 1944, inclusive, to growers, associations of growers, and certified dealers (who agree to pay growers not less than the support prices), meeting requirements of specified U. S. grades and stored in approved warehouses, satisfactorily constructed, free from pests, freezing, and other hazards. A fee of not more than 2 cents per hundredweight (with a minimum of \$.50) will be deducted from the proceeds for each loan.

STUDENTS EARN \$3,500 IN POTATO HARVEST

THIEF RIVER FALLS, Minn.—Students of the high school here, which was dismissed during the potato harvest season, journeyed to East Polk county in the Red River valley where they picked a total of 71,800 bushels of potatoes, according to Superintendent Philip L. Fjelstad.

The total earnings were more than \$3,500 with Burdell Merritt heading the list. He picked a total of 1,002 bushels in 13 days. Robert Hayes was second with 828 bushels in 12 days.

SPRAY and DUST

with

MILLARD MODERN LIMES

Rotary Kiln Products

Crop Protection - Service - Reasonable Cost

H. E. MILLARD

Phone 7-3231

Annville, Pa.

THE 1944—400-BUSHEL CLUB



The following have made the 400-Bushel Club membership **Honor Roll** so far—all reports have not yet been received:

Fred S. Darr, Somerset County
559.8 bu. Sebago

Reported by C. C. McDowell,
County Agent

O. D. Savage, Columbia County
529.1 bu. Katahdin

Reported by P. G. Niesley,
County Agent

Irwin Artz, Schuylkill County
496.0 bu. Sebago

Reported by H. J. Poorbaugh,
County Agent

Ed Fisher, Potter County
483.0 bu. Hu23ME

Reported by S. D. Gray and
E. L. Nixon

Paul Hotchkiss, Erie County
454.9 bu. Russets

Reported by B. E. Decker,
Vocational Adviser

Ralph Moser, Columbia County
440.4 bu. Katahdin

Reported by P. G. Niesley,
County Agent

Homer G. Gibson, Warren County
430.9 bu. Russets

Reported by O. C. Tritt,
County Agent

C. L. Goodling, Philadelphia
Prison Farm 424.7 bu. Katahdin

Reported by S. D. Gray,
Washington, D. C.

C. W. Billings, Erie County
413.0 bu. Katahdin

Reported by B. E. Decker,
Vocational Adviser



LUMBER AND LABOR SCARCE!

PROTECT WOOD

with **CUPRINOL** Stops Rot

Your benches, flats, stakes—treat them with Cuprinol to stop rot and reduce replacements and repairs. Cuprinol has a successful record of many years among market growers and nurserymen in Denmark and the British Isles. It has been extensively tested and its value proven by agricultural colleges here.

To-day with lumber and labor scarce, Cuprinol meets a demand for a wood preservative without toxic fumes that is easily applied by brush, dip or spray. Cuprinol treated wood is completely harmless to plants and seeds.



When painting, use Cuprinol as a priming coat for it gives protection which paint alone cannot give, because Cuprinol penetrates the fibres and leaves a lasting metal residue—non visible but effective. Averages 400 sq. ft. of wood to the gallon, brush applied. Write for information, prices, and names of distributors.

CUPRINOL, Inc., 34 Spring Lane, Boston 9, Mass.

Memberships-New and Renewals

Since Last Issue of The Guide Post

Louis J. Zundel, Potter
L. D. Pepperman, Potter
Joseph Kolar, Erie
Franklin H. Hausman, Lehigh
Dorsey A. Griffith, Somerset
Roy Ferwilliger, Wayne
S. R. Gittings, Cambria
Ralph B. Ferry, Bedford
Daniel J. Frantz, Lehigh
Brion and Goodall, Tioga
S. H. Ramage, Estate, Venango
A. S. Yoder, Columbia
John B. Schrack, Clinton
Saxon R. Baum, Schuylkill
L. Leon Myers, Jr., Indiana
T. R. Cain, Crawford
Edwin J. Westrick, Cambria
Henry C. Stute, New York
Lee Proctor, Erie
Lawrence Munsee, Erie
Gabriel Dudics, Erie
Vernon S. Troyer, Erie
John H. Brown, Butler
Sick Bros., Bradford
A. A. Feighner, Cambria
George E. Weida, Lehigh
Charles Clouser, Lehigh
F. N. Orr, Ohio

L. V. Kennedy, Butler
H. C. Stockdale, Ohio
Claire E. Updegraff, Lycoming
Raymond Karge, Sullivan
T. A. Doyle, Sullivan
L. R. Kishbaugh, Columbia
Chester L. Shiner, Luzerne
Wallace Kisenuethu, Luzerne
C. F. Krick, Northumberland
J. Marvin Long, Northumberland
Arthur Kinsley, Sullivan
Raymond Simpson, Columbia
O. B. Savage, Columbia
Ross E. Beaver, Perry
John Cheroka, Ohio
Chas. E. Young, Clearfield
C. L. Westover, Clearfield
Wm. J. McCormick, Philadelphia
Abram Gearhart, Franklin
Floyd Curry, Warren
Ora Gibbons, Erie
Pelect Bros., Ohio
Northampton Co. Institution Dist.,
Northampton
L. W. Roland, Clearfield
Hugh Peterson, Erie
Lester White, Bradford
Theodore Fox, Warren

When you need . . .

STRONG —o— DURABLE
BAGS FOR YOUR POTATOES
BUY

HAMMOND BETTERBAGS



HAMMOND BAG & PAPER CO.
WELLSBURG, W. VA.

VITAMINS, C, B₁, G

*Show Me ANOTHER Food
That Can Match This Line Up*

Potatoes have been called one of man's greatest foods—because they offer an unbeatable combination of factors essential to good health.

What are they?

HEAPS OF NUTRITION: Five of the Vitamins commonly found in foods, including Vitamins C, B₁, G and Niacin in considerable amounts; Vitamin A in fair quantity. You need these for general growth to protect against illness, colds, fatigue, listless appetite and nervousness.

Minerals like Iron, Phosphorus and Calcium. They make for red blood, tone up appetites, are essential for bone and tooth structure and also help maintain an alkaline balance.

RICH ENERGY: Potatoes are rich in carbohydrates, a source of heat and energy.

FOOD BULK: Potatoes are appetite-satisfying—are easily digested.

PLEASING TASTE: The bland taste of the white potato is almost universally pleasing. They can be prepared in many different ways, by themselves or in combination with other foods.

EASE OF PREPARATION: You don't have to fuss with potatoes nor dress them up with expensive garnishes.

LITTLE WASTE: When you cook potatoes in their jackets they retain more of their nourishment. If you peel them—be sure to keep the parings thin.

NO "POINTS": Potatoes are a "point-free" food. You can buy as many as you want without worrying about how many "good points" you have.

LOW COST: Even at today's prices, potatoes are relatively low in cost. Be nutrition-wise—serve potatoes two and three times every single day—while they are plentiful.

Pass the GOOD WORD ALONG



EAT POTATOES EVERY DAY

CLETRACS ARE NOW AVAILABLE

for Essential Agricultural Needs



*and there's no job on any farm that can't be
done better with a*

CLETRAC *Tru-Traction* TRACTOR

WORLD-WIDE PROOF OF PERFORMANCE

Through Muck and
Mud in Alaska...Over
Rugged Hills of Italy
...Bottomless Roads
of Russia...wherever
the going is tough
for wheeled vehicles,
CLETRAC gets through.

IN considering an agricultural tractor, remember that only Cletrac gives Tru-Traction—power on both tracks at all times—more power and easier handling. Outstanding performance on widespread fronts of the global war has provided convincing proof of this power to master difficult jobs.

There's no job on the farm—on any farm—that can't be done better with a Cletrac Tru-Traction outfit. Tru-Traction is an exclusive Cletrac feature.

Under government regulations a limited number of Cletrac Tru-Traction Tractors for agricultural use is being produced. These tractors range from the 18 horsepower Model HG, designed for smaller farms, to Cletrac Model B of 38 horsepower, shown above, for use on large farms. These Cletracs are available to farmers who can prove their need for new tractors.

See the Cletrac dealer near you who will gladly assist you in every way, keeping your present Cletrac in continuous use with complete parts and service or give you his aid, if you can qualify, in securing a new Cletrac Tru-Traction Model H, A, B, or D for agricultural use.

THE CLEVELAND TRACTOR CO.
19300-216 EUCLID AVENUE
CLEVELAND, OHIO

*Tru-Traction is power on both tracks at all times

CLETRAC *Tru-Traction* TRACTORS

THIS FREE BOOK FULLY EXPLAINS CLETRAC TRU-TRACTION—Write for a copy





Kid Glove Potato Diggers

Protect Your Crop Profits

Here's what owners write:

"I dug a few acres last fall for a neighbor. He couldn't get under them with his machine in the hard ground . . . and was he tickled! He figured I must get about 20 bushels more per acre with my Kid Glove . . . to say nothing of the perfect condition in which my digger was taking the potatoes out."

"We feel that Kid Glove's superior separation and absolute elimination of all mechanical injury gives us enough extra No. 1 potatoes to pay for the digger in one season."

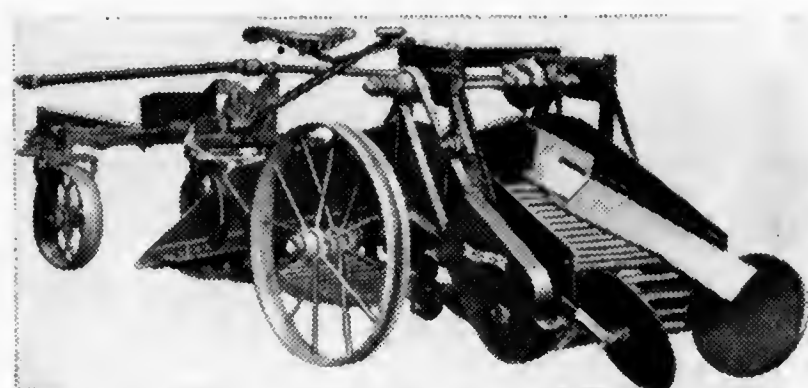
"Kid Glove leaves potatoes in nicer shape for picking . . . leaves ground level after digging."

These are only three of the hundreds of testimonials in our files. Names furnished on request.

A good potato crop costs time, labor, and money to mature. Mangling the crop in the digging undoes all this work. Iron Age Kid Glove machines are far superior because soil builds up on the wood-embedded cross bars . . . gives "cushion" protection to tubers. Rubber side shields further protect tubers—prevent them from touching any harsh metal.



No clogging—Kid Glove strangles vines . . . handles them nicely no matter how thick and matted they become. The diggers are heavy, rugged, long-lived. Farquhar IRON AGE Kid Glove diggers are bringing higher profits to others—why not you? Ask your dealer or write for a descriptive bulletin — now!



A. B. FARQUHAR COMPANY

3402 DUKE ST., YORK, PA.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY
THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE



'Should Auld Acquaintance Be Forgot'



A Happy New Year

This New Year's Eve, more so than for many years past, the songs we sing and the merriment we indulge in flow from hearts that are lighter, for we all know now that the future is brighter, and we can look forward to 1945 with the conviction that much better things are in store for us. With many thanks for past favors, and wishing you the full joys of this happy season, believe us to be ever at your service.

THE ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

JANUARY 11th — 12th, 1945

DECEMBER — 1944

VOLUME XXI

NUMBER 12

In Step With The Times:

Modern merchandising practice includes
clean-attractive-branded-paper
bags for potatoes

HAMMOND BETTERBAGS



provide the maximum in "eye appeal"

STRONG - ECONOMICAL - CONVENIENT

"Good Potatoes deserve good bags"



HAMMOND BAG & PAPER CO.

WELLSBURG, W. VA.

THE GUIDE POST

Published monthly by
THE PENNSYLVANIA COOPERATIVE POTATO GROWERS
ASSOCIATION, INC.

Address all communications to
C. F. H. WUESTHOFF, SECRETARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
410 Campbell Street, Williamsport, Pa.

Branch Office
P. DANIEL FRANTZ
720 N. EIGHTH STREET
ALLENTOWN



Branch Office
J. M. HINDMAN
GARDNER BLDG.
UNION CITY

Volume XXI

December, 1944

Number 12

THE ORIGIN OF THE BURBANK POTATO

While in California about a year ago I ran onto Mr. Burbank's personal story on the origin of the Burbank potato. Remember the Burbank potato under various names, Idaho Rural, Netted Gem., etc., is still the most popular potato in the West. It is one of a few varieties which has survived in a commercial way longer than forty years. The Burbank is now over 70 years old. Here is the story:

"In the summer of 1871, after I had several years of amateur experience in raising seedling potatoes, I was on the lookout for some potato which did not reproduce itself almost exactly from the seed in form, size, color, and all other particulars, as did most of the potatoes then known. While searching for such a variety, I happened, that autumn, to find on my place a single seed-ball on an Early-Rose potato vine, and was immediately impressed with what later proved to be the fact, that this must be something valuable, as the Early-Rose very seldom bears seed-balls. (Note—this is also true of the entire Rural group.) It was watched with the utmost care until nearly ripe, my attention being upon it daily.

When it was about mature and ready to pick, the patch was visited that morning with that intention, but to very great consternation the coveted fruit had dis-

appeared, and the pain and disappointment were intense when, after a careful search, I was unable to find any trace of it. However, after the most diligent search was made moving the vines about leaving nothing undone that might disclose it, it was found a number of feet away from the original vine.

"From this single seed-ball twenty-six distinct new varieties were obtained. The seed was planted out of doors as one would plant beets or cabbages, and not grown in boxes under glass and transplanted as seedlings of potato and tomato plants usually are.

From that lot of seedlings varieties were obtained entirely distinct from any which had before been seen. There were two sorts with long, white, beautiful tubers, the most shapely, most uniform in size, of any that had yet been developed. One of these was afterward named and introduced as the 'Burbank' by that pioneer seedsman, Mr. J. H. Gregory of Marblehead, Mass.

The other white one was almost as good, but by careful test proved to be somewhat less prolific. "Besides the two seedlings above mentioned, one variety was bright red, not very productive, and most of the tubers decayed shortly after they were dug. Another was a round, white potato: still another was

pink; a second pink variety was characterized by its white eyes; another pinkish variety had eyes so prominent that the long slender tubers seemed to be all eyebrows, the eyes reaching quite to the center of the potato.

"Probably seedlings raised from some of these might have produced varieties of great importance, but soon after, in moving to California (from Massachusetts) the seed was lost.

"I have raised more than ten thousand seedlings from the 'Burbank' potato since coming to California, but have never obtained one that was equal in all respects to the original.

"Over eight million bushels of the Burbank potato were produced on the Pacific coast alone during 1906, and probably nearly as many each year for fifteen or twenty years past.

"It is the standard tuber on the coast today from Alaska to Mexico, and almost invariably brings the highest price of all potatoes (1906). (Note—Still true in 1944.)

"It thrives as well here today (1906) as it did in Massachusetts thirty-five years ago. This is one of the proofs that varieties do not run out if grown under suitable environments." (Note—this variety cannot be perpetuated commercially east of the Rocky Mountains.)

Blue Label Movement

228% of 1943 as of Dec. 1st

Association Potato movement to December 1st exceeds that of 1943 by over 1,000,000 peck equivalents or 142% and is over and above our best year in the history of our marketing program by 24%. The sixteen highest counties from the standpoint of sales to December 1st are listed below:

Somerset	236,001	Columbia	64,381
Erie	219,973	Cambria	51,881
Lehigh	180,996	Schuylkill	36,687
Warren	142,381	Lycoming	34,937
Chester	138,831	Centre	31,556
Lancaster	136,516	Indiana	25,988
Carbon	76,816	Venango	22,683
Monroe	69,077	Potter	19,033

CROP PRODUCTION REPORT

Growers Wishing to Move Potatoes to Market More Quickly Urged to Keep in Touch with Association Offices

Potato Volume production estimate as of December 1, 1944, indicates a total crop for the year of 379,436,000 bushels, a large crop when compared with a normal crop of peace time years of 362,912,000 bushels but 85 million less than last year's bumper crop. The eighteen late surplus producing states show a crop of 271,479,000 bushels for 1944—22,000,000 bushels above that of a normal crop.

PRODUCTION ESTIMATES OF IMPORTANT LATE STATES

	Dec. 1944	Ave. '33-'42
1. Maine	53,868,000	43,025,000
2. Idaho	36,675,000	27,014,000
3. New York	26,445,000	28,558,000
4. N. Dakota	20,875,000	11,994,000
5. Penna.	19,140,000	22,836,000
6. Colorado	18,779,000	13,650,000
7. Michigan	18,360,000	23,765,000
8. Minnesota	15,334,000	20,285,000
9. Ohio	5,810,000	11,464,000
Surplus States	271,479,000	249,821,000
Total U. S.	379,436,000	362,912,000

From the above estimated production it would seem that potatoes moving into and through regular channels of trade will have a good market at ceiling prices through January, February, and March. Pennsylvania's crop has been moving in an orderly way with many potatoes still to move. Growers are urged to keep in touch with our Association offices if their crop must be marketed more quickly. Contacts have been made with the U. S. Procurement Division, potato exporters and potato chippers who are ready and anxious to buy carloads and truck loads whenever and wherever available. Prices are quoted on an F.O.B. shipping point basis at ceiling prices but must meet U. S. No. 1 standards, but in some cases a percentage rate might be used.

BUY BONDS

Secretary Horst Addresses Grangers

Miles Horst, State Secretary of Agriculture, addressing the 72nd annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Grange on December 12 in Harrisburg, listed some major factors that he declared would influence post-war agriculture. He included the following:

1. Small, family type farms, where all work can be done by members of the family, will continue as the most important contribution to food production;
2. Such farmers will have to depend more on cooperative buying and selling than ever before;
3. All Pennsylvania farmers, including fruit and vegetable growers and poultrymen, after the war will be forced to meet increased competition from other areas due to cheaper production costs and rapid transportation of perishable foods;
4. Producers will find housewives more discriminating as to freshness and quality in their food purchases.

"The answer lies in more efficient production and marketing of Pennsylvania farm products," Secretary Horst declared.

"Wartime technological developments, applied to farm machinery and equipment, may revolutionize some phases of production, marketing and distribution.

"Many post-war problems can and will be met by farmers as individuals. Some will require cooperation of established governmental agencies and the assistance of our research and educational institutions and services.

"We now enjoy well-established markets close to our farms. We must prepare to hold them. Their loss would bring disaster to Pennsylvania agriculture. We can meet some of this competition with more and better grading and inspection of fruits, vegetables and other farm products. Every farm unit must have a sound production program."

He said the Pennsylvania Post-War Planning Commission is considering these and related problems covering land use and conservation, and rural health, education and recreation. He is chairman of the Commission's committee on agriculture.

Certified SEED POTATOES

Maine—Cobblers Katahdins
Chippewas Mountains
Sebagos Sequoias

The certified acreage of all leading varieties showed varied increases over any previous year. Katahdin increase, however, was less marked. Prospect for heavier shipping volume is offset by lower yields of more desirable, medium sized seed. Quality and appearance are good with prices less than the usual spread over table stock quotations.



Michigan—Rural Russets
Green Mountains

Records based on field inspections and observations at digging time show a decreased certified acreage of both varieties. Dry, hot weather during August retarded growth of vines and hindered tuber development. Badly needed early rains greatly improved yield, however, not sufficient to indicate a total shipping tonnage equal to that of last season.

Dougherty Seed Growers

WILLIAMSPORT

PENNA.

Contour Farming Pays-3 Main Ways



Perhaps the longest potato rotation with legumes involving strip farming in Pennsylvania, "The Denniston Homestead," Butler

1. Saves Tractor Power.
2. Produces Higher Yields.
3. Conserves Soil, Water, Seed and Fertilizer.

Contour farming of sloping lands follows the rules of nature in conserving soil and rainfall. Nature, through thousands of years, slowly built up our present soil structure by mixing the decaying remains of plants and animals (organic matter) with powdered rock (minerals).

Nature sought to tie the mixture in place on the earth's surface by the interlacing of grass roots on the prairies and tree roots in the forests—sought to hold rainfall in the soil by a year by year accumulation of dead stems and leaves on the surface and roots below which eventually became a part of the soil which produced them. This is how we got our soil.

But man came and broke the prairies and cleared away the forests—destroyed the natural water reservoirs of roots and surface residues. Then, once clear streams became muddy with precious top soil, overflowed their banks with surplus water no longer retained within the soil. Deltas of silt formed and

clogged river mouths. This is how we lost, and are losing every year, billions of tons of good soil needed for food production.

Years of tests and observation have pointed out ways to avoid excessive waste of top soil and loss of water. Contour farming or "level farming of sloping fields" is, for most localities, an important phase of the overall procedure.

What is Contour Farming?

Contour farming is the tilling of soil and planting and cultivating of crops along lines that are level or have the same elevation on sloping land (around the hill).

All types of farming as practiced on sloping land can be adapted on contouring. Row crops; close growing crops, such as small grains, grasses and legumes, orchards and vineyards, can be grown and cultivated on the contour.

Why Contour Farm?

Any barrier that can be set up to retard the flow of water down a slope does two things. (1) It causes more water to be absorbed by the soil, and (2) it reduces soil washing. Contouring opera-

Continued on page eight

The House That FARMERS BUILT Through Voluntary Cooperation

THAT'S Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Cooperative Association... the cooperative that farmers of the Keystone State have themselves built up in ten years.

Farmers who use Farm Bureau Service have ownership and control in two large fertilizer mixing plants, two feed mills, a dust mixing and blending plant, a seed drying, cleaning and processing plant, two oil blending plants, a barn equipment and assembly factory, a paint factory, two large wholesale warehouses, 45 local stores and warehouses, nine trailer transport trucks and a large office building.

Economy — Speed

These facilities have been created to produce and distribute Farm Bureau Quality Products economically and speedily. Join the Farm Bureau members who use Farm Bureau fertilizers, fuels, lubricating oils, insecticides, fungicides, feeds, seeds, paint and other farm supplies. More than 50,000 Pennsylvania farmers find that Farm Bureau Services pay.



PENNSYLVANIA FARM BUREAU COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

Owned and controlled by Pennsylvania Farmers

3607 DERRY STREET

HARRISBURG, PA.

Call Your Nearest Farm Bureau Co-op or Service Agent

Contour Farming Pays-3 Main Ways



Perhaps the longest potato rotation with legumes involving strip farming in Pennsylvania, "The Denniston Homestead," Butler

1. Saves Tractor Power.
2. Produces Higher Yields.
3. Conserves Soil, Water, Seed and Fertilizer.

Contour farming of sloping lands follows the rules of nature in conserving soil and rainfall. Nature, through thousands of years, slowly built up our present soil structure by mixing the decaying remains of plants and animals (organic matter) with powdered rock (minerals).

Nature sought to tie the mixture in place on the earth's surface by the interlacing of grass roots on the prairies and tree roots in the forests—sought to hold rainfall in the soil by a year by year accumulation of dead stems and leaves on the surface and roots below which eventually became a part of the soil which produced them. This is how we got our soil.

But man came and broke the prairies and cleared away the forests—destroyed the natural water reservoirs of roots and surface residues. Then, once clear streams became muddy with precious top soil, overflowed their banks with surplus water no longer retained within the soil. Deltas of silt formed and

clogged river mouths. This is how we lost, and are losing every year, billions of tons of good soil needed for food production.

Years of tests and observation have pointed out ways to avoid excessive waste of top soil and loss of water. Contour farming or "level farming of sloping fields" is, for most localities, an important phase of the overall procedure.

What is Contour Farming?

Contour farming is the tilling of soil and planting and cultivating of crops along lines that are level or have the same elevation on sloping land (around the hill).

All types of farming as practiced on sloping land can be adapted on contouring. Row crops; close growing crops, such as small grains, grasses and legumes, orchards and vineyards, can be grown and cultivated on the contour.

Why Contour Farm?

Any barrier that can be set up to retard the flow of water down a slope does two things. (1) It causes more water to be absorbed by the soil, and (2) it reduces soil washing. Contouring opera-

Continued on page eight

The House That FARMERS BUILT Through Voluntary Cooperation

THAT'S Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Cooperative Association... the cooperative that farmers of the Keystone State have themselves built up in ten years.

Farmers who use Farm Bureau Service have ownership and control in two large fertilizer mixing plants, two feed mills, a dust mixing and blending plant, a seed drying, cleaning and processing plant, two oil blending plants, a barn equipment and assembly factory, a paint factory, two large wholesale warehouses, 45 local stores and warehouses, nine trailer transport trucks and a large office building.

Economy — Speed

These facilities have been created to produce and distribute Farm Bureau Quality Products economically and speedily. Join the Farm Bureau members who use Farm Bureau fertilizers, fuels, lubricating oils, insecticides, fungicides, feeds, seeds, paint and other farm supplies. More than 50,000 Pennsylvania farmers find that Farm Bureau Services pay.



PENNSYLVANIA FARM BUREAU COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

Owned and controlled by Pennsylvania Farmers

3607 DERRY STREET

HARRISBURG, PA.

Call Your Nearest Farm Bureau Co-op or Service Agent

Contour Farming—

Continued from page six

tions provides such barriers in the form of ridges and rows of crops running at right angles to the slope of land.

Strips of grass or other close cover also running at right angles to the slope serve to hold rainfall, resist washing and retard the flow of water. Broadbase terraces and contour furrows drain surplus water slowly into grassed outlets.

Saves Tractor Power

Most any tractor does more work per gallon of fuel when operated continuously near its rated load. Level farming on sloping fields permits the tractor to pull about the same load at normal working speed most of the time.

The up and down hill operator is likely to encounter overloads going up grade and under loads going down grade. Both conditions are wasteful of fuel. A recent "before and after" contour farming survey in Nebraska indicated as much as 17 per cent saving of fuel in favor of contouring when producing an acre of corn.

Higher Crop Yields

"Farmer opinion" surveys of the results of soil conservation practice in several states show striking increases in crop yields. Reported increases up to 50% in cotton yields are quite common. Material yields increases are also reported for small grains, corn, potatoes, soybeans, edible beans, and other row crops.

Planning the Farm

The highest land on the farm usually receives first consideration in adopting a soil conservation plan, because that's where run-off water starts. This area frequently extends into neighboring farm lands. For that reason neighbors working together can proceed more effectively.

Look to the Hilltops

Running water starts at the top of the hill. As it flows downhill, increasing in speed and volume, its cutting effect into the soil becomes steadily greater. An effective cover of grass or forest trees to hold and absorb rainfall at the upper edge of a slope is the start of flood control.

Steep Slopes to Grass

Grass on steep slopes descending from the hill tops, further serves to hold water and check its flow. Where a por-

tion of the sloping land is needed for cultivated crops, they can sometimes be grown in narrow strips alternating with grass strips on the contour.

Cultivate Lesser Slopes

A good soil conservation plan aims at confining cultivated crops to the lesser slopes and bottom lands. Even moderately sloping lands in many localities, however, need contour farming and terracing for soil and water conservation. If the highest and steepest land is covered by grass and forest growth to stop run-off water, contour furrows and crop rows on the lesser slopes below, will effectively hold normal rainfall. A system of terraces will usually handle surplus rainfall by draining it slowly into grassed water outlets.

Bottom Land Drainage

Well drained bottom lands are usually the most fertile and most easily farmed. Sometimes costly ditching and tiling are necessary, but the biggest problem of the bottom land farmers is run-off water from highlands above him.

Dense woods and grassed upper slopes, combined with contour farming of the lesser slopes below, reduce flooding of bottom lands.

Purchase Your Fertilizer Now

The fertilizer supply situation is not very bright. Increased demands for nitrogen by ordnance plants has drastically reduced the nitrogen supply for the fertilizer manufacturers. Supplies of liquid ammonia, ammonium nitrate and sulfate of ammonia have been sharply reduced. The increased imports of nitrate of soda from Chile will only partially make up this shortage.

The supply of superphosphate is critically short because of the increased need for sulphuric acid, which is used to make superphosphate, in the manufacture of ammunition. A labor shortage in the phosphate mines is also reducing the supply of raw rock phosphate.

Potash supplies are adequate.

Some fertilizer manufacturers have been forced to cancel part of their contracts for raw materials because of the small number of orders for mixed goods that are being received. More mixed fertilizer must be moved to the farms now if the total amount needed to grow our crops in 1945 is to be obtained.



Give your product

SHELF-APPEAL

plus

PACKAGING PROTECTION

POTATOES • FERTILIZERS
SOY BEAN PRODUCTS



Equitable's Heavy Duty Kraft Sacks

SINGLE WALL DUPLEX TRIPLEX FOUR WALL

EQUITABLE'S "better than ever" paper shipping sacks are the choice of America's leading packers of chemicals and produce. Designed to assure maximum protection for your products. You will be proud, too, of the brilliant, clear cut printing on EQUITABLE bags. If your needs require it, EQUITABLE'S new "Aquatite" wet strength kraft, made in our own mills, is available.

EQUITABLE PAPER BAG CO.

Northern Plant: 4700 31st Place, Long Island City • Southern Plant & Paper Mills: Orange, Texas

WAREHOUSES IN:

Allentown, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., Boston, Mass., Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, Ohio, Columbus, Ohio, Detroit, Mich., Indianapolis, Ind., Jacksonville, Fla., Kansas City, Mo., Los Angeles, Cal., Memphis, Tenn., Pittsburgh, Pa., Rochester, N. Y., St. Louis, Mo., St. Paul, Minn., Washington, D. C., Youngstown, Ohio.

Farmers Need Equal Buying Power With Others, Says Sexauer

**If Another Post-War Depression is to be Avoided, Farm Prices Must
Be in Favorable Relation to Other Prices.**

This was the gist of a talk given by Fred H. Sexauer, president of the Dairy-men's League Cooperative Association, over station WKIP, Poughkeepsie, on the evening of November 29.

Mr. Sexauer says "a constantly increasing food production with higher standards of living and nutrition and a sound price level for farm products which maintains an income equitable with other economic groups, is the only sound basis on which a nation's economy can rest.

He reviewed some economic history which has marked the transition of the nation from a period of food scarcities to a period of even over-abundance of food. This nation must find the answer as to what makes a prosperous agriculture, Mr. Sexauer asserted, and whether or not farm prosperity is the basis for sound national prosperity.

"I believe that a sound, free economy in this nation can only rest upon a prosperous agriculture," he said. "That requires a sound and fair price level and equal buying power for producers of basic commodities as a first national consideration. I believe that the philosophy of 'full employment,' with government employment as a base, as a foundation for a prosperous agriculture, as a delusion and a snare. It puts farmers in the position of step-children of our society, rather than the fountain from which

prosperity or depression flows depending upon their economic situation, and make labor the words of government.

"Conditions and economic processes have changed in the past 150 years. We are struggling to find the secret of these new processes. Farmers are in danger of being led to the acceptance of one or the other of these ideas, each of which does not, did not and will not meet the needs of agriculture, or in the long run the needs of a free, independent nation of free, independent citizens."

"Agriculture has changed from the simple pastoral occupation of a horse hitched to a crooked stick for a plow, and a hand sickle for harvest, to a complex intricate production equipment of tractors, 4-row planters, combines, milking machines, and the problems of labor, standards of living, price parity and economic stability. It is now affected by all the ebb and flow of international relationships, by the factors of wage rates, consumption trends, buying power, and industrial activity.

"It has become so much a part of the warp and woof of the industrial and economic fabric that its purchasing power, its production capacity, its earnings have as great an effect upon business activity, the flow of goods and service in domestic and foreign trade as any other factor affecting a similar percentage of the nation's population."

*One who can develop the habit of presenting a smiling
face through a world where there are so many
troubled hearts becomes a public benefactor.*

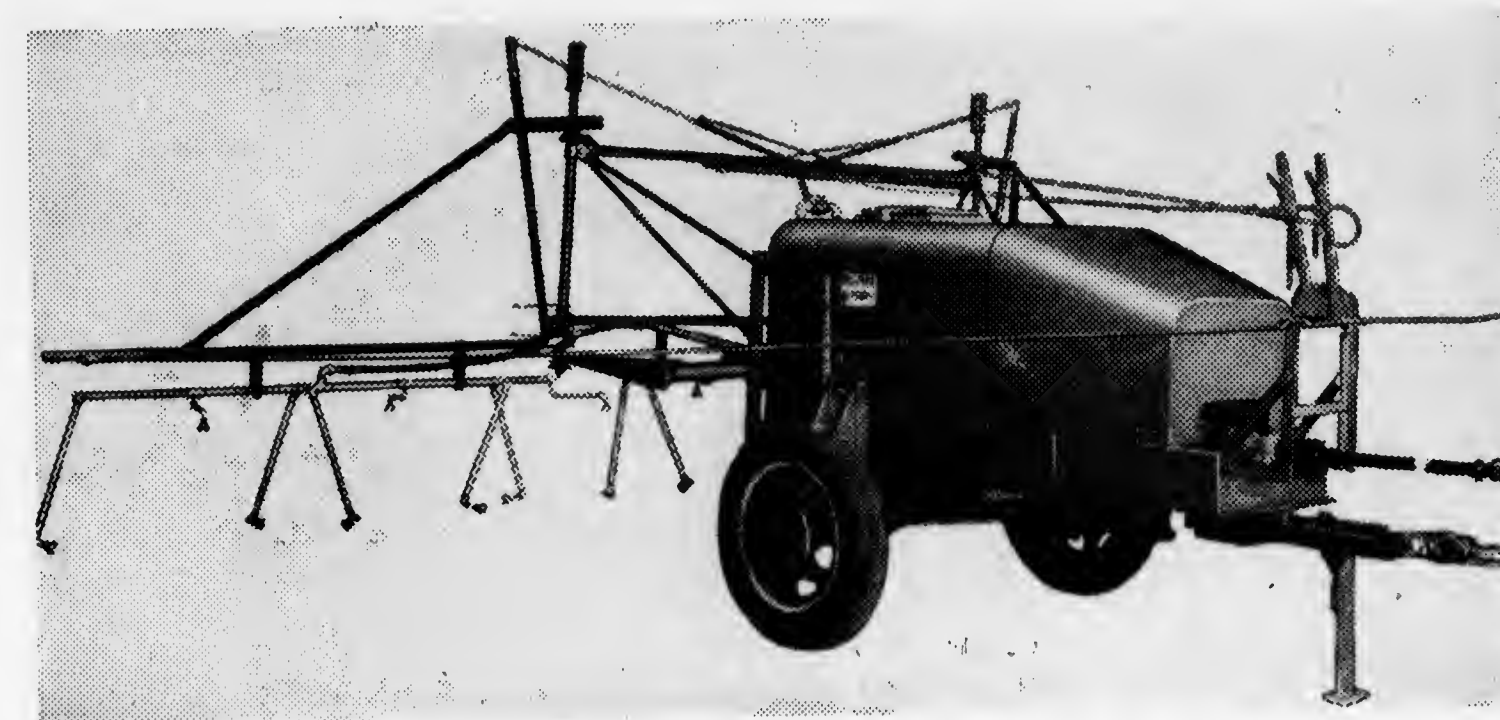
ALBERT C. ROEMHILD

COMMISSION MERCHANT
Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables

Phone, Lombard 1000

122 Dock Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

BEAN POTATO EQUIPMENT



BEAN TRACTOR TRAILER SPRAYERS IN 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 ROW SIZES

We are building all the sprayers possible from the materials allocated by the War Production Board.

BEAN Sprayers will continue to be built from the best materials and with the best workmanship. BEAN Sprayers will continue to give you rapid, economical protection.

We will build for 1945 a limited number of BEAN Rubber Spool Potato and Onion Graders and BEAN Rubber Roll Potato and Onion Cleaners.

After Victory watch for two entirely new BEAN Potato Machines.

John Bean Mfg. Co.

(Division of Food Machinery Corporation)

LANSING, MICHIGAN

The Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers Assn.

Incorporated

Williamsport, Penna.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

P. Daniel Frantz, President—Coplay
Robert W. Lohr, Vice-President—Boswell

CENTRAL AREA

M. P. Whitenight, Bloomsburg
Ed. Fisher, Coudersport
Wm. W. Hayes, Jersey Shore

WESTERN AREA

F. L. Dodd, Columbus
J. A. Donaldson, Emlenton
R. W. Lohr, Boswell

EASTERN AREA

P. Daniel Frantz, Coplay
J. K. Mast, Elverson
Hugh McPherson, Bridgeton

Purposes—To bring together for mutual co-operative effort and service all agencies engaged or interested in the production, transportation, marketing and utilization of potatoes and the general promotion and advancement of the potato industry in all its phases.

Major Activities

1. An Educational Program in Production and Marketing.
2. A Youth Movement in the Promotion and Advancement of the Potato Industry.
3. Maintenance of Camp Potato as a Recreational and Inspirational Center through the Development and Proving of Better Varieties and Practices.
4. Sustain an Informed Membership through Sufficient Meetings and Timely Reminders through the Association's Official Organ, The Guide Post.

The Annual Membership to this Association is \$1.00, which includes a year's Subscription to The Guide Post.

NOTICE :: NOTICE :: NOTICE

The Annual Membership Meeting of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association will be held in the House Caucus Room No. 326 Capitol Building, Harrisburg, 4:00 P. M., Thursday, January 11th. The usual business of the Association will include: (1) Annual activities reports of Directors and Officers. (2) Financial statement report (3) Election of three directors for three year terms.

Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato
Growers' Association, Inc.
C. F. H. WUESTHOFF,
Exec. Secy. and Gen. Mgr.

December, 1944

THE GUIDE POST

13



In complexities of modern business no group is sufficient unto itself—Then men must "Get Together"

—BLUE LABEL—

POTATO GROWERS' TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

By the time you have read this you will have completed your plans for attending anywhere from your first to the twenty-seventh potato growers' meeting.

One just takes it for granted that potato philosopher—John Schroepe will be there. One just takes it for granted that two or three hundred other John Schropes will be on hand as usual. The potato growers' meeting has resolved itself into a sort of annual reunion. Why not? After all a hearty hand shake—a friendly smile are all that persist for a year—and after.

It is good for men to meet together in unison. Potato growers have problems in common. Often times a mere suggestion, an inspiring thought received at the annual meeting make the difference between success and failure.

You will observe if you pay attention that the leading growers are members, attenders and contributors of the Potato Association.

After all is said and done, one gets out of any proposition about what one puts into it. Many a man has had his spark fanned into a flame through participating in forward looking discussions.

You will note by reading the program that a day and an evening are devoted to the problems of potato production.

You will also observe that a day and an evening are devoted to post war building—the theme being Cooperation not in the narrow sense but in the only sense to avoid economic chaos. Some of the authorities of the nation are listed as speakers.—E. L. N.

The Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers Assn.

Incorporated

Williamsport, Penna.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

P. Daniel Frantz, President—Coplay
Robert W. Lohr, Vice-President—Boswell

CENTRAL AREA

M. P. Whitenight, Bloomsburg
Ed. Fisher, Coudersport
Wm. W. Hayes, Jersey Shore

WESTERN AREA

F. L. Dodd, Columbus
J. A. Donaldson, Emlenton
R. W. Lohr, Boswell

EASTERN AREA

P. Daniel Frantz, Coplay
J. K. Mast, Elverson
Hugh McPherson, Bridgeton

Purposes—To bring together for mutual co-operative effort and service all agencies engaged or interested in the production, transportation, marketing and utilization of potatoes and the general promotion and advancement of the potato industry in all its phases.

Major Activities

1. An Educational Program in Production and Marketing.
2. A Youth Movement in the Promotion and Advancement of the Potato Industry.
3. Maintenance of Camp Potato as a Recreational and Inspirational Center through the Development and Proving of Better Varieties and Practices.
4. Sustain an Informed Membership through Sufficient Meetings and Timely Reminders through the Association's Official Organ, The Guide Post.

The Annual Membership to this Association is \$1.00, which includes a year's Subscription to The Guide Post.

NOTICE :: NOTICE :: NOTICE

The Annual Membership Meeting of the Pennsylvania Co-operative Potato Growers' Association will be held in the House Caucus Room No. 326 Capitol Building, Harrisburg, 4:00 P. M., Thursday, January 11th. The usual business of the Association will include: (1) Annual activities reports of Directors and Officers. (2) Financial statement report (3) Election of three directors for three year terms.

Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato
Growers' Association, Inc.
C. F. H. WUESTHOFF,
Exec. Secy. and Gen. Mgr.

December, 1944

THE GUIDE POST

13



In complexities of modern business no group is sufficient unto itself—Then men must "Get Together"

—BLUE LABEL—

POTATO GROWERS' TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

By the time you have read this you will have completed your plans for attending anywhere from your first to the twenty-seventh potato growers' meeting.

One just takes it for granted that potato philosopher—John Schroepe will be there. One just takes it for granted that two or three hundred other John Schropes will be on hand as usual. The potato growers' meeting has resolved itself into a sort of annual reunion. Why not? After all a hearty hand shake—a friendly smile are all that persist for a year—and after.

It is good for men to meet together in unison. Potato growers have problems in common. Often times a mere suggestion, an inspiring thought received at the annual meeting make the difference between success and failure.

You will observe if you pay attention that the leading growers are members, attenders and contributors of the Potato Association.

After all is said and done, one gets out of any proposition about what one puts into it. Many a man has had his spark fanned into a flame through participating in forward looking discussions.

You will note by reading the program that a day and an evening are devoted to the problems of potato production.

You will also observe that a day and an evening are devoted to post war building—the theme being Cooperation not in the narrow sense but in the only sense to avoid economic chaos. Some of the authorities of the nation are listed as speakers.—E. L. N.

THE 27th ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PENNSYLVANIA POTATO GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

January 11th and 12th 1945

P. DANIEL FRANTZ, President

HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

C. F. H. WUESTHOFF, Secretary

HOUSE CAUCUS ROOM 326, MAIN CAPITOL BUILDING

THE SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEMS OF THE INDUSTRY



IMMEDIATE PROBLEMS IN THE PRODUCTION OF QUANTITY AND QUALITY

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11th

9:30 A. M.

- A—Rotations, Land Utilization and Conservation—
A. L. Hacker, County Agent, Lehigh County
- B—Varietal Adaptations—J. S. Cobb, Pennsylvania State College
- C—Cultivation—Everett Blass, Coudersport, Potter County
- D—Basic Fertility—A. C. Ramseyer, Smithville, O.
- E—Foliage Protection—Dr. O. D. Burke, Pennsylvania State College
- F—Harvesting and Storing—Ivan Miller, Corry, Erie County

1:30 P. M.

- G—Machinery and Supplies
 - (1) Clayton Snyder, Implement Dealer, Lehigh County
 - (2) W. C. Chambers, A. B. Farquhar, York
 - (3) Richard Lee, Oliver Corporation, Harrisburg

H—Transportation and Distribution

Ed Gogoling, Secretary, Pennsylvania Motor Truck Association

I—Marketing

- (1) Assembling and Packing—Jacob K. Mast, Lancaster County
- (2) Consumer Acceptance—H. D. Williamson, American Stores Co.
H. T. Walsworth, A&P Tea Company

4:30 P. M. ANNUAL MEETING—

Penna. Cooperative Potato Growers' Association
Financial and Activities Report. Election of three Directors.

7:30 P. M.

Informal Meeting—Discussions on anything that pertains to the success of your farm operations

MOVING PICTURES

::

ILLUSTRATIONS

THE JOINT CONFERENCE—FRIDAY, JANUARY 12th

CO-CHAIRMEN

P. Daniel Frantz, President, Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association

Fred W. Johnson, President, Pennsylvania Chain Store Council

E. M. Shaulis, President, Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Cooperative

The American Farmer today is geared to Mass Production. He is confronted with an organized economy geared to scarcity. The equitable conversion of abundance into Cash is the greatest single need of America today. Modern depressions never occur on the producing side of the scale but always on the consuming side. In the complexities of modern business no group is sufficient unto itself. The imaginations that organized the production side of Agriculture and Industry can also organize the market if they will apply to the problems of consumption and distribution the same boldness of vision and enterprise that they have applied to problems of production. If they do not organize a commensurate market they will vanish in chaos.

10:00 A. M.

- A—Relation of Agriculture to National Prosperity—
Charles B. Ray, Sears Roebuck Company
- B—The Relation of Equitable Distribution to National Prosperity—
Lee Rummell, Kroger Grocery and Baking Company
- C—A New Conception of Educational Service—
B. A. Rockwell, Farm Bureau Cooperative

1:30 P. M.

- D—Importance of Pennsylvania Potato Industry—
Roy Helton, Pennsylvania Department of Commerce
- E—Prosperity in Relation to Rural Life—
Dr. Carl Taeusch, U. S. D. A., Washington, D. C.
- F—The Purpose and Activities of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association—C. F. H. Wuesthoff, General Manager
- G—The Relation of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association to Industry—P. Daniel Frantz, President

THE 20th ANNUAL POTATO GROWERS' BANQUET—BALLROOM, PENN-HARRIS HOTEL

6:00 P. M.

The Cooperative-Business Dinner

Introductions—
Presentation of Medals and Awards
Group Singing—Fun and Frivolity, etc.

Organized Production Cannot Survive an Unorganized Market

R. N. Benjamin, Executive Secretary of the Farm Bureau Cooperative Association
John A. Logan, President of the National Association of Food Chains
Hon. Miles Horst, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture

We Do Appreciate

The rostrum of speakers on this year's program (A biographical sketch of other speakers will appear in the next issue of Guide Post) are giving of their time and energy free and for nothing—to the end that the future of Rural America is well planned.

JOHN A. LOGAN

John A. Logan is President of the National Association of Food Chains, an organization of all of the leading food chains in America.

He is a nationally recognized authority on food distribution and is a member of many national advisory committees to various war agencies such as the War Food Administration and the Office of Price Administration.

He is a firm believer in the necessity of a sound agricultural economy as the basis of a sound national economy.

In the days of farm surpluses, he promoted the surplus removal campaigns that rendered invaluable assistance to many lines of fruit and produce.

Mr. Logan is going to speak before the Cooperative Business Dinner to be held in the Penn-Harris Hotel at 6:00 P. M., Friday, January 12th, on the subject of why organized production cannot survive an unorganized market.

B. A. ROCKWELL

B. A. Rockwell, who will speak on the subject, "A New Conception of Educational Service," is well known among Pennsylvania potato growers.

He was a former supervisor of vocational instruction in Potter County and also in the same capacity in Luzerne County.

Until very recently he was in charge of agricultural research at the Hershey Estates.

He is a member of the Pennsylvania 400 Potato Club and also a winner of the Medal of Award of the Pennsylvania Potato Growers' Association.

He just recently heads up the new Department of Agricultural Research and Marketing of the Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Cooperative. "B. A." has his feet on the ground.

CHARLES B. RAY

Charles B. Ray is an industrial engineer who specializes on estimating national income. For many years he has been the personal advisor in this field

to General Robert E. Wood, Chairman of the Board of Sears, Roebuck & Company.

Mr. Ray has proven that national income is dependent upon farm income and has a direct, predictable relationship thereto.

In estimating national income, Mr. Ray first accurately determines the farm income. With this figure once established, he can determine national income with uncanny accuracy.

Mr. Ray for many years has furnished Sears, Roebuck & Company with predictions on national income that have been within one per cent of the proven total. In 1942, despite all war dislocations, he estimated the 1943 national income within less than one per cent of what it turned out to be. His estimate for 1944 is proving true month by month.

On Friday, January 12, he is going to explain in detail why and how national income is dependent upon farm income—why there can be no sound national economy without a sound agricultural economy—and he is going to conclude by telling us what the 1945 national income will be and what the 1947 national income will be in the event that the war is won before the end of 1946 and that equitable farm prices are maintained.

DR. CARL TAEUSCH

Dr. Carl Taeusch, Director of Program Study and Discussion, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S.D.A., will speak on "Prosperity in Relation to Rural Life."

Dr. Taeusch is a national authority on rural life problems. He just recently appeared on a panel discussion on "Post War Problems in Relation to Rural Life" at the 22nd Annual Convention of the National Catholic Rural Life Conference. He is an impressive speaker and knows his subject.

FARM SHOW

POTATO GROWERS' BANQUET TICKETS

Will be available at various meetings
Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,
January 10-11-12, 1945

Memberships-New and Renewals

Since Last Issue of The Guide Post

Joseph Petro, Columbia
Claud Rhodes, Columbia
Paul LeVan, Columbia
Melvin Rarig, Columbia
David L. Adams, Northumberland
Myron C. Yocum, Columbia
J. C. Dreisbach, Columbia
Wilmer Mensch, Columbia
Reuben Miller, Columbia
Fred Rarig, Columbia
Chas. A. Yoder, Columbia
Martin Lindermuth, Columbia
Mervin Mensch, Columbia
Herbert G. Williams, Columbia
Clyde G. Miller, Columbia
Robert Miller, Columbia
A. M. Gregowrvig, Columbia
V. A. Holtz, Cambria
Orlando Jones, Cambria
Virgil Overdorff, Indiana
Warren F. Frantz, Lehigh
H. W. Woodley, Wayne
Clifford Roedel, Lehigh
Forell & Sons, Michigan
E. M. Shaulis, Somerset
Arthur McDonald, Sullivan

C. E. Wagner, Columbia
Wm. Mokowski, Northumberland
Daniel G. Lindermuth, Columbia
Rolandus Artley, Columbia
Calvin B. Adams, Northumberland
Joseph Malkoskie, Columbia
Orville D. Hafnagle, Columbia
George D. Miller, Columbia
Bruce Bittner, Columbia
Ignatz Hermanski, Columbia
Andrew Boran, Columbia
John Bloss, Columbia
Harry Stine, Northumberland
Daniel J. Snyder, Columbia
Delbert Hoagland, Columbia
Frank D. LeVan, Columbia
Doyle F. Hess, Columbia
American Potash Institute, Washington
Otto P. Cunningham, Cambria
Anthony Rendulic, Jr., Crawford
F. B. Criswell, Venango
T. C. Barnfield, Lycoming
C. D. Wolfe, Franklin
John M. Davis, Ohio
H. M. Travis & Son, Indiana

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

KATAHDIN

WHITE RURAL

SEBAGO

RUSSET RURAL

CHIPPEWA

SEQUOIA

POTTER SEED POTATO COOPERATIVE

COUDERSPORT, PENNA.

1944 State Vocational Project Contest

Potato Yield Contest

Yield	Student	School	County	Instructor
483 bu.	Junior Rendulic	Linesville	Crawford	O. C. Lance
370 bu.	Harry Hillegas	Berlin-Bros. Valley	Somerset	W. D. Igoe
357 bu.	John Strittmatter	Ebensburg	Cambria	W. Cochrane
347 bu.	Norman Lukenbill	Cressona	Schuylkill	H. E. Schlegel
345 bu.	Dick Griffith	Ebensburg	Cambria	W. Cochrane
342 bu.	Arlin Lutz	Slatington	Lehigh	P. Umberger
323 bu.	W. S. Nunemacher	Cressona	Schuylkill	H. E. Schlegel
316.5 bu.	Eddie Denner	Stony Creek	Somerset	Jos. Shelly
314 bu.	Jos. Hardisky	Dallas	Luzerne	S. Mosier
311 bu.	Harold Grumbine	Meyerstown	Lebanon	Wm. Jones

The Potato Project

Place	Student	School	County	Instructor
1st	Junior Rendulic	Linesville	Crawford	O. C. Lance
2nd	Harry Hillegas	Berlin-Bros. Valley	Somerset	W. D. Igoe
3rd	John Strittmatter	Ebensburg	Cambria	W. Cochrane
4th	Eddie Denner	Stony Creek	Somerset	Jos. Shelly
5th	Arlin Lutz	Slatington	Lehigh	P. Umberger
6th	Wm. Baumgartner	Polk Twp.	Monroe	H. E. Davis
7th	Dick Griffith	Ebensburg	Cambria	W. Cochrane
8th	N. R. Luckenbill	Cressona	Schuylkill	H. E. Schlegel
9th	W. S. Nunemacher	Cressona	Schuylkill	H. E. Schlegel
10th	Harvey A. Smith	Polk Twp.	Monroe	H. E. Davis

* * *



1944-'45

PAPER BAG PRICES and REGULATIONS

Attention: Growers, Grade Supervisors, Contactmen

Effective August, 1, 1944, and until further notice, the following prices and regulations on Association trade-marked paper potato bags will prevail:

PRICES:

Blue Label	15's (2 wall—60/50)	\$25.00 per M.
Red Label	15's (2 wall—60/50)	\$24.50 per M.
Economy	15's (2 wall—60/50)	\$24.00 per M.
Blue Label	50's { (2 wall—70/60) (3 wall—40/40/50) }	\$57.00 per M.
Unclassified	50's (2 wall—70/60)	\$52.00 per M.
Blue Label	50's (3 wall—50/50/50)	\$63.00 per M.

The above prices are for DELIVERY to ANY point in Pennsylvania or at officially designated warehouses and include the wire loop ties and the commission of the Association.

SPECIFICATIONS:

- 15-pound bags, two wall 60/50-110 weight, Natural Kraft
- 50-pound bags, two wall 70/60-130 weight, Natural Kraft
- 50-pound bags, three wall 50/50/50 wet strength & Natural Kraft
- 50-pound bags, three wall 40/40/50 weight, Natural Kraft

TERMS:

All Association trade-marked paper potato bags are shipped on a C.O.D. basis (NO EXCEPTIONS). When bags are forwarded by rail, shipments will be made sight draft attached to bill of lading; when shipments go forward by truck, arrangements must be made by the consignee to settle for same at destination, either by check (Certified Check not required), or in cash.

DISTRIBUTION POINTS:

Hummel Warehouse Co., Inc., 728-40 N. 15th St., Allentown, Pa.
Jacob K. Mast Warehouse, Blue Ball, Pa. (On U. S. Route 322)
Somerset Farm Bureau Co-operative Association, Somerset, Pa.
J. C. Jacobsen & Son, Girard, Pa.
Hindman Farm Supply Company, Main Street Ext., Butler, Penna.
Ed Fisher Warehouse, Coudersport, Penna.
Roy Hess Farm, Stillwater, near Benton, Penna.
G. L. F. Warehouse, c/o J. M. Hindman, Union City, Pa.

All bags for warehouse pick-ups must be released by an authorized representative of the Association, on a bag release order, for pick-up at any of the above authorized distribution points and will, in all cases, be subject to the above cash terms.

DIRECT DELIVERIES:

All orders for Association trade-marked paper potato bags for either rail or truck shipments must clear through the Association office, Williamsport, Pa., NO EXCEPTIONS WILL BE MADE TO THIS REGULATION.

When placing orders for bags which are to move by rail, be sure to designate correct shipping address and name and address of the bank through which draft is to be drawn. When movement is by truck be sure to have check or cash arranged for when the bags arrive at designated destination.

PAYMENTS:

When bags are shipped sight draft attached to bill of lading, PAY ONLY THE AMOUNT OF THE DRAFT. When bags are shipped by truck, pay either by check (Certified Check not required), or in cash. In either instance, when draft or invoice corresponds with the number of bags ordered, and in accordance with the above price schedule, DO NOT PAY ANY ADDITIONAL COLLECTION, FREIGHT, HANDLING OR TRUCKING CHARGES. Prices quoted are delivered prices.

PACKING:

All bags are bundled, wrapped and tied. The 50-pound bags are packed 150 or 200 to the bundle and the 15-pound bags are packed 250 to the bundle. BUNDLES CANNOT BE BROKEN.

TIES (Wire Loop):

Sufficient wire loop ties will be inserted in a Kraft envelope in each bundle of bags.

Additional wire loop ties (5 inch ties, 250 per envelope) and (6 inch ties, 200 per envelope) will be made available at all distributing points and will also be supplied with freight or truck shipments when ordered at 25c per envelope.

ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES:

The following items will be supplied direct from the Association office, on a C.O.D. basis only, all transportation charges prepaid.

Pistol-Grip Twisters	\$1.25 each
Inspector's Scales	3.50 each
Receipt & Invoice Books	.15 each

Should any irregularity occur, contact the Association office, Williamsport, Pa., at once.

Co-operatively yours,
PENNSYLVANIA CO-OPERATIVE POTATO
GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.
C. F. H. Wuesthoff
Executive Secretary and General Manager

THE TIME TO INVEST

With prices of potash still at low pre-war levels and prices for farm products at high wartime levels, greater profits than ever before can be obtained for every dollar spent for this necessary plant food. This is a most opportune time for growers to look not only to maintaining the fertility of their soils but to building up their soil bank account.

A 300-bushel (or 180-sack) yield of potatoes per acre uses 170 pounds of actual potash (K_2O)—more than the 125 pounds of nitrogen and 35 pounds of phosphoric acid combined. Large amounts of plant food have been drawn from the soil during the last few years of record crop production goals. This plant food must be replaced if profitable yields are to be maintained.

Consult your official agricultural adviser or experiment station about the fertility of your soils. See your fertilizer dealer or manufacturer. Extra potash applied now will pay dividends in increased yield, health, vigor, and quality of crop over years when the price relationship may not be so favorable.

Write us for additional information and free literature on the practical fertilization of your crops.



American Potash Institute

INCORPORATED

1155 16th St., N. W.

WASHINGTON, 6, D. C.

December, 1944

THE GUIDE POST

21

POTATO SET ASIDE ORDER

Freeze Order Affects Idaho and Certain Counties in Oregon and California. Restrictions in Other Districts May Be Imposed if U. S. Needs Are Not Met.

Imposition of shipping permit restrictions on potato producers in counties of the western states of Idaho, Oregon and California under War Food Order 120, and amendment 1 to that order, and which have been supplemented by truck movement restrictions under ODT Order 1-4, may lead to further restrictions in other regions unless producers co-operate in meeting military requirements, government officials are warning.

Both of these government controls are effective December 11, 1944. Albert Mercker, potato branch specialist of WFA, has gone to the west coast regions affected to get the orders in operation.

Factors which lead other government officials to believe that other potato producing regions may be brought under the coverage of these orders are the reports that potato requirements of the Army in several areas are only being filled in very small part. An index of this condition may be found in the report that in one area the Army only obtained 10 per cent of its requirements.

There are definite fears that the permit requirements may create dislocations of movement from other regions and subsequent black market operations. Rumors of illicit transactions have sprung up as before but cannot be verified.

Producing regions adjacent to the set aside territory, particularly Colorado, are reported as having established a Colorado No. 3 grade which, according to government experts, is approximately a U. S. No. 2.

In sounding a warning that unless military requirements are met extension of permit restrictions may be ordered, government officials believe that considerable progress can be made under voluntary industry action but even co-operation by the industry by no means will assure freedom from permit controls. Potatoes continue to move into marketing areas at an undiminished rate, it is said.

Although Army procurement policy is to obtain the better grades at fixed percentages of offerings there is no reason to believe that this policy will be continued. On the west coast procurement problems in filling Army pipe lines

and maintaining Naval procurement levels may effect considerable pressure on Idaho Russets and on McClures. Both of these varieties store well, it is pointed out.

A factor which operates against industry co-operation with the Army is the reluctance of the Army to pay the 14 cents per cwt. discount margin on carlot shipments which removes these elements from active participation in the government procurement program.

WFO 120 requires shippers in the county of Malheur, Oregon, the state of Idaho except Idaho county, and all counties north thereof in Idaho, and the counties of Crook, Deschutes and Klamath in Oregon, and Modoc and Siskiyou in California, to offer potatoes to government procurement officers first. Potatoes not required by government officers will be released into commercial channels.

Under the order shippers in designated areas must obtain permits from WFA before making deliveries. Permits will be issued only after government procurement officers have had an opportunity to purchase at prices not in excess of ceilings. Quantities offered must meet grades required as to quality and size and type and size of package. Each carlot will be considered separately on the basis of these limitations.

Shipments to contractors furnishing dehydrated potatoes or meat and vegetable products containing potatoes to government procurement agencies are eligible to permits upon designation by government procurement officers.

Shippers of certified and war-approved seed may apply to WFA for permits without making prior offers to procurement officers but will be required to provide evidence that the lot involved will be used for planting only.

According to government estimates abnormal movement of potatoes has left the bulk of the remaining supply of the 1944 crop in eastern producing areas, with Maine reported as holding approximately 40 per cent of this total.

* * *

One out of every three cars of Idaho potatoes are expected to be taken by the

armed forces under the War Food Administration permit order, which became effective Monday morning, George Peters, president of the Idaho Potato and Onion Shippers Association, said.

The order to assure potato supplies for the armed forces was explained to 80 members of the Idaho Potato and Onion Shippers Association here recently by A. E. Mercker, of the WFA, Washington, D. C.; Sherman Pobst of the WFA, San Francisco, and Lieut. Col. Milford J. Baum, Los Angeles Quartermaster Marketing Center.

WFA officials explained that the order requires the WFA to clear each car to be shipped out of the state. Under that plan, each shipper must call the WFA office and offer what he has to ship. The services take what they need and release the balance for shipment through regular channels.

According to Peters, "it is indicated that for the time being only one out of every three cars will be taken, but this allotment is subject to change any time the administering officer finds the supply inadequate to meet requirements."

Pobst will remain here as administrative official to see that the provisions of the order are carried out, Peters said.

To facilitate compliance with the order by shippers in the Twin Falls-Burley area, a branch office will be established

in Twin Falls, the association president said he was informed.

"The association went on record four weeks ago as recommending such a move," Peters pointed out. "We felt that not enough of the industry was giving supplies to the Army and under the new WFA order all dealers will have to participate."

DON'T FORGET
\$1.00 pays. . . .
YOUR MEMBERSHIP
and assures you a copy of
THE GUIDEPOST
each month

BUY BONDS

SPRAY and DUST with MILLARD MODERN LIMES

Rotary Kiln Products
Crop Protection - Service - Reasonable Cost

H. E. MILLARD

Phone 7-3231

Annvile, Pa.

THE 1944—400-BUSHEL CLUB

(FINAL REPORT)



The following have made the 400-Bushel Club membership Honor Roll. Medals will be awarded at the Annual Potato Growers' Banquet, Penn Harris Hotel, January 12th, 1945.

Fred S. Darr, Somerset County,

559.8 bu. Sebago

Reported by C. C. McDowell, Co. Agt.

O. D. Savage, Columbia County,

529.1 bu. Katahdin

Reported by P. G. Niesley, Co. Agt.

Irwin Artz, Schuylkill County,

496.0 bu. Sebago

Reported by H. J. Poorbaugh, Co. Agt.

Ed Fisher, Potter County,

483.0 bu. Sebago

Reported by Nixon and Gray

Anthony Rendulic, Jr., Crawford Co.,

483 bu. Russets

Reported by O. C. Lance, Agr. Adv.

Met. Strittmatter, Cambria County,

463 bu. Russets

Reported by H. McWilliams, Co. Agt.

Paul Hotchkiss, Erie County,
454.9 bu. Russets

Reported by B. E. Decker, Voc. Adv.

Ralph Moser, Columbia County,

440.4 bu. Katahdin

Reported by P. G. Niesley, Co. Agt.

Homer G. Gibson, Warren County,

430.9 bu. Russets

Reported by O. C. Tritt, Co. Agt.

Irwin M. Behm, Indiana County,

425 bu. Russets

Reported by J. W. Warner, Co. Agt.

C. L. Goodling, Philadelphia

Prison Farm, 424.7 bu. Katahdin

Reported by S. D. Gray, Washington

C. W. Billings, Erie County,

413.0 bu. Katahdin

Reported by B. E. Decker, Voc. Adv.

The above growers are urged to at-

tend the Pennsylvania Potato Growers

banquet at the Penn Harris Hotel, 6:00

P. M. Friday, January 12th.

"MINERS OF EARTH" INTERDEPENDENT

What are the common post-war problems of the farmer and steelmaker? How can the farmer, the original free enterpriser, help the industry? What new products is the steel manufacturer thinking of to make farm-life and barn-life easier, more productive?

These and similar agriculture-labor problems were discussed by Charles R. Hook, president of The American Rolling Mill Company, Middletown, Ohio, on a recent Farm Forum broadcast over WGY, Schenectady, New York. Calling the farmer and steel worker "miners of the earth" he pointed out the parallel between the farmer mining the surface of the earth for food, and the miner digging below the surface for iron ore.

"The steelmaker is largely dependent upon the farmer for food," he said. "Without iron and steel products for planting, harvesting, transportation and distribution the farmer would revert to the forked stick and oxen for plowing, and other primitive methods used by our ancestors. Imagine a modern farm without plows, metal roofs, wire fences, motors, pumps—The farm wife without the household conveniences and necessities made possible by steel products."

Commenting on post-war production he continued: "Steel mills, enlarged to meet war-time production, will turn out sheet steels with new and better finishes that will make metal kitchen cabinets, refrigerators and the new frozen food cabinet better looking and more durable. Iron and steel will be used to build universal forage machines that will prepare any forage crop for the silo in one operation. Corn combines that pick and husk the corn simultaneously, and many other new farm implements will be made lighter, stronger and more attractive."

Revolution in Farm Structures

Of other peace-time projects for the farm, Mr. Hook described various types of farm buildings made of durable sheet metal by mass production methods. New poultry houses bought in a package, pre-painted, with windows and doors and ventilating systems built into prefabricated panels that can be set up for a chicken house in a few hours' time. These same panels may be reassembled into hog houses next year if the farmer changes his kind of farming.

Free Enterprise Essential

The "Armco" president spoke of the dual responsibility of industry and agriculture after the war, the rehabilitation problems they face, the difficulties they must meet.

"One of these difficulties is the maintaining of our free initiative and enterprise. The American farmer was the original free enterpriser. As a rugged pioneer he showed the world what the word really meant. This same pioneering spirit has also built our great industries. Making two blades of grass to grow where one grew before and making two industrial dollars grow where one grew before is all very much the same kind of business. Neither can prosper without the right kind of soil and climate.

"Mother Nature generally does a pretty good job for us agriculturally. On the other hand, the industrial growth of our nation, with its new jobs, payrolls, and prosperity largely depends upon the governmental climate at Washington, which we create with our votes. The farmer and industrialist must stand shoulder to shoulder to prevent the droughts of post-war unemployment. We must find jobs for the returning soldier with payrolls that will assure continuance of the high standards of living we are determined to maintain as the American way of life."

Mr. Hook concluded with, "The iron and steel capacity being around 100,000,000 tons a year, our steel industry stands ready to supply the material for a tremendous rebuilding program when the war ends, not alone in our own country but throughout the world."

—BLUE LABEL—

DON'T FORGET
Renew Your
MEMBERSHIP!



LUMBER AND LABOR SCARCE!

PROTECT WOOD

with **CUPRINOL** Stops Rot

Your benches, flats, stakes—treat them with Cuprinol to stop rot and reduce replacements and repairs. Cuprinol has a successful record of many years among market growers and nurserymen in Denmark and the British Isles. It has been extensively tested and its value proven by agricultural colleges here.

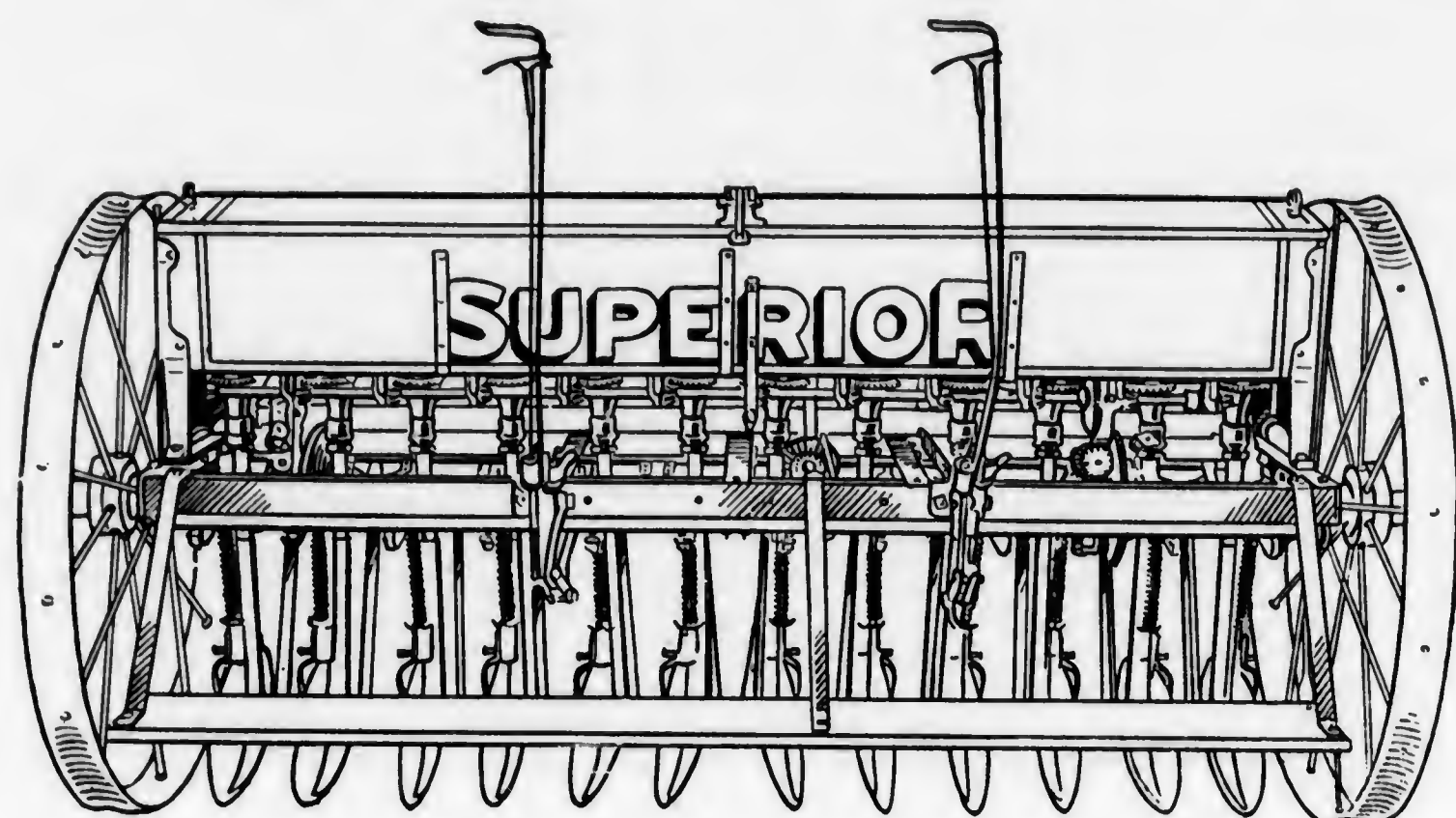
To-day with lumber and labor scarce, Cuprinol meets a demand for a wood preservative without toxic fumes that is easily applied by brush, dip or spray. Cuprinol treated wood is completely harmless to plants and seeds.



When painting, use Cuprinol as a priming coat for it gives protection which paint alone cannot give, because Cuprinol penetrates the fibres and leaves a lasting metal residue—non visible but effective. Averages 400 sq. ft. of wood to the gallon, brush applied. Write for information, prices, and names of distributors.

CUPRINOL, Inc., 34 Spring Lane, Boston 9, Mass.

ONLY OLIVER GRAIN DRILLS ARE SUPERIOR GRAIN DRILLS



SUPERIOR Drills are backed by nearly a hundred years of experience in building better seeding machinery for better crops. Only an Oliver Superior Drill can give you all these advantages.

SUPERIOR ACCURACY

The Superior Double Run Force Feed operated by the Superior Variable Disc Drive positively delivers a measured amount of grain to the seed tubes. Delivery is accurate, so long as there is a handful of seed in the feed cups. Each feed cup is gauged to 5/1000 of an inch to insure absolute accuracy in handling all seeds.

SUPERIOR POSITIVE FEED

The rate of sowing is increased or decreased by increasing or decreasing the rate of speed of the feed shaft. There are 13 different rates of sowing for each side of the Superior Double Run Force Feed Wheels. There is no chain to stretch—no sprockets to wear. Accurate sowing is automatic.

SUPERIOR STARTS DRILLING INSTANTLY

The drill is driven by both ground wheels. This double drive assures that if one wheel slips or jumps, your seeding goes right on. The double drive also permits proper pitch and gather of the wheels for light running and long wear.

SUPERIOR LIGHT RUNNING

The main axles run on roller bearings. The bearings in combination with the pitch and gather of the wheels make the drill very light running. The disc openers have adjustable, full tapered, long wearing chilled bearings with pressure grease fittings.

SUPERIOR EXTRA STRONG FRAME

The high carbon steel, bridge truss straight frame of the drill is the foundation of positive drive, accurate sowing and long life. There are numerous cross braces and a full length rear rail.

SUPERIOR OPENERS AND EQUIPMENT

The drill can be equipped with single disc plowfur openers, double disc openers or hoe openers. Telescoping steel or ribbon steel conductor tubes are available. Rear lift on disc drills, front lift on hoe drills.

SUPERIOR Drills are built in types and sizes to meet your requirements. See Oliver Dealer or write to the address below.

The OLIVER Corp.

1420 Mayflower St.,

HARRISBURG, PENNA.

5 VITAL POINTS TO LOOK FOR in Choosing a Potato Planter



Reasons Why Farquhar Iron Age is First Choice Among All Planters

Farquhar Iron Age has based the success of the Iron Age Potato Planter on many different reasons, but consider these five points most important from any growers' point of view. Study all five before you buy your next planter.

1. **ACCURATE PICKER MECHANISM ON THE AUTOMATIC PLANTER**—Iron Age only gives you multiway adjustable pickers. These mechanical hands are automatic, accurate and sure.

100% **ACCURATE FEED ON THE ASSISTED FEED PLANTER**—No doubles. No misses. No bruises. Iron Age only gives you the 100% accurate planter with exclusive feed and seed placement mechanism.

2. **FERTILIZER ATTACHMENT**—Only Iron Age gives you positive, uniform delivery and **BAND-WAY** fertilizer placement. Will handle all kinds of fertilizer in the amounts desired under all planting conditions. Field tested and proven to bring better yields with greater fertilizer economy.

3. **OPENING AND COVERING GANGS**—Only Iron Age offers choice of five different types of opening plows—choice of three sizes of covering disks—and five different planting shoes. Iron Age experience with all types of soil enables you to get the exact opening and covering mechanism you need with complete flexibility in planting methods.

4. **GENERAL CONSTRUCTION**—Rugged strength and dependability are built into every Iron Age Planter as a result of more than fifty years of research and strenuous field tests. Any user will tell you that his Iron Age Planter can take it and hold up year after year.

5. **SERVICE**—Iron Age factory trained specialists work closely with both dealer and farmer. A well balanced stock of replacement parts shorten and eliminate costly delays from breakdown.

Only Iron Age offers all five of these vital features in 1, 2, 3 and 4 row sizes. They are explained in full in the Farquhar Iron Age Potato Planter Catalog.



Get Your Catalog Now

A. B. FARQUHAR CO.

2201 DUKE ST.

YORK, PA.



FOR SMALL FARMS...

FOR AVERAGE FARMS

FOR LARGE FARMS...

there's a CLETRAC
Tru-Traction[®] TRACTOR
to fit every
agricultural need

Under government regulations, a limited number of Cletrac Tru-Traction tractors for agriculture are being produced. These tractors range from the 18 horsepower Model HG, designed for smaller farms to Cletrac Model B of 38 horsepower for use on large farms. Not all farmers can purchase these Cletracs. However, those farmers who believe they can qualify and prove their need for new tractors may make application for the tractor they need.

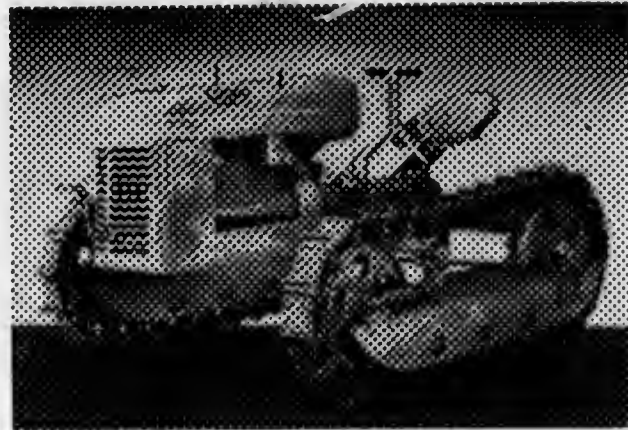
If the application is approved the tractor will be delivered.

In considering the purchase of a new tractor, remember that only Cletrac provides Tru-Traction—power on both tracks at all times. And there's no job on the farm—on any farm—that can't be done better with a Cletrac Tru-Traction outfit.

See the Cletrac dealer near you who will gladly assist you in every way, keeping your present Cletrac in continuous use with complete parts and service or give you his aid, if you can qualify, in securing a new Cletrac Tru-Traction Model H, A, B, or D for agricultural use.

The Oliver Corporation

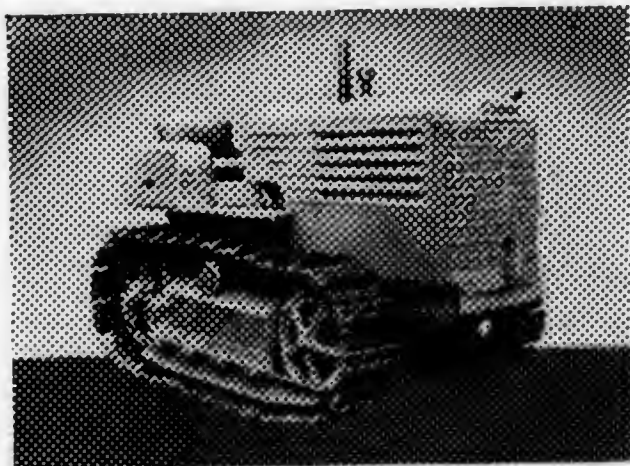
19300-214 Euclid Avenue,
Cleveland, Ohio



Model H—Gas powered Cletrac of 18 drawbar and 22 belt horsepower. For the small farmer. . . Write for free booklet.



Model A — Powered by either gasoline or diesel engine of 30 drawbar and 38 belt horsepower. For average farms. Write for free booklet.



Model B—Powered by gasoline or diesel engine of 38 drawbar and 50 belt horsepower. For large farms and farmers who do custom work. Write for free booklet.

*Tru-Traction is power on both tracks at all times



CLETRAC *Tru-Traction* TRACTORS

THIS FREE BOOK FULLY EXPLAINS CLETRAC TRU-TRACTION—Write for a copy



**End of
Volume**



**CONTINUED
ON
NEXT REEL**

END OF REEL
PLEASE
REWIND